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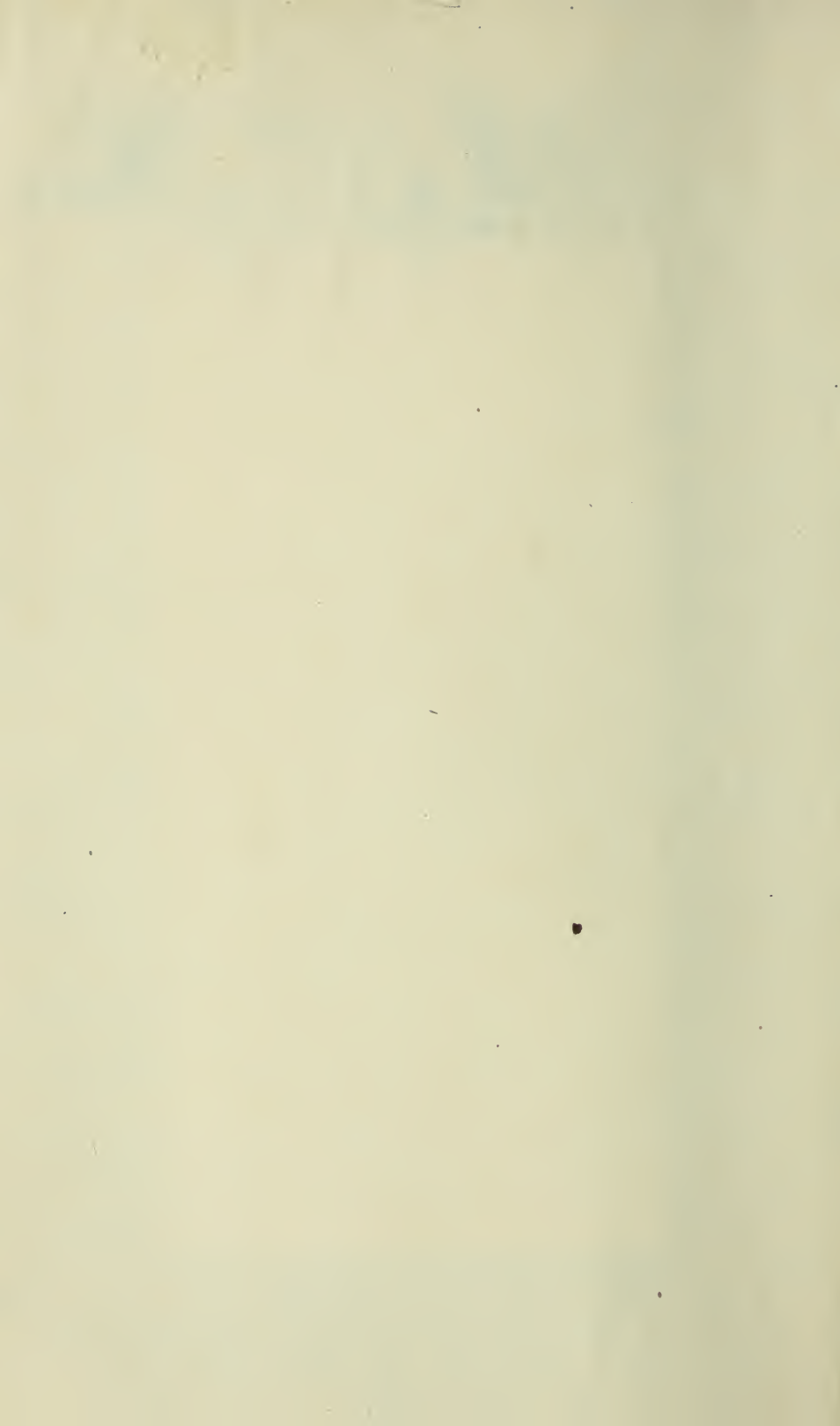
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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE


FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. J. R. BROOKE ON
CIVIL AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. GEO. W. DAVIS ON
CIVIL AFFAIRS IN PUERTO RICO.

REPORTS OF BRIG. GEN. LEONARD WOOD ON
CIVIL AFFAIRS IN SANTIAGO AND
PUERTO PRINCIPE, CUBA.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.



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ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

- VOLUME I.** Parts 1-6.—Report of the Secretary of War and all other reports except those of the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance.
- VOLUME II.** Parts 1-6.—Report of the Chief of Engineers.
- VOLUME III.** Report of the Chief of Ordnance.
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REPORT
OF
MAJ. GEN. J. R. BROOKE
ON
CIVIL AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

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CIVIL REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, October 1, 1899.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Upon my arrival at Habana on December 27, 1898, it was found advisable to at once publish the orders assuming command of the newly created Division of Cuba, and the assumption of the duties and prerogatives of the military governor, in compliance with the orders of the President, as published in General Orders, No. 184, Headquarters of the Army, December 13, 1898, to wit:

GENERAL ORDERS, {	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 184. }	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
	<i>Washington, December 13, 1898.</i>

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"By direction of the President, a division to be known as the Division of Cuba, consisting of the geographical departments and provinces of the island of Cuba, with headquarters in the city of Habana, is hereby created, under command of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., who, in addition to command of the troops in the division, will exercise the authority of military governor of the island.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., commanding the Seventh Army Corps, is assigned to the immediate command of all the troops in the province of Habana.

Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., is designated as the military governor of the city of Habana, and will report direct to the division commander. He is charged with all that relates to collection and disbursement of revenues of the port and city, and its police, sanitation, and general government, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President."

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Whereupon the following order was issued from these headquarters, to wit:

GENERAL ORDERS, {	HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
No. 1. }	<i>Habana, December 28, 1898.</i>

In accordance with the order of the President, as published in General Orders, No. 184, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, December 13, 1898, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Division of Cuba, and by the requirements of the same order will exercise the authority of military governor of the island of Cuba.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, U. S. A.

Also to announce the staff of the division commander, to wit:

GENERAL ORDERS, {	HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
No. 2. }	<i>Habana, December 29, 1898.</i>

The following officers are announced as the staff of the major-general commanding the Division of Cuba:

Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., chief of staff.

Maj. James T. Dean, chief ordnance officer of volunteers, acting aid-de-camp.

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, aid-de-camp.

Capt. James A. Campbell, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, acting aid-de-camp.

First Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp.

Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, adjutant-general.

Maj. Lyman W. V. Kennon, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, assistant adjutant-general.

Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Dudley, judge-advocate of volunteers, judge-advocate.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. V., chief quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, chief commissary of subsistence of volunteers, chief of customs service.

Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, chief commissary of subsistence of volunteers, chief commissary.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, deputy surgeon-general, chief surgeon.

Maj. George R. Smith, paymaster, chief paymaster.

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, assistant chief signal officer, chief signal officer.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General."

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. V., was directed to report to the major-general commanding, by paragraph 29, Special Orders No. 299, series of 1898, Headquarters of the Army, and was assigned as inspector-general of the division under General Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, and General Orders No. 2, current series, these headquarters.

It was found that considerable confusion incident to the withdrawal of the Spanish troops and replacing them with the United States troops existed, but no untoward event occurred, however, as every precaution was taken to maintain order. The gradual withdrawal of the Spanish troops and the advance of the United States troops continued, until the morning of the 1st of January, 1899, found but few Spanish troops in the city, and these went on board transports, which movement was completed about 12.30 p. m.

Outside of the principal towns the retiring Spanish army was closely followed by the Cuban army, which took charge of the towns and country, maintaining order, and, generally, performing police duty. This state of affairs continued, substantially, until the final disbandment of that army. The disbandment of the Cuban army was commenced in November, 1898, but only such as could procure work, or were anxious to resume their former vocations, seem to have taken advantage of the "licencia" (furlough) which was given to many. A large part of the army was held together on various pretexts until the distribution of the \$3,000,000 and the giving up of their arms effected a final disbandment. During the time the army was held together as an organized body the police duties performed seemed to be well done and order was preserved.

The spectacle of an army of, according to the rolls, 48,000 men being peacefully dispersed among the people has for its prototype the disappearance of the great volunteer army of the United States in 1865. In neither case has there been any great disturbance, as was feared in both cases, and particularly so as regards the Cuban army. The small attempts at brigandage were quickly suppressed, the lawbreakers placed in prison, and the courts are now hearing their cases.

On January 1, 1899, a division of the Seventh Army Corps, under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee, General Keifer's division, was brought to the city, and, with the regiments on duty in Habana under the command of Gen. William Ludlow, were so placed as to insure good order during the ceremonies of the relinquishment of sovereignty by Spain, which occurred in the Governor-General's palace at 12 o'clock noon, where were assembled the Captain-General and his staff, the

United States commission with its officers, the American military governor with his staff, Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, and their staffs, and nine Cuban generals as his guests. This ceremony was simple in its character, though very impressive, consisting of a formal speech by the Spanish Governor-General, which was replied to by General Wade, the chairman of the United States evacuation commission, who, in concluding his remarks, turned to the military governor and transferred the island of Cuba to him, who, thereupon, entered upon the full exercise of his duty as the military governor of Cuba. Of course, the gathering into his hands of all the duties of his office took time.

The desire of a large body of the Cuban army to take part on the 1st of January in the ceremonies of the relinquishment of sovereignty by Spain was reported verbally, by General Ludlow, and he was informed that the danger to life and property was too great, and that the celebration must be postponed to a time when the excitement had cooled off and the passions of the people could be under control. This celebration afterwards took place on the arrival in the city of Gen. Máximo Gomez, Commander in Chief of the Cuban forces, on February 24. General Ludlow was directed to meet General Gomez at the city limits and show him every courtesy possible. The Quinta de los Molinos, the summer residence of the Governor-General, was placed at his disposal, and for several months he, with his staff and escort, occupied the houses and grounds as the guests of this Government.

The civil bureaus of the Governor-Generalcy were taken over by officers of the military governor's staff, and held by them until the proper civil officials could be selected and appointed.

On this day, January 1, was published the following proclamation :

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 1, 1899.

To the people of Cuba :

Coming among you as the representative of the President, in furtherance and in continuation of the humane purpose with which my country interfered to put an end to the distressing condition in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present Government is to give protection to the people, security to person and property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace, to build up waste plantations, to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

To this end, the protection of the United States Government will be directed, and every possible provision made to carry out these objects through the channels of civil administration, although under military control, in the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island.

The civil and criminal code which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

The people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliations, are invited and urged to cooperate in these objects by exercise of moderation, conciliation, and good will one toward another, and a hearty accord in our humanitarian purposes will insure kind and beneficent government.

The military governor of the island will always be pleased to confer with those who may desire to consult him on matters of public interest.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding Division of Cuba and Military Governor.

In carrying into effect the design of conducting the government through civil channels, it was found to be necessary to reorganize the various civil departments or secretaryships, which was done by reducing the number and combining several departments under one head, except the finance department, which was not combined with any other.

The order announcing the organization of the civil departments is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 11, 1899.

In pursuance of the authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and in order to secure a better organization of the civil service in the island of Cuba, the military governor orders that hereafter the civil government shall be administered by four departments, each under the charge of its appropriate secretary, as follows:

First. The department of state and government.

Second. The department of finance.

Third. The department of justice and public instruction.

Fourth. The department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.

Public records and property will be transferred and rearranged accordingly.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

The following gentlemen were appointed as secretaries:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be secretary of the department of state and government, Domingo Mendez Capote.

To be secretary of the department of finance, Pablo Desvernine.

To be secretary of the department of justice and public instruction, José Antonio Gonzáles Lanuza.

To be secretary of the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works, Adolfo Saenz Yanez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

To these secretaries were transferred, by the officers in charge of them, the various bureaus of the Spanish civil government. The reports of the secretaries will show the condition in which these were found, and the amount of labor required to bring order out of the chaotic condition can be better imagined than described. Finally, the departments were placed in sufficient working order to begin to take over, from the military officers who were temporarily in charge, those duties which pertained to the department of each; this has been gradually going on until the civil departments are now nearly complete in all the provinces, and the affairs of Cuba may be said to be conducted "through the channels of civil administration, although under military control," except the department of customs, which is conducted according to the system prescribed by the Secretary of War.

In reaching this stage on the highway of progress toward the establishment of government through civil channels, many obstacles have been overcome, the most serious being the very natural distrust of the people, which was born and nurtured under the system of the preceding government, and was particularly the effect of the wars which these people waged in their effort to improve their condition. It is believed that this distrust has given way to confidence in the minds of a majority of the people, and that they are generally beginning to see that the government, as administered by the United States, is for them and for their benefit.

It is proper at this time to speak of the condition of the people and the country as it existed at the time of the relinquishment of sovereignty by Spain. A large number of the people were found to be actually starving. Efforts were immediately made to supply food, which the War Department sent, all told, 5,493,500 Cuban rations, in addition to the 1,000,000 rations distributed by Mr. Gould, and these

were sent into the country and distributed under the direction of the commanding generals of departments, through such agencies as they established; while in the cities the distribution was generally conducted by an officer of the Army. The result of this action was the immediate lowering of the death rate, the restoration to health of the sick, and a general change for the better was soon apparent. Medicines were also supplied for the sick with most beneficial results. Employment was given to those who could work, and they were paid weekly, so that they might have money to buy food. In fact, no effort was spared to relieve the terrible condition in which so many thousand people were found.

It may be well to give a synopsis of a letter received from a distinguished Cuban general, who has recently returned from a trip through the four western provinces, which he made at my request, and who was fully advised as to the conditions when the Spanish authority was withdrawn, viz:

A state of desolation, starvation, and anarchy prevailed almost everywhere. In Santa Clara, with the exception of the municipal district of Cienfuegos, agriculture and trade had practically disappeared. For this reason, and on account of the number of reconcentrados, mendicants, and criminals, the most complete political, economic, and social chaos prevailed. The country roads, mail service, public instruction, and local governments were in a state of almost complete abandonment. Matanzas Province was in a worse condition, the city of Matanzas having been the worst sufferer among the cities. The province of Habana presented a similar aspect; and in Pinar del Rio the war had caused its greatest havoc, about 30 per cent of the population having disappeared.

Turning to the present conditions, we have in view such a change that the progress seems incredible. A great part of the improvement dates from the month of May, when the muster out of the Cuban army removed a great source of distrust. The extent to which have been carried the cultivation of the fields, the reconstruction of homes, the reestablishment of order and public service, especially in the matter of hygiene in the towns, is something wonderful.

As regards agricultural conditions in Santa Clara, it appears that the eight months drought has caused scarcity of food, but not misery. In the tobacco and sugar-cane districts the work of reconstruction is proceeding so rapidly as to promise prosperity in the near future; but in the districts devoted to cattle raising almost nothing has been accomplished. The province of Matanzas is the most backward in the restoration of agriculture, as the condition of the sugar estates and the want of the necessary capital make progress very slow. The province of Habana has progressed the most of all, on account of its proximity to the center of wealth of the island and to the seat of government, which causes a feeling of confidence that attracts capital. The province of Pinar del Rio has changed from a state of hopeless desolation to one of unexpected prosperity. The tobacco lands of the Vuelta Abajo region are being thoroughly exploited, and the rapidity of the crops and the high prices for the leaf affect directly the promotion of commerce and the reconstruction of the towns.

As to the economic condition of the municipalities of the western provinces, on the 1st of January it was one of complete bankruptcy. Every possible means of taxation had been used and exhausted, but on account of the corrupt and centralized methods, little benefit had ever been derived therefrom by the communities. It is still impossible for them to fulfill their obligations without assistance from the State, but if the system be modified so as to allow the municipalities greater

liberty of action, the greater part will be able to meet their expenses with their own resources. In the province of Puerto Principe I understand that breeding cattle are being introduced. As this province was mainly devoted to cattle raising before the recent war, it may soon be able to resume in a small way.

At an early day it became necessary to announce that civil officials, however appointed, would be retained in their positions, and that the military governor would make all such appointments in the future. (See order of February 1.)

Upon inquiry as to the internal revenues, it became apparent that the country was even more impoverished than was thought to be the case, and it was then decided to remit all taxes due and remaining unpaid on January 1 (see order of February 10). In the inquiry made to ascertain what internal taxes should be determined upon, there was a project proposed to take a census of the island, in order to give clear and definite information on which to base a tax system, and correspondence was had with the War Department without result. It was therefore necessary to go forward with the best obtainable information, which resulted in the order of March 25, which can only be considered a temporary arrangement, as the condition of property was generally at its lowest valuation, and taxes could only be expected from such sources as had not been destroyed, and it may be said that the restoration of agricultural property and its products is only being commenced at this time. This was an interruption of this inquiry only, which resulted in the order of March 25, by which the laws and the distribution of taxes were changed, the main object being to relieve unnecessary and unbearable burdens at the same time, by giving to the municipalities certain State taxes to recompense them for the loss of those taxes which came from those the least able to pay, and which were, in fact, in the highest degree oppressive and brutal.

The matter of financial aid in sanitation, repairs and restoration of public buildings, maintenance of police, aid to municipalities, etc., involved a large expenditure of customs revenues, and it became necessary to establish a system of accountability, which was perfected by the treasurer of the customs revenues, Major Ladd, and as treasurer and auditor, the accounting under this system was continued until the 1st of July, when the system prepared by the War Department was placed in operation.

In reorganizing the courts great difficulties were encountered. The time required to inaugurate the system now existing was very great, considering the extent and present population of the island. Great care was taken to avoid the establishment of a system not suited to this people or to the laws to be administered by these courts. It is believed that these objects have been met by the action taken. The existing laws are peculiar, in that a modified law, if great care is not taken, may have such connection with former laws as will, practically, nullify the modification; hence it is necessary to examine the law in all of its past history. It may be well to state here that, at one time, a project for a revision of the laws of Cuba was considered, but as time passed it was found to be better to meet each case of modification, or change, as it arose. This has been found to be the best course. The secretary of finance has undertaken to write a full digest of all the laws of Cuba in all their branches, and when this is completed I believe it would be wise to revise and codify the existing laws and to modify or change them as may be found necessary. The work of revision and codification is one that will require considerable time and the employment of experienced

lawyers well acquainted with Spanish laws, and with a knowledge of the many changes which have so frequently been made by royal order or decree, and which are nowhere collected and are only to be found in the Official Gazette, which itself is not now obtainable, except as found in the hands of parties who have retained copies thereof.

In the organization of the courts the difficulties attending the selection of the judges are much the same as in the United States. The practice of law is too remunerative to many very able men, and these can not be induced to forego their practice; the field for selection is thus circumscribed. Despite this, it is thought the appointees are of high character and attainments, and it is hoped the courts will, in so far as it depends upon them, change the opinion of the world as to the purity and uprightness of their work.

The difficulties which had hitherto existed in the way of obtaining prompt trials and effective justice before the courts, were found to be due more to the methods of procedure and personnel of the courts than to a lack of remedies in the existing laws.

The law of procedure, in criminal cases especially, had all the defects of those ancient systems where the rights of men were but little regarded, and it lacked those methods of modern times whereby the humblest citizen, as well as the most powerful, may be protected in the enjoyment of his just rights and personal freedom.

Those remedial writs which give assurance to the Anglo-Saxon of the preservation of his personal rights, and of the right to securely hold his property, were found lacking.

Through a system of the payment of the municipal judges and the subordinate employees by fees received, particularly in criminal cases, instead of by regular salaries, there were established schemes of collection of additional illegal fees which became a regular part of the system; and so accustomed had these officials become to it that it was impossible to secure speedy transaction of business, or even to obtain justice, without the payment of extra fees demanded, and unjust judgments were often secured through false or partial record of the escribanos who wrote up the cases which were to be presented to the courts.

It will require time to thoroughly educate these officials to the fact that a public office is a public trust and not a place to be used for personal gain.

With the changes already made by the abolishment of the "incomunicado" system, the payment of regular salaries to the judges, officials, and employees of the supreme court and of the audiencias and to judges of first instance, and the payment of salaries likewise to municipal judges, clerks, and employees not now salaried, which is now under consideration, this opportunity for corruption will disappear. These, with other changes and reforms now in contemplation, and the reorganization of the personnel of the courts, made or now in progress, will tend to reform past methods and place the judicial system of the island upon a more honest and satisfactory basis.

The question of finance, as relates to the restoration of crippled and destroyed agricultural industries, is one which has occupied a great deal of attention on the part of this government. It is evident that assistance in the way of repairing the roads and bridges, as well as to municipalities in their present impoverished conditions, is a necessity, and the most pressing wants in this direction have been met by granting money from the revenues of the island.

There is every reason to hope that the municipal revenues will meet all requirements as soon as agriculture is again on its feet, and there

will, doubtless, be some changes in the present tax law made. In this connection, it is well to know that planters and small farmers in the tobacco growing districts are rapidly recovering from their forlorn condition. The quick growing crop and the remunerative prices have enabled them to restore, in a measure, the lost cattle, mules, and implements necessary to the farmers. There is, also, a desire to use labor-saving devices, which are now being slowly introduced.

In the cane-growing districts the progress is slower. The large capital necessary to the economical production of cane sugar precludes the small farmer from entering this field, at present at least, though it is possible that in the future small farmers will grow sugar cane in those sections where the soil is favorable and sell it to the "centrals." The quick returns from the tobacco and food crops will, it is believed, deter many from entering upon cane growing. As soon as the favorable sites for fruit growing are occupied there will be found large profits in the foreign trade produced from this source. The drought which has prevailed this summer has been a sad drawback to the people. Their small crops have largely failed. The cane crop has been affected by it, particularly in the new cane, which has, it is reported, not been successful. Within a few days past there have been rains, but not in all parts. Those parts where the rains fell have been much benefited, though they came too late to save the early crops of corn and vegetables, but it is now thought the winter crops give promise for an abundance.

The expected advent of the rainy season in May prevented the commencement of work on the repair of roads and bridges, it being deemed better to wait until later. Some of the roads have been repaired—the macadamized highways and some of the country roads near the coast west of Habana; surveys have been commenced on other roads and are still in progress, and, it is hoped, these will be in condition to move the crops when they are ready for market.

The collection, care of, and uses to which the revenues of Cuba, derived from customs, are treated in the reports of General Chaffee, the chief of staff; Colonel Bliss, the collector, and Major Ladd, the treasurer.

General Chaffee was placed in charge of the details of the uses to which the revenues were applied, and his report shows in extenso the working out of the problem of the public funds, and the reports of the department commanders recite the benefits derived from this expenditure.

In the reports of the commanders of the various departments of the division on civil affairs it is recommended that their reports, forwarded direct to the Adjutant-General, copies of which were appended to the military report from these headquarters, be considered also. In this way a full understanding of the affairs treated in both reports can be obtained. In these reports it will be found that opinion differs as to what should have been done, and it is undoubtedly true that the conditions differed somewhat in each command. An effort was made to obtain some concert of action and the department commanders were assembled at division headquarters on June 1 to confer with the division commander and with one another. Unfortunately, the conference was without result. The differences were irreconcilable. The division commander was obliged to take such action as the conditions in each department seemed to demand and the finances permitted. In carrying out this purpose it was necessary to exact compliance with the

necessary regulations and the greatest economy as well. In the matter of sanitation a wide latitude was permitted, but in other matters it has been, and is now, most imperatively necessary to reduce the large amounts of money which have been heretofore allotted. The reasons for this are well known to the authorities and it is not necessary to revert to them here. It is believed that the revenues have been properly applied and in the best possible manner. Much has been accomplished in a sanitary way, much suffering has been relieved, many sick taken care of, and, at this time, asylums and hospitals are being supported from these revenues to the full extent of the needs, so far as I am informed.

In the way of systematic and concurrent action by the commanding generals of departments attention is invited to the letters addressed to them on the subjects of food supply, care of the sick, furnishing medicines, etc., and to their relation to the conduct of civil affairs. Copies of the orders modifying or changing the laws are also appended; the orders appointing civil officials are included in these.

Many requests have been made by the planters and farmers to be assisted in the way of supplying cattle, farming implements, and money; the latter to enable them to restore their houses. The matter has been most carefully considered and the conclusion reached that aid could not be given in this direction. The limit has been reached in other means of assistance to the verge of encouraging or inducing pauperism, and to destroy the self-respect of the people by this system of paternalism is thought to be a most dangerous implanting of a spirit alien to a free people, and which would, in carrying it out, tend to create trouble by arousing a feeling of jealousy in those who would not receive such aid. It should be understood that the full amount of the revenues would not be sufficient to meet all demands of this kind, even were this the only objection to the scheme. The real solution of this question of furnishing means to those who need this kind of aid is through the medium of banks, agricultural or others; through them and through them alone, it is believed, the means now sought from the public treasury should be obtained. In this system of loans, which can be under the scrutiny of the banks or associations from which loans are secured, lies the only apparent solution of this much talked of source of assistance. This system would not destroy or impair the self-respect of the borrower; he would not be the recipient of charity, but a self-respecting citizen working out his own financial salvation by means of his own labor and brain. From information on the subject, it is believed that there is enough capital lying idle in Cuba to-day to supply all that is needed, were the capitalists assured as to the future.

The scheme of those who urge this system of assistance to agriculturists by the use of the revenues of the island is that, as appears in the papers submitted, very cumbersome and expensive governmental and other machinery must be organized to carry it out. It is believed that the workers of farms will have obtained through other and more satisfactory channels the assistance needed before this system could be put to work. One feature of this particular scheme is that it will require five years to work it out, possibly more.

A scheme to create an association or bank, which desired to have the incentive of the exclusive right to make such loans in Cuba, could not, of course, be granted, and, as the scheme was based on this monopoly, the projectors withdrew it when they found that no monopoly could be obtained.

Personal applications have been received from people who are the owners of large estates for assistance in the way of loans, cattle, and implements, the interest to be nominal and payment to be made at a time beyond that indicated in the matter of extending the time for the collection of mortgages, viz, two years. Another feature, which has a vital bearing on this matter, is that the revenues of the island are about \$1,163,000 per month, and out of this there is an expenditure of about \$917,000 per month, without considering the necessity, now becoming imperative, for the improvement of harbors, building docks, repairing roads, etc. It is well to state here that the receipts of cattle to June 30 were 187,138; July 1 to October 1, 100,997. It is fair to assume that the greater number of these are work cattle.

In fact, the era of prosperity appears to be at hand; all that is needed is to have capital satisfied as to the future conditions, and this being reasonably assured, there can be no doubt but that the fertility of the soil and the industry of the people will work out a happy solution of the problem.

I wish to call particular attention to the statistics accompanying General Chaffee's report, in which can be found, grouped in a manner easily understood, the financial operations of this military government; also certain statistics relating to the affairs of the municipalities which present their conditions as told by the mayors, and which show, in the districts from which intelligent reports have been made, that the United States flag is an actual "advance agent of prosperity." In fact, the rehabilitation of the island requires a reasonable time to recover from a condition similar to that presented by the country between Washington and Richmond in 1865.

The report of Colonel Bliss shows how well the collection of customs in Cuba has been done. The amount received and the continuation of the monthly average of receipts certainly show that there is a demand which continues and which evidences an increasing prosperity, to which only can this condition be ascribed.

The cost of collection is a fair indication of the careful supervision of the customs service. At least one light draft steamer, suitable for these waters, should be added to the collector's equipment. Complaints of depredations on the fishermen living on the keys are made and of invasion of the reserved fishing rights of Cubans by outsiders, which might be prevented if a vessel of this class could be supplied.

The report of the treasurer and auditor necessarily ends with the last fiscal year. The work of this officer has been performed in the best possible manner; the accounts have been arranged by him, and it is thought his system has proved to be most successful, though the auditor's work has not yet been completed. The confusion which prevailed during the early days of the occupation of Cuba by the Army of the United States, and the want of training in the way of keeping accounts according to the army methods, made the work of the officers assigned to duty as disbursing officers of the Cuban revenues very difficult for them. Of one thing we may be assured, that the money intrusted to them has been honestly disbursed, even though the technical accounts may have some irregular features. I can not too highly commend Major Ladd's zeal and ability.

The constant and able work of Major Dudley, judge-advocate, has been of great service to the military governor, relieving him of a great amount of research and the necessary and comprehensive deductions. The ability of this officer in matters of law was recognized by the War Department when he was transferred from his own department to that

of the judge-advocate-general. His report will show the extent and value of his constant labor.

The quiet severance of church and state has been effected by the fact of the Government of the United States being in control. Certain changes have already been made in the laws, and others will follow in due course; this without violating the legal rights of the Roman Catholic Church, which was the only religious denomination tolerated in the island, except a small body of Baptists.

The important subject of schools is now approaching a solution. The present system will be improved upon, but it will require time to develop fully a good school system throughout the island. There are no school-houses, and under present conditions there can be none built for some time to come. It is hoped that a manual training school will be opened as soon as certain repairs and changes can be made in the Spanish barracks at Santiago de las Vegas, a short distance south of Habana, in which about 600 of both sexes can receive instruction at one time. This form of instruction is more important, under the conditions found to exist, than the ordinary instruction given in the other schools. As conditions improve, an opportunity can be given to increase the number of these schools, and by their means introduce modern methods more rapidly than by other systems.

The island has been remarkably free from yellow fever this season, the outbreak at Santiago being the only serious occurrence. At Puerto Principe there have been a number of cases, but it could not be termed epidemic. In Habana there have been a number of cases, but in comparison with past records, it may be considered that this city has had very few cases. Every effort has been made in the way of sanitation to prevent its occurrence, or if it came to stamp it out by vigorous measures of isolation and thorough disinfection. The duration of the dangerous season is supposed to include October and possibly November, but it is certain that cases occur at all times of the year and in most unexpected places. One of the possible remedies for the existing endemic conditions would seem to be a complete system of sewerage, which will be very expensive, owing to the difficulties attending the proper disposition of the sewage, and the reconstruction also of nearly all the dwellings. These remarks apply, in a sense, to all the towns in Cuba, differing only in so far as topographical and water-supply conditions affect various localities.

The recent occurrences in Habana show a bitter feeling against the Spanish population. This feeling appears to be general throughout the island, but has not had such open and pronounced expression as in this city. This indicates clearly that time alone can heal the animosities which exist as a result of war and what preceded war.

The kind of government to be established, and when, is not a subject which the military governor believes to be a matter which can be discussed in this report, if at all. Obviously, this must be determined by higher authority, to whom such matters properly pertain.

It is, however, proper to say that the people of Cuba will do well to refrain from political agitations, devoting themselves to the material matters in the redemption of their island from the ravages of war, and the building up of agricultural, mineral, and other resources, which will make a rich and prosperous people, who can then, by means of the experience gained during their apprenticeship, hope to meet the problems of the day with some hope of a happy realization of their dream of freedom. The way may be long and difficult, but the overcoming of these difficulties will depend upon the people themselves.

CUBAN ARMY.

Mr. Robert P. Porter arrived at Habana on or about January 30, with letters from the Secretary of War, which explained the object of his visit and indicated the desire of the President that Mr. Porter be aided in carrying out the purpose of his coming. After a conference with the military governor, in which the purpose of his visit was fully made known, arrangements were hastily made for the journey to his destination. At Mr. Porter's request, an officer of the military governor's staff, Capt. J. A. Campbell, was directed to accompany him. On his return Mr. Porter announced the success of his mission and left almost immediately for Washington. A note to General Gomez was taken to him by Mr. Porter, in which the General was cordially invited to come to Habana and confer with the military governor as to the distribution of the \$3,000,000 which had been allotted for the purpose of aiding the soldiers of the Cuban army to return to their homes, and, so far as was possible, to enable them to reestablish their homes and resume their vocations. General Gomez replied, saying that he would proceed to Habana at an early day and that he would do all in his power to accomplish the purpose.

General Gomez reached Habana late in February, and after several conferences with the military governor, a plan was determined upon to distribute the money among the Cuban soldiery. The money in the meantime arrived, was placed on an Army transport, and safe guarded by a strong detachment of United States infantry.

The Cuban army assembly was in session during this time and developed a strong opposition to General Gomez, which delayed the preparation of the rolls of the various bodies of troops. Finally, the assembly deposed General Gomez by abolishing the grade he occupied. This created a serious delay, as the data on which to base the rolls was under its control and could not be obtained. The military governor continued to recognize General Gomez as the representative of the Cuban army. The plan determined upon was to give to each officer and soldier \$100, but when the rolls were obtained it was found that they gave the number of officers and men as 48,000. All attempts to ascertain if this number was not excessive proved unavailing, and it was then determined to omit the officers and such of the soldiers who had been employed under the military government as rural police, clerks, mechanics, or in any other lucrative employment. This reduced the number below 40,000. The amount to be given to each man was \$75. The procedure agreed upon for the detail of the distribution was that the money would be disbursed by paymasters or other officers of the United States Army, and that a commission, having charge of each party going out to make the distribution, consisting of one officer of the United States Army and two officers of the Cuban army, should be selected by the military governor and General Gomez; that their names should be announced in an order issued by the military governor, and that the different parties would be assigned to certain districts in which certain designated corps of the Cuban army were to be found. When all was ready it was found that the Cuban commissioners declined to serve and the distribution was made without their aid.

The rolls were not obtained until after the dissolution of the assembly, which had continued in session for a long time, considering the propositions received by them for the creation of a loan of a large amount of money with which, it was stated, it expected to make some

partial payment of the debt due the Cuban army. This project fell through finally, and the assembly dissolved.

In the distribution of the money to the Cuban army great difficulties were encountered in identifying the men. Many of the men whose names appeared on the rolls could not be found, and many were found who seemed to possess evidences of service and whose names were not on the rolls. These could not receive any money, and much dissatisfaction was caused, there being no possible basis for the disbursements but the rolls, which were, on the face of them, authentic.

It was also agreed that if any money was left after all on the rolls had received their distributive share certain maimed and destitute officers should receive a share of this money. General Gomez was requested to ascertain whom these officers were and furnish a list of them, with their residences, so that they could be reached, but he did not think he could do so. The General was reminded several times that this list had not been received, that the close of the distribution was at hand, and finally he was informed that the work would cease on a certain date and the balance on hand would be returned to the Treasury of the United States. The money was returned on the date specified and the officers did not receive any money.

During the course of this distribution some badly wounded and necessitous officers were known to receive from the men liberal contributions which were voluntarily made; also that some widows received assistance in the same way.

The conferences with General Gomez were, principally, verbal and only such memoranda were kept as would enable an intelligent carrying out of the arrangements agreed upon. The amount of labor given to this matter and the time consumed was out of all proportion to the work in hand, but the interference by the assembly was largely the cause of the delay. All the expenses attendant on this distribution have been paid from the revenues of the island.

During the time occupied in the distribution of the money a force of clerks, under the direction of General Roloff, inspector-general of the Cuban army, was employed in preparing certificates of discharge, a statement of service, and amount due to each officer and soldier, the expenses of which were paid from the customs revenues. These papers are to be distributed to those to whom they pertain. The manner of doing this has not yet been determined upon.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

Attention is invited to the report of the secretary of state and government, stated in which will be found the duties of this department and its important connection with the various branches of the government in the provinces.

It will be seen that steps are being taken to establish municipalities on a proper basis, they being the foundation of the governmental structure, granting all necessary powers which may be required in addition to those they now possess under the law to enable them to conduct their affairs along the lines which all free governments find to be essential to the proper maintenance of liberty. In this matter the first steps, the reorganizing of the municipal governments under existing law as to their personnel, have been taken, with the exception that the principal officials have been appointed by the military governor and the members of councils by the civil governor, in both of which the

wishes of the people were, as far as possible, ascertained and recognized. In some instances there were good and sufficient reasons for not appointing certain candidates. In most cases the commanding generals of departments were asked to report upon the candidates under consideration.

The statistical matter which is embraced in this report is very interesting and gives remarkable information, which will open the way to a knowledge of the conditions in Cuba not otherwise so well portrayed.

The institutions which come under the care of this department are those over which governments usually exercise an absolute or supervisory control.

SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

In the report of the secretary of finance there will be found an exhaustive review of the condition of this department, which it is recommended be most carefully considered. It gives a clear insight into the operations of the department under the existing conditions and the restrictions placed upon it without any change being made in the law.

In the proclamation of January 1 last the laws in effect on December 31, 1898, were continued in force until they should be modified or changed. The order of the President establishing the customs service in Cuba was issued December 9, 1898, and the laws regarding the collection and control of the customs revenues, in so far as this branch of the finance department was concerned, were therefore changed by the President. The same order fixed and regulated the coasting trade. Notwithstanding those facts, I would ask for the remarks of the secretary of finance that consideration, from their being undoubtedly an expression of the views on this subject of a great many prominent and able residents and natives of Cuba, the gravity of the matter demands. In this report will be found most interesting information as to the lands, mines, forests, and other resources of Cuba, and in which will be found also reference to the laws on those subjects.

It is thought some action in the line of the suggestions of the secretary can be taken by the military governor which will enable him to have a complete statistical knowledge of the whole financial conditions.

SECRETARY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In the reorganization of the departments of government, made by the order of January 11, 1899, the department of justice and public instruction was constituted. That portion of the former department of grace, justice, and government relating to government was separated from it and transferred to the department of state, while the department of public instruction, which had hitherto been a distinct and separate department, was added to the department of justice.

As a result of this reorganization there has been a more economical administration of affairs secured than existed under the old régime. A large reduction in expenses was made in his department by the secretary of justice and public instruction, as may be seen in his report.

The work of this secretary has been transacted under many difficulties, due to the difference of language used by the governing power and by the people, and the necessity, therefore, for translation of all papers coming before the department from English to Spanish, or vice versa; and also of all orders issued affecting the administration of the laws,

or changes therein, to be published in both languages. Where questions arose or were submitted in one language it was necessary to translate, and perhaps to discuss, them in the other.

The work of translation involved in the order for the establishment of the supreme court was particularly difficult, because of technical legal terms employed in each language, which were difficult of translation with the same meaning one into the other. This has been found to be the case in other orders, and it is for this reason that many of the Spanish terms and names are retained in the English version.

The same difficulty was experienced in reorganizing the audiencias, and that of the "tribunal local contencioso administrativo."

The organization of these bodies had to be so made as to adjust them to the existing systems of laws, with such modifications in the interest of the better administration of justice as could be made without creating discord. It was found that changes in any particular form of the laws or institutions in existence affected other parts of the system of government or the laws, so that those proposed were necessarily subject to careful consideration as to their effect upon the existing system, and consequent delays occurred before being adopted.

The jurisdiction of the supreme court, and of the audiencia, the rules of procedure before these courts, and the functions of the "tribunal local contencioso administrativo" are stated by the secretary in his report.

The difficulties under which the personnel of these courts was selected, due to the condition of affairs existing in the island, are portrayed, and also the reasons for the change of certain boundary lines and of jurisdiction of some of the courts are given.

In addition to the work of reorganization of the courts and regulation of the laws of procedure, various modifications of existing law, which were necessary, were acted upon after examination by the department, one of the earliest and most important being the separation of the state and church by taking from the latter and transferring to the former powers formerly possessed by ecclesiastical courts in matters relating to divorce and nullification of marriage, and in the requirement that hereafter only the civil marriage would be legal; these are explained by him.

In addition to the above, questions of modification of the law of libel, pardon for offenses against the Spanish Government prior to January 1, 1899, for certain persons under army and navy jurisdiction, and for offenses against the so-called electoral laws; authorization of notaries to make their own translation of documents and holding them responsible for correctness thereof, and extending the time for registration of births not registered on account of the war are among the matters also acted upon by the secretary.

THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The absolute necessity for immediate action in connection with questions arising in the branch of justice of this department, and the urgency thereof being greater than that demanded in the branch of public instruction, and as reforms in this bureau could not be introduced so as to be applied before the following scholastic year, many matters relating to it were postponed. A project for reorganization of primary instruction is now being prepared and will soon be acted upon. This is one of the most important tasks of the bureau of public instruc-

tion. Orders, however, have been issued abolishing the fees paid to the government for issuing academic and professional degrees of any kind; abolishing the bureau of pensions for retired primary teachers, with all its personnel; dissolving the relations which existed between the University of Habana and other institutions with similar institutions in Spain; abolishing the practice of "jubilación," whereby professors who had passed the period of activity were accustomed to appoint substitutes for themselves, taking part of their salaries, themselves residing in Spain or elsewhere; revoking leaves of absence with half salary, which had been granted to teachers by Spanish authority just prior to its relinquishment of control, for periods extending to six months and a year; the promulgation of an order prescribing terms by which foreign degrees might be accepted by the University of Habana to enable persons to practice professions in Cuba; such, briefly stated, are the changes made thus far in this bureau.

As indicated throughout the report, the work of this department has been very great, and if all has not been accomplished that could be desired, yet difficulties met have been overcome and a progress made that seemed impossible when the task of government of this island, upon principles of justice to the people and equal rights to all men, was begun January 1, 1899.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The scope of this department is quite broad and covers several important industries, as well as the public lands, forests, and mines. The statistical information added to the special report called for by the Secretary of War gives an insight into the resources of this island, which is of great value. The amount of work which has been done in reorganizing and equipping this department, like the other three, has been very great. In spite of all the difficulties the department has finally completed its organization, and, as soon as the various portions have gained that familiarity so necessary to a proper understanding of what is required, it will be of great value to the island. Up to this time its main work has been done in the way of taking over the light-houses from military control, sending its engineers out to make surveys of roads which will need to be repaired before the people of the sections they penetrate can again reach the markets with their products. This course of action was decided upon early, but it was not thought possible to prosecute to advantage the work during the rainy season, which was supposed to commence in May and continue until October. Unfortunately, much valuable time was thus lost.

Preliminary surveys will be made of harbors to determine what can be done to increase their value as ports. In fact, the work done by the Engineer Corps of the United States Army is to be performed by this department in so far as Cuba is concerned. The work actually done is the restoration of the great macadamized highways, replacing bridges, rebuilding and repairing light houses, arranging for building others at dangerous points on the northwestern coast, notably near which the French steamer *Versailles* went ashore. In fact, the work of this department now extends beyond its legitimate limits, because of the inability of the various sections to repair roads and bridges, which inability is caused by want of resources. This condition will pass away when the agricultural and other rural industries are restored, part of which restoration depends upon the condition of the public roads.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS.

The report of the director-general of posts shows the financial condition of the postal service. The work done by this department has been very great. The complete organization of a postal system is practically what has been successfully accomplished. Of course there is still much to do, which can only be done in time. The department deserves commendation for its work, which is most cordially given.

In closing this report I desire to make acknowledgment of the able support and assistance received from the officers of the division staff, both in the military and civil administration. Their adaptability to the various requirements is an evidence that the officers of the United States Army, brought up under our institutions, are so thoroughly imbued with the system of our free government that they are seldom found unequal to any task intrusted to them. Their readiness and comprehensive adaptability on all occasions is the result of the home training of the American citizen.

Where all have acquitted themselves so entirely to the satisfaction of the military governor and to the honor of their profession, it is difficult to particularize among them. I can not refrain, however, from specially mentioning General Chaffee, General Ernst, Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Major Dudley, Major (now Colonel, U. S. V.) Kennon, Major Hickey, Major Rolfe, Captain Page, Captain Dean and Lieutenant Castle, aids-de-camp; also for their able conduct of and laborious duty in the supply departments, Lieutenant Colonel-Humphrey, chief quartermaster, and Maj. Abiel L. Smith, chief commissary. Major O'Reilly, chief surgeon, has ably conducted his department, and Colonel Dunwoody has shown marked ability in organizing the signal corps and perfecting the telegraph and telephone systems throughout the island.

To those officers of the line, staff, and medical department who have been so earnest and efficient in the work of disinfection and sanitation, to which is largely due the present healthful condition of the island, and whose names are not all known, the appreciation of their labors is most gratefully acknowledged.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 7, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Pinar del Rio, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the division to invite your attention to the reported need of food by a large number of the people of the island. He desires that you inquire into this matter at once and investigate fully the condition of the people as regards the matter of food supply. In all cases where you may find destitution, you will immediately relieve it. In this connection, your attention is invited to the inclosed extract from General Orders, No. 110, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 1, 1898, specifying the ration to be issued to Cuban destitutes. You will please understand that all able-bodied men needing food will be given work, as soon as practicable, on the repair of roads and sanitary and other public works. They will be paid fair wages in United States money, but this can not now be paid weekly for the reason that the funds are not available. It is not proposed to furnish work to those people who remain in Cuba and retain their allegiance to Spain. Men who are offered work and refuse to work should not be fed. On investigation of this matter you will show, by timely estimates of funds,

the necessities of your department, remembering, however, that the funds for this and for other purposes are limited at present. You will exercise a wise discretion in the distribution of food; it is better to make an error on the side of humanity always. Medical attendance and medicines will always be afforded and given where necessary. Please keep these headquarters fully advised as to all conditions in your department at all times, and to this end you will acquaint yourself with affairs by an active use of the means at hand. For the present, and until proper arrangements are made for remission of customs revenues to Habana, or disbursement of same at port of collection, subcollectors must understand that they will be held to a strict accountability under Executive order of December 9, 1898, to the collector of customs for the island for all funds received by them.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 110. }

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

[Extract.]

7. The ration for issue to troops of the Cuban army and to Cuban destitutes will consist of the following articles:

8 ounces bacon.	
12 ounces flour, or 16 ounces corn meal.	
6 pounds coffee (green),	} to 100 rations.
10 pounds sugar,	
2 quarts vinegar,	
4 pounds salt,	
4 ounces pepper,	
4 pounds soap.	

8. Separate abstract of issues (Form No. 40, Subsistence Department) will be made of issue to troops of the Cuban army, to Cuban destitutes, and to prisoners of war.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA
Habana, January 26, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Matanzas.

SIR: The commanding general of the division directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 21, inclosing report of board sent by you through the province of Matanzas to inquire into the condition of the people, etc. I am directed by the division commander to inform you that since January 10 the following number of rations have been shipped to your department for distribution to the destitute. These rations are sent to you to be distributed under your direction, with due inquiry as to where most needed and with such aid of societies of citizens as you may establish. In the distribution of rations by Mr. Gould throughout the province of Matanzas let it be understood that some sort of labor was to be performed for the benefit of the community in return for these rations, and it is believed that much useful work might be secured under proper management. The rations sent are as follows:

To Matanzas, January 10..... 50, 000

Again to Matanzas, two days ago, 175,000, transferred to the quartermaster at this place yesterday, to be shipped to the following places:

Torriente	12, 000
Cabezas	15, 000
Jagüey	15, 000
Corral Falso	15, 000
Alfonso XII.....	15, 000

The foregoing in compliance with your request of January 21.

If no arrangement has been made by you for the distribution of the rations at the last-named places, it should be attended to, as the stores should be at their respective destinations within two or three days, perhaps sooner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. V. RICHARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
*Habana, June 7, 1899.*COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of the Province of Habana and Pinar del Rio.

SIR: The division commander directs me to inform you that the chief commissary of the division will turn over to such officer as you may designate to receive them and make the distribution 282,000 Cuban rations, the amount of the two estimates herewith returned. I am directed to call your attention to the fact that from December to April 27, about four months, there were issued to the commission in charge of the distribution to 54 towns in the province of Habana 537,850 rations. Your estimate for the month's supply amounts to 282,290 rations. Dr. Finley, in his final report, says:

"From the local information that we have obtained from our connection with the different towns of the province, we consider that there is no longer a pressing need for food, excepting amounts to some number of sick men, women, and children."

The number of rations issued by the committee during the four months to the towns mentioned by you are inserted in brackets for comparison. It would seem as necessary that very thorough inquiry be made regarding the necessity for issue of rations to the destitute, and that this inquiry be made as frequently as possible. Comparisons in some cases are very significant, indicating a marked increase, rather than a diminution, of destitution. Attention is invited to the fact that these estimates are for June, and that the first week of the month had about expired before these headquarters were informed that rations would be required for issue. Information on the subject should be gathered immediately, and an approximate estimate of the number of rations required for the month of July forwarded as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
*Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
*Habana, July 3, 1899.*COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

SIR: Referring to your indorsement respecting the quantity of Cuban rations on hand in your department, dated June 27, the division commander directs that you render to these headquarters, as soon as practicable, a return showing the quantity of Cuban rations on hand in your department and where same are located.

You report a million rations of bread and less than half that amount of other components of the ration. Please explain, for the information of the division commander, how this great discrepancy in the component parts of the ration has occurred.

I am also directed to say that the transfers of subsistence stores of the Army to Cuban rations must not be made at any station in your department without the authority of the division commander being first obtained.

It is impossible to keep an account of the condition of the Cuban rations issued, without its being under the direction of the division commander, and he insists that hereafter his instructions be asked for respecting the matter of obtaining supplies for free distribution, and that his directions in the matter shall be observed.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
*Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
*February 2, 1899.*COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Habana,

(And all other departments in Division of Cuba.)

SIR: The major-general commanding enjoins upon department commanders the strictest vigilance and care in the disbursement of funds on this island derived from customs and turned over to them for the maintenance of the civil service in their commands.

Absolutely correct and detailed accounts of receipts and expenditures must be kept, and receipts taken for every expenditure. Schedules of accounts should be sent to these headquarters monthly for audit.

As it is undoubtedly true that these receipts and expenditures will be made the subject of rigid investigation in the future, care must be taken that all accounts shall be clear and complete and for proper service.

Very respectfully,

W. V. RICHARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 11, 1899.

THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE, *Habana, Cuba.*

SIR: The military governor is desirous that your department should, as soon as possible, extend its influence and resume its functions in all parts of the island. Under the abnormal conditions which now obtain in Cuba, and by which all authority is temporarily vested in the military governor, he believes that the orders necessary for the guidance of your subordinates, in carrying out any general line of policy, should issue in due form from this office, and be published in the Official Gazette. In this way there can arise no clash of authority due to a divided responsibility.

He desires, therefore, that all orders relating to the general conduct of affairs in your department be submitted to him for approval and publication. Orders so issued will be binding both upon the civil and the military authorities, and the possibility of conflict avoided.

If any such orders have already been issued, he desires that they be sent to this office for publication by his direction to insure respect by the military authorities now controlling affairs in the provinces.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

(Similar letters to secretary of state and government, secretary of justice and public instruction, secretary of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.)

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 21, 1899.

DR. DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE,
Secretary of State and Government, Habana, Cuba.

SIR: The military governor directs that, in order more speedily to establish a system of civil government in the island of Cuba, the administration of the several departments be put into operation as soon as practicable, each under the direction of its appropriate secretary.

This order will not, however, relax the military control announced in the proclamation of January 1, 1899. Commanding generals of military departments, within their respective limits, will continue to exercise supervision of all matters pertaining to the government of Cuba, not specially excepted from their jurisdiction. They are charged with the duty of examining into and reporting upon the administration of civil offices within their departments. Immediate report will be made of any case of maladministration, or want of proper qualification of any public officer, for the performance of the duties of his position.

Copies of all official communications between the several branches of the civil government and their representatives in the provinces will be sent to the commanding generals of military departments.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

(Similar letters to other secretaries and all department commanders (7) in the division.)

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 11, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERALS,
*Departments of Habana, Province of Habana,
Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Puerto Principe, and Santiago.*

(Copy of indorsement in full to commanding general, Santa Clara.)

SIR: The division commander instructs me to furnish you the following extract copy from an indorsement upon a recent communication, for your information and guidance.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 10, 1899.

* * * * *

In the supervision of government affairs reserved to generals commanding military departments (see letter from these headquarters, dated February 21, 1899), it is competent for any department commander to suspend from office any civil official who, in his judgment, may be guilty of maladministration or neglect of duty, making immediate report of his action.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

O. H. ERNST
*Brigadier-General, Acting Chief of Staff.***ORDERS, MODIFICATIONS, AND CHANGES IN EXISTING LAWS.**HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 5, 1899.

It is ordered by the military governor of Cuba that the decrees relative to passports, which were in force January 1, 1899, the date of the establishment of military government by the United States over the island, are hereby rescinded, and such passports will no longer be required.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
*Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 11, 1899.

In pursuance of the authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and in order to secure a better organization of the civil service in the island of Cuba, the military governor orders that hereafter the civil government shall be administered by four departments, each under the charge of its appropriate secretary, as follows:

- First. The department of state and government;
 - Second. The department of finance;
 - Third. The department of justice and public instruction;
 - Fourth. The department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.
- Public records and property will be transferred and rearranged accordingly.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
*Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs that all taxes due, under Spanish laws in force on this island, and unpaid on January 1, 1899, be remitted. Taxes collected on railway passengers and freight prior to that date, and not heretofore deposited with the Government, will be paid at once into the treasury of the island.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 24, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and Government, and with the object of perfecting the organization of the Department, created by the order of January 11, 1899, and of insuring a more economical administration of the Government, the military governor directs that—

I. The office of president of the council of secretaries and the department of general government are hereby abolished.

II. The department of state and government will be divided into three sections:

1. A section, which shall be known as the section of state, will have charge of all matters relating to the consular and diplomatic service and foreign affairs.

2. A section, which shall be known as the section of government, will have charge of matters relating to municipal affairs, so far as these are connected with the general government of the island; sanitation, cemeteries, statistics, penal establishments, and charitable institutions.

3. A section, which shall be known as the section of general government, will be under the immediate direction of the assistant secretary, and will have charge of correspondence; preparation of such matters as require approval of the chief executive; officers and employees of the provinces, so far as these are connected with the general government of the island; matters relating to newspapers; censorship of theatrical performances; public libraries; archives; elections, and miscellaneous matters.

III. The minutes and records of the sessions of the former council of secretaries, and the archives of the former department of general government, will be transferred to the archives of the section of general government.

IV. Matters of business, pending in any office abolished by this order, will be considered in their appropriate sections as hereby created, or in that department of the government which has jurisdiction in the case.

V. The administration of the department of state and government will be conducted under the laws in force on the 31st day of December, 1898, so far as these may be compatible with the existing government, until the same shall have been modified by competent authority.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 24, 1899.

On the recommendation of his secretaries, the military governor directs as follows:

I. The provincial deputations of the island of Cuba are hereby abolished.

II. Pending the reorganization of provincial administration, all matters of business which have heretofore been under the jurisdiction of provincial deputations, or which may now be pending before the same, will be submitted to and acted upon by civil governors of provinces.

III. The secretary of state and government is charged with the execution of the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 4, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The decree, dated July 19, 1898, issued by Captain-General Ramón Blanco, then Governor-General of Cuba, is hereby revoked. The jurisdiction of the audiencias of Matanzas and Puerto Príncipe will hereafter be limited to that which, under the law, was appropriate to each, prior to the publication of the above-mentioned decree.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The capitacion tax at all Cuban ports is abolished, to take effect on and after March 1, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

1. The auditor of the island of Cuba will have charge of the examination and scrutiny of all accounts arising from the disbursement of funds obtained from the customs receipts in the island of Cuba, except those now audited by the auditor of the custom service.

2. He will prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts arising from the disbursement of said funds, and all officers disbursing the same, or any part thereof, shall make due return to him as herein prescribed.

3. As soon as possible after receiving any account or return the auditor will cause it to be examined in his office, and he is authorized and directed to notify disbursing officers of all errors or irregularities in their accounts, and when so notified, disbursing officers will take immediate steps to correct such errors or irregularities.

4. Whenever the errors have been corrected, or payment has been made for deficient articles, and the action of the auditor is sustained or modified by the military governor, a return will be regarded as settled and the officer who rendered it will be notified accordingly.

5. If the necessary corrections in a return be not made within two months from the date of notification by the auditor the facts will be reported to the chief of staff of the Division of Cuba.

6. Balances which may, from time to time, be certified by the auditor, upon settlement of public accounts, shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government; except that any person whose accounts may have been settled, the head of a department, or of any establishment not under the jurisdiction of a department, to which the account pertains, may, on presentation of new evidence, obtain a revision of the said account by the military governor, whose decision upon such revision shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government.

7. The auditor will preserve, with their vouchers and certificates, all accounts that have been finally adjusted. He will also superintend the recovery of all debts finally certified by him to be due to the government.

8. The auditor of the finance department will, under the regulations prescribed in this order, and concurrently with the auditor of the island, examine and scrutinize all accounts and returns rendered by civilian officers of the military government of Cuba.

9. The head of a department to which accounts pertain will cause each account current or property return, with accompanying papers, to be examined and transmitted to the auditor of the finance department within twenty days from the date on which such account was received at his office. When a suspension or disallowance is made the department will notify the accountable officer, that he may have an opportunity to submit explanations.

10. All officers requiring funds will submit to the chief of staff of the division approved estimates of the same, which shall state the purposes for which the funds are to be used. These estimates should be submitted not later than the twentieth day of the month preceding that for which the estimates are made. Special requisitions will be made for sums needed for unforeseen contingencies.

11. All transfers of funds or property will be accompanied by invoices and receipts in duplicate, but no transfer of funds shall be made, except on the order of the head of an executive department, or, in case of a United States Army officer, on the order of his proper superior officer.

12. The use of funds for purposes other than those for which specifically appropriated is prohibited. Heads of departments, in notifying officers of remittances, will inform them of the amount remitted under each head of appropriation.

13. Funds in the personal possession of a disbursing officer are so kept at his own risk.

14. No officer disbursing money or directing its disbursement shall be concerned individually, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any articles intended for, used by, or pertaining to the public service.

15. No officer, or clerk of a disbursing officer, shall be interested in the purchase of any employee's certificate of pay due, or any other claim against the government.

16. Officers will not purchase supplies for the government from any other person in its service, nor contract with any such person to furnish supplies or service to the government, or make any government purchase or contract, in which such person shall be permitted to share or receive benefit.

17. Accounts current will be rendered monthly and will be made in duplicate, each accompanied by the proper abstracts and vouchers, one copy will be forwarded to the auditor of the island, the other will be retained by the officer. Should the disbursing officer be a civilian, under the military government of Cuba, the accounts will be made in triplicate, two being sent to the head of the department under whose direction the disbursement is made and one retained by the officer. On receipt of these the head of such department will immediately transmit one of the accounts to the auditor of the island.

18. Accounts current must be made out in time to reach the auditor not later than the twentieth of the month following that covered by the account.

19. With the accounts will be forwarded all orders and other papers upon which the accountable officer relies to relieve himself from responsibility, including abstracts of purchases made during the month.

20. All disbursements must be covered by vouchers, in duplicate, accompanied by duplicate itemized and receipted bills.

21. When an officer is relieved from duty, he will certify outstanding debts, if any, to his successor, and transmit a list of the same to the head of his department. Unless otherwise ordered, he will turn over to his successor all public money, property, books, and papers pertaining to the service from which he is relieved.

22. The correctness of the facts stated on a voucher and the justness of the account must be certified by the officer.

23. The giving or taking of receipts in blank for public money is prohibited.

24. Vouchers for funds disbursed will, before being signed by a public creditor, be made out in full, with the place of payment and name of paying officer entered in the receipt, and the exact amount of money clearly stated in the receipt.

25. The signature to a receipt and the name of the person entered at the head of an account must be literally alike. When a signature is not written by the hand of the party, it must be witnessed by an officer of the government when practicable.

26. An officer will have credit for an expenditure of money made in obedience to an order by competent authority, which order must be in writing. If the expenditure be disallowed it will be charged to the officer who ordered it.

27. If payment be made on a certificate of any officer as to fact and afterwards disallowed for error of fact in the certificate, it will pass to the credit of the disbursing officer and be charged to the officer who gave the certificate.

28. Returns of all property purchased with funds derived from the customs service will be made quarterly.

29. Officers responsible for public property of any description are charged with its preservation from loss or damage. Every officer accountable for public property will keep himself accurately informed by personal examination of the quantity and condition of the property on hand and will be held strictly responsible that it is accurately reported on his return. At each transfer of such property, both the invoicing and receipting officer will attend in person, and each will satisfy himself by personal examination that all property invoiced is on hand and in condition as stated in the invoice.

30. Property worn out in the service will not be destroyed, but will be kept for the action of an inspector detailed by the commander of a military department. The accountable officer will submit an inventory thereof and ask for an inspector's action, for which application should be made to the headquarters of the department in which the officer is serving, and the property will be disposed of as ordered by him. If sold at auction, the money received therefor will be turned in to the credit of the treasurer of the customs service.

31. Accounts current for January and February will be forwarded with the least practicable delay.

32. Property returns will be rendered to cover the first quarter of his calendar year.

33. All accounts and returns will be made out on forms furnished by the auditor of the island, who will supply the same on application.

34. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order, are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, March 21, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of state and government, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The prosecution of all claims against municipalities or provincial deputations will be suspended, until the method of their adjustment shall be determined, after the reorganization of said corporations.

II. Judges will not take cognizance of suits involving claims against provincial deputations or municipalities, for liabilities incurred prior to December 31, 1898, and suits already instituted to establish such claims will be suspended.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 21, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of state and government, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. All fines, whether of governmental or municipal character, shall hereafter be paid in cash. Receipts for amounts so paid will be given in each case, and proper record kept of the same by the officer receiving them.

II. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order, are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 23, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, and of the secretaries in council, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter judicial courts or magistrates in the island of Cuba will refuse to take cognizance of all prosecutions which have for their object the punishment of criminal acts committed by troops in active military service during the past war, by individual members of the same, or by any person connected therewith in any capacity or manner whatsoever, whether belonging to Cuban or Spanish forces; and it is also declared that no criminal responsibility shall attach to any person or persons for any act so committed.

II. Within the meaning of the preceding article shall likewise be included all individuals invested with civil authority, whether by the Spanish Government or by the different revolutionary organizations, both with regard to orders which they may have dictated or acts which they may have done, whether directed to the suppression of the revolution or to the accomplishment of the purposes of the revolution itself against the Government of Spain.

III. Individuals undergoing criminal trial, or who may now be confined for the commission of any act included in the foregoing articles, shall immediately be set at liberty. Judges in charge of proceedings in such cases will bring them to a close, and will forward the records in each case to the appropriate audiencia, that the latter may take the necessary action under the provisions of this order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 25, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of finance, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. All municipal assessments, known as "repartimiento," are hereby abolished, and the outstanding quotas yet unpaid, and due in the second half of the present fiscal year, are remitted.

II. The present tax on beef cattle, of 4½ cents per kilo of meat, is abolished, to take effect on April 1, 1899.

III. All taxes and imports on articles of prime necessity, such as food and fuel, including kindling wood, coal, and charcoal, are also hereby abolished, with the exception of those imposed on distilled and fermented alcoholic liquors.

IV. No municipality shall be allowed to place a tax on the importation or exportation of merchandise and cattle, and all municipal taxes now affecting those articles are hereby abolished.

V. The following taxes on urban and rural property (real estate) and on industry and commerce are hereby turned over to the municipalities, to be by them applied to the payment of their local necessities, according to the following rules:

URBAN PROPERTY.

1. All taxes actually in force on city real property are hereby reduced to a single municipal tax of 8 per cent per annum for the municipalities of Havana, Matanzas,

Cárdenas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, and of 6 per cent per annum for the remaining municipalities of the island. These 8 and 6 per cent rates shall be levied on the net income of the property, according to the assessment now in force. Said taxes shall be collected in quarterly instalments, but those falling due on the fourth quarter of the fiscal year shall not be collected prior to June 20, 1899.

2. The 12 per cent state tax on real property, the municipal surtax, and the collection tax are hereby abolished, except that such of the municipal surtaxes as may be due for the third quarter of the present fiscal year shall be collected by the municipalities.

RURAL PROPERTY.

3. The direct tax on rural property is hereby reduced to the single tax now levied by the state, the 100 per cent municipal surtax, the extraordinary surtaxes, and all collection taxes are hereby abolished.

4. Besides the exemptions heretofore granted, all properties which, according to the tax rolls of the State, pay taxes not exceeding \$5 per annum, those destroyed by war, and, in general, those which are not at present actually productive, shall be considered exempt from all taxation.

5. Properties shall be considered as actually productive which are now worked or cultivated, as stated in the assessment rolls now in force.

6. The collection of these taxes, herein provided for, shall take place semiannually, but those of the present half year shall not be collected prior to April 20, 1899, nor shall those of the first six months of the next fiscal year be collected prior to September 20, 1899.

INDUSTRIAL TAXES.

7. The industrial impost, or tax on manufacturers and commerce, as well as all municipal surtaxes and collection taxes, are hereby reduced to a single municipal tax, according to the following rules:

8. For industries included in the first list (*tarifa primera*) the rate shall be reduced one-fourth—that is, the rate hereafter will be 75 per cent of the amount levied, according to the state tax rolls now in force.

9. For the present are also abolished the taxes enumerated in the second list (*tarifa segunda*) under the heads of extra salaries, concert companies, newspaper publishing companies, and others of like nature; gymnasiums and establishments of learning. The remaining industries enumerated in this list shall pay one rate only of taxation to the municipalities, which shall be 75 per cent of the present rate, levied according to the state tax roll now in force.

10. The income derived from the third list (*tarifa tercera*) shall hereafter be collected by and shall pertain to municipalities, but the rate of taxation on this list shall be one-third less than that at present levied by the State, except that this reduction shall not apply to the manufacture of distilled liquors, spirits, and other alcoholic beverages.

11. The fourth list is hereby abolished.

12. The fifth list, as well as the so-called patents appended to the regulations of May 12, 1893, are reduced 50 per cent of the present rate, and shall be exclusively a municipal tax, to be collected by the municipalities of the island and not by the state. All municipal surtaxes and collection taxes are hereby abolished.

GENERAL RULES.

VI. The aforesaid taxes shall be paid in United States money, or in its equivalent, pursuant to the order of the President of the United States of January 4, 1899, published in the Gazette of March 4, 1899.

VII. Municipalities shall themselves collect all the taxes pertaining to them, in conformity with the provisions of the "municipal law," and shall apply them to the payment of the expenses enumerated in their budgets.

VIII. The provincial branches of the department of finance shall, within twenty days after the publication of this decree, forward to each municipality located within their respective jurisdictions a certified copy of the present tax rolls, inserting therein the amount of the net income from taxes on city and country property, so that the said municipalities may be able to make the collection in accordance with this decree.

IX. For the present all laws, regulations, and orders, not in conflict with the provisions of this order, concerning taxes above transferred to municipalities shall remain in force.

X. The internal excise tax on the wholesale and retail sale of alcohols, spirits, and liquors is likewise provisionally transferred to municipalities, which shall control and collect said taxes in conformity with the regulations of January 19, 1893, and their supplementary provisions, but said excise tax shall be collected with an increase

of 50 per cent on the articles included in the first five classifications, and 100 per cent on those included in the remaining classifications, payment to be made in United States money or its equivalent. The provincial branches of the department of finance shall forward to the municipalities located within their respective jurisdictions certified rolls of taxpayers of this class, and also a statement of those who have paid their taxes and of those who have not yet done so.

XI. Taxes now collected from telephone companies, the services of which are rendered entirely within the bounds of a municipality, are hereby assigned to such municipality. The tax levied by the royal order of May 12, 1888, on the telephone company of Habana is hereby transferred to the said municipality.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, March 29, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The operation of the decree of March 5, 1898, of Captain-General D. Ramón Blanco, extending the provisions of previous decrees with regard to the collection of debts upon city and country properties, is hereby further extended until the 30th day of April, 1899. Before that date the military government will publish a final decree, which shall govern in these matters.

L. W. V. KENNON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, March 29, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The dues which have heretofore been paid to the government for the issuing of academic and professional degrees of any kind whatsoever are hereby abolished, and in future such degrees, conforming to the model which may be adopted, shall be issued free of cost to the persons entitled to receive them.

II. The department of justice and public instruction shall cause these degrees to be printed in suitable manner, the cost of the same to be paid from its appropriation for material.

III. All persons may receive degrees under this order who have undergone the general examinations preceding the issuing of the degree, and who may not yet have received it.

L. W. V. KENNON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, March 30, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Courts of justice will continue to execute fully the decrees of pardon which the former governor of the island, Gen. Jiménez Castellanos, granted to the members of the late Corps of Volunteers on the 16th and 27th days of December, 1898,

in the terms and under conditions expressed in said decrees, as modified and defined by the provisions of this order.

II. The courts alone shall have the power to declare whether or not the pardon shall apply in any particular case. The authority, therefore, given by the above mentioned decree of December 16, 1898, to directors of penal establishments, to grant this pardon to persons under their custody, is hereby revoked. Cases in which the said pardon has already been given its full effect will not, however, be reconsidered.

III. The said pardon shall not be granted except to persons who fulfill the conditions mentioned in said decree. If, in the same case, there were associated others who were criminally responsible, the proceedings against the latter shall continue until final judgment is rendered.

IV. To establish the fact that an accused was actually a volunteer and included within the terms of said pardon, there will be required a certificate of entrance into said force, executed in due form by the persons regularly authorized to issue such papers, and dated prior to the commission of the crime. In the absence of such credentials, there may be substituted the certificate of the Spanish authority or functionary, at this date in charge of the archives of the general subinspection of volunteers, to the fact that these records show the dates of entrance into, and discharge from the volunteers of the persons concerned, or that such persons belonged to the volunteers on the 31st day of December, 1898. This certificate must be duly authenticated.

V. Persons who possess only the credentials referred to in the first part of the preceding article, and no other document legally issued and supported by the archives mentioned therein, by which to establish the fact that they belonged to the Corps of Volunteers at the date of the commission of the crime, may prove this fact by the sworn statement of two witnesses.

VI. The accused may at any time during trial or after sentence produce the proofs to which the preceding articles refer, and apply for his pardon.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31a.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

General Order No. 11, from these headquarters, dated Havana, January 30, 1899, is hereby reaffirmed and the Gazette of Habana (*Gaceta de la Habana*), Cuba, is announced as the official gazette of the military government of Cuba. No other will be so recognized.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 33.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 1, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The "Tribunal local contencioso administrativo" is hereby abolished.

II. The trial of all suits which have heretofore been under the jurisdiction of the said tribunal shall hereafter pertain to the sala de lo civil of the audiencia of Habana

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 12, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of state and government, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The administration of cemeteries, constructed with municipal or other analogous funds, not proceeding from the church, shall pertain to municipalities.

II. The administration of cemeteries constructed partly with ecclesiastical funds, and partly with municipal or other analogous funds shall also pertain to municipalities, the church receiving the proportional share of the receipts which may belong to it.

III. The administration of cemeteries constructed exclusively with ecclesiastical funds shall belong to the church, but the questions of police and hygiene shall be under the direction of the civil authority.

IV. Municipalities which, under the provisions of Articles I and II hereof, claim the right to the administration of a cemetery at this time in the possession of and administered by the church, shall present their claims, accompanied by documentary proofs thereof, before the proper civil governor, within two months from the date of this order, for decision as regards the question of administration. The civil governor will render decision, against which appeal may be made to the courts having jurisdiction over administrative matters. Claims presented after the expiration of the said two months will not be considered.

V. The possession of any building or other property, evidently intended or commonly used for religious purposes by the ministers, priests, or other official representatives of any church or religious sect, will be considered *prima facie* evidence of title to such buildings or property until the question of ownership shall have been determined by due process of law.

VI. The authorities of any municipality in which there is no civil cemetery will take immediate steps to establish one, due regard being had to laws on the subject relating to public health and sanitary conditions.

VII. The decisions which may be made, as above, with respect to the administration of cemeteries, shall not affect the rights of the claimants to determine the question of ownership before the courts.

VIII. The church may not be deprived of the administration of any cemetery of which it had charge up to the 1st day of January, 1899, and where transfer has been effected, restoration shall be made, until the decision of the civil government has been rendered in the case.

IX. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order, are hereby revoked.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 39.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 13, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. In view of the abolition of provincial deputations, the "Institutos de segunda enseñanza" which formerly depended upon those bodies, shall hereafter be under the charge of the state.

II. The dues for matriculation, examination, and other similar charges, which were formerly paid to provincial deputations, shall hereafter be paid to the state. The abolition of dues referred to in article 1 of the decree of March 29, 1899, shall also include the fees paid for degrees issued by the "institutos" referred to in the preceding article.

III. The treasury department will pay approved accounts of the said "institutos" accruing since the 1st day of January, 1899, and which remain unpaid by the provincial deputations.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 40.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 13, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The royal decrees of February 1, 1894, and November 6, 1896, creating and establishing rules for the government of a bureau of pensions and retired pay for primary teachers, are hereby revoked; the decree of the late autonomist government, dated May 24, 1898, organizing a board in Habana to take charge of said pension matters, is also revoked.

II. The director of public instruction is charged with the settlement of the accounts of the said board, under the direction of the secretary of justice and public instruction.

III. The said secretary is authorized to appoint two clerks, with an annual salary of \$800, each, in American money, to be under the immediate orders of the director of public instruction, to aid him in making the settlement above provided for.

IV. Dating from the 1st day of April, 1899, there shall be no deduction from the salaries of teachers of any grade on account of pensions or retired pay, nor shall any deduction be made from the amount assigned to any school for material.

O. H. ERNST,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 41.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

I. A supreme court is hereby created, which shall sit in the capital of the island, and which shall have and shall exercise jurisdiction throughout Cuban territory. No other court or tribunal shall have the same title, character, or category.

II. The supreme court shall be composed of a president or chief justice, six associate justices, and one fiscal, two assistant fiscals, one secretary or chief clerk, two deputy clerks, and such other subordinate employees as may hereinafter be provided for.

III. The subordinate employees shall be six clerks, for the secretary; three "alguaciles," one doorkeeper, two laborers, for the court; two clerks and one "alguacil," for the fiscal.

IV. As a court of justice, the supreme court shall sit as a single body, consisting of the president and the six associate justices. Five justices shall constitute a quorum to render judgment, but three may direct the course of pleadings and procedure. In appeals from sentences involving capital punishment or so-called perpetual penalties, or when the fiscal or plaintiff shall apply for the infliction of any such penalties, not less than seven justices shall sit at the hearing. All decisions and rulings must be concurred in by a majority of the justices sitting. In case of disagreement, the question shall be decided according to the law of procedure.

V. If, on account of valid objection to one or more of the justices, or for any cause, the number of justices is reduced below that required for a quorum, substitutes may be had in the following order: First, the president of the audiencia of Havana; second, the presidents of the different departments of the said audiencia; and third, the judges of the same. Among those of equal grade, the senior judge in length of service shall be preferred, and in case two or more shall have the same length of service, preference will be determined by seniority of age. This last rule will also be applied in cases wherein a member of the court is substituted for the chief justice. If the case before the court involves a decision, either previously concurred in or rendered, in a case in which any of the substitutes have taken a part, other substitutes following next in order, as above, shall take their places, and the disqualified judge or judges shall refrain from sitting on the case.

VI. The provisions of the foregoing article shall likewise apply in all civil cases in which the justices may be divided in opinion and there shall be lacking the number requisite to decide the issue.

CONSTITUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

VII. The supreme court, in addition to its functions as a court of justice, shall also meet in administrative session. When sitting as a court of justice, the supreme court shall have jurisdiction in the following cases:

1. Criminal actions which may be hereafter expressly and specifically placed under its jurisdiction.

2. Criminal actions instituted against the chief justice, associate justices, fiscal or assistant fiscals of the supreme court.

3. Criminal actions against the president of any audiencia, or against the president of one of the sections of an audiencia.

4. Criminal actions against the chief clerk, or any of the deputy clerks of the supreme court for criminal offenses in connection with the discharge of their official duties.

5. Criminal actions against the secretary of an executive department of the government, or against the civil governor, of province.

In the cases enumerated in the five preceding paragraphs, the supreme court shall have exclusive and original jurisdiction to try and decide them in oral and public trial. The court shall designate a judge of an audiencia as a special commission to inquire into such cases and to present them to the court.

6. Actions for civil liabilities against the chief justice or any of the associate justices of the supreme court, or the president of an audiencia, or any one of its sections, or a judge of such audiencia or section.

7. Cases of objection to the president of the supreme court, or to one or more of its justices.

In the last two cases the court shall proceed according to the methods prescribed by the law of civil procedure.

8. Questions of consolidation or joining of actions, and questions of jurisdiction between judges and tribunals, who have no other common superior than the supreme court.

9. Review of rulings of audiencias, denying the right of appeal to the supreme court, from decisions in which are alleged errors of law, of legal doctrine, or defects in procedure.

10. Petitions for annulment of judgment for alleged error in law or legal doctrine, in cases where the hearing of such petitions may have been admitted.

11. Petitions for annulment of judgment for alleged defects of form in procedure, in cases where such petition may have been admitted.

12. The merits of the case itself, where the annulment of the judgment asked for in the petition has been granted by the supreme court, on grounds of error in law or legal doctrine.

The provisions of the five preceding paragraphs shall apply both to civil and to criminal matters, except in so far as they refer to appeals for error in legal doctrine, which relate exclusively to matters of a civil character.

13. Petitions for annulment of awards rendered by arbitrators.

14. Petitions for revision in civil, criminal, and administrative matters (*contencioso administrativo*).

15. The execution of decisions rendered by foreign courts in accordance with treaties and laws now in force or which may be enacted or decreed hereafter. Cases are excepted which may by treaty be placed under the jurisdiction of other tribunals.

16. Proceedings to determine if hearing should be granted when judgment by default has already been rendered by the supreme court itself.

17. All extradition proceedings in cases wherein the supreme court itself has jurisdiction.

18. Appeals from the decisions of the audiencia of Habana in administrative cases (*contencioso administrativo*), as well as petitions for reversal of decision, in which appeal in such cases is denied.

19. Of any other matter of judicial character which the law may hereafter place under its special jurisdiction.

VIII. The supreme court, when sitting in administrative sessions, is vested with the following authority and powers:

1. To supervise the administration of justice throughout Cuban territory.

2. To decide all matters which may be attributed to it by law, and which are not under the jurisdiction, as above stated, of the court when sitting as a court of justice.

3. To make such reports as the government may request, concerning the administration of justice, the organization of courts and conduct of business therein, the administration and financial affairs of the judiciary, and in general, the promulgation, repeal, and reform of laws.

4. To propose to the government what it may deem advisable or necessary in the matters to which the preceding paragraph refers.

5. To exercise disciplinary jurisdiction in the cases specified in the Digest of Organic

Regulations for the Administration of Justice,¹ and in the law of procedure, in the manner prescribed in said Digest.

6. To appoint and remove the subordinate employees of the court, on the recommendation of the President, except as provided for in paragraph 12, Article XIV, and Article XXVII.

7. To exercise such control as the laws may confer upon it, over the appointment, oath of office, and installment of judicial officers.

8. To prescribe regulations for the dress of officers of the court, the method of dispatching business, and the maintenance of order in the court.

IX. The supreme court, when in administrative session, shall be composed, as when sitting as a court of justice, of the president and associate justices of the court; but in addition the fiscal, or assistant fiscal who may represent him, shall invariably be present and shall have the right to speak and vote, except when the question before the court shall involve the exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction; in such cases the fiscal shall confine himself to the ordinary duties of his office, in accordance with the rules mentioned in section 5 of the preceding article.

X. Five of the above-mentioned members of the court shall constitute a quorum to hold administrative session. All decisions shall be made by a majority of the members present, except that in cases involving the exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction the fiscal or his substitute shall not count to form the aforesaid quorum of five.

XI. The meetings of the court in administrative session shall ordinarily be held weekly, unless there should be no business pending before it; but in exceptional cases the president, if he deem it necessary, may call an extra session at any time.

XII. The court, in administrative session, shall be governed by the rules contained in title 10 of the digest, in all matters relating to the methods of voting and debating, the manner of holding sessions, and attendance upon the same, the duties of the secretary, the recording of the minutes and of the votes taken, as well as other matter within the province of the court, in such session. From this rule are excepted the provisions of article 311 of the Digest, in so far as these relate to the presence of the assistant fiscal, who, when present in place of the fiscal, shall have the right to speak and vote, as prescribed in Article IX.

XIII. The decision of the court, in administrative session, must be accompanied by the reasons therefor, but they need not necessarily have the form of "resultandos" and "considerandos," which form the court may adopt at its discretion. In a case wherein the court shall concur in the written opinion of the fiscal and the grounds thereof, it shall be sufficient for it to express its conformity with both.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT.

XIV. The chief justice shall be the presiding officer of the supreme court, and as such, shall have the following powers:

1. To convene and preside over the court, either when sitting as a court of justice or in administrative session.

2. To enforce obedience to this decree and to all laws relating to the duties of his office.

3. To recommend to the government such measures as he may consider necessary or advisable to insure the better administration of justice.

4. To receive and dispatch official correspondence.

5. To forward, with his opinion thereon, all petitions, complaints, and reports, which the court, the associate justices or subordinates thereof, may present to the government.

6. To receive excuses of the associate justices, officers, and subordinates of the court for nonattendance thereon.

7. To see that all associate justices, officers, and subordinates of the court fully perform their duty, and to issue such orders as he may deem advisable to insure the discharge of their functions.

8. To indicate to the fiscal what he may consider advisable for the better administration of justice, so far as relates to the fiscal and his subordinates, but without communicating directly with such subordinates or restricting, in any way, the free action of these officials. When he considers it necessary, he will report to the government what he may deem advisable concerning the fiscals and their duties.

9. To report to the court such acts of the associate justices as may deserve disciplinary correction, and also offenses which the said justices may have committed in the discharge of their official functions.

10. To report to the government all vacancies occurring in the court which should be filled by appointment by the government, as well as all vacancies, due to any cause, which may, for any considerable time, prevent any officer of the court from performing his duties.

¹ Compilación de las Disposiciones orgánicas de la Administración de Justicia. This will hereafter, in this decree, be referred to simply as "The Digest."

11. To hear complaints presented to him by interested parties, concerning delay in the administration of justice, in cases pending before the supreme court, or before any audiencia; to take such measures in the case as may be within his authority; to refer the complaint to the court, and, if it refers to a case pending before an audiencia, to call it to the attention of the president of such audiencia.

12. To appoint and discharge, at will, the laborers employed in the court.

13. To establish rules for the good order and preservation of the archives and library of the court.

14. To notify the court when he himself is unable to be present.

XV. The president of the supreme court shall never be designated as "ponente."

XVI. The president of the supreme court shall have authority to decide finally appeals against decisions of presidents of audiencias in all cases wherein the latter take cognizance of appeals against the opinions of "registradores de la propiedad" concerning documents presented for record, whether presented by private parties or by order of court; there is likewise conferred upon him the authority which the "reglamento de la ley hipotecaria" vests in the "sección de los registros 6 del ministerio de ultramar," and which was later vested in the corresponding section of the department of grace and justice, and government, of the general government of the island, during the autonomist régime.

THE SECRETARY OR CHIEF CLERK.

XVII. The duties of the secretary shall extend to the court in all of its sessions, and to the office of the president.

XVIII. It shall be his duty:

1. To keep the seal of the court.

2. To seal and record the letters and other documents ordered by the court to be issued officially or written to interested parties.

3. To keep a book of registry, in which shall be copied literally the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph, copies of which shall be issued only on the written order of the court.

4. To have direct charge of the archives and the library of the court, with the responsibilities and duties prescribed in articles 220-225, both inclusive, of the Digest.

XIX. When the court sits as a court of justice the secretary shall exercise in the appeals and proceedings before the court the functions appropriate to his office, as prescribed in the code of civil procedure, and those enumerated in articles 196 and 197 of the Digest now in force.

XX. When his other duties as secretary of the court or in the president's office render it necessary, these functions shall be performed by the deputy clerks of the court. In such cases the said deputy clerks shall sign papers and documents and shall perform all the duties proper to be performed by the secretary, whom they represent, but their signatures must be preceded by the words "por delegación."

XXI. The secretary, when the court is in administrative session, shall, in person, attend to the matters before it, and shall not delegate these duties to any other person, except that in case of his absence his duties shall devolve upon the senior deputy clerk of the court. Should there be two or more such clerks having equal length of service, the said duties shall devolve upon the senior in age.

XXII. As secretary of the president's office he shall, with the president, dispatch such business as may be assigned to him, in accordance with this decree.

THE DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE COURT.

XXIII. The deputy clerks of the court shall issue summons, subpœnas, and notifications; they shall call for records of proceedings held out of court, and perform any other duty to be discharged outside of and by order of the court.

THE FISCAL AND ASSISTANT FISCALS.

XXIV. The fiscal of the supreme court shall be chief of the fiscals of the island, and will be directly responsible to the department of justice only. Articles 456-460, both inclusive, of the Digest are accordingly made a part of this decree, with the exception that for the words "la monarquía" there shall be substituted the words "el territorio Cubano" in all cases wherein the former expression is used, and for the words "ministerio de ultramar" the words "secretaría de justicia" shall be substituted.

XXV. Articles 452-465, both inclusive, of the Digest, shall also be continued in force so far as they concern the fiscal and assistant fiscals of the supreme court.

XXVI. The assistant fiscals shall assist the fiscal in the duties of his office in such manner as he may direct. When acting for the fiscal they will sign papers drawn up by them, placing before their signatures the words "por delegación."

XXVII. The fiscal shall have authority to appoint and discharge at will the subordinate employees of his office.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

XXVIII. The clerks of the secretary's office shall not appear officially in judicial proceedings or pleadings which the officers of the court are required to act upon in person and to authenticate with their own signatures. The secretary or deputy clerks of the court shall supervise and be responsible for the work of the clerks who, in general, shall be under the direct order of these officers, to aid and cooperate with them in the discharge of their duties.

XXIX. The clerks of the fiscal shall have direct charge of the records of that office, and shall render the fiscal services similar to those referred to in the preceding article in regard to the clerks of the secretary.

XXX. The "alguaciles" and doorkeepers shall discharge the duties prescribed in article 279 of the Digest for such employees.

XXXI. The president of the court shall regulate the duties of the "alguaciles," doorkeepers, and laborers in such a manner as he may deem proper. The fiscal shall do the same with regard to his subordinate employees.

APPOINTMENT, TERM OF OFFICE, PRIORITY, POSSESSION OF OFFICE, OATHS OF OFFICE AND SALARIES OF FUNCTIONARIES, EMPLOYEES AND SUBORDINATES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

XXXII. The appointment of all officers of the supreme court, with the exception of the subordinate employees, shall be made by the military governor, on the recommendation of the secretary of justice.

XXXIII. Seniority and precedence with officers of the same grade shall be determined by date of appointment, and if the incumbents shall have been appointed by the same decree all will be considered as of equal rank, and the order of precedence will be determined by age.

XXXIV. The president, justices, fiscal, and assistant fiscals shall, upon the inauguration of the court, make oath before the military governor of the Island, in the form that may be required, and shall take possession of their offices, the court sitting in public administrative session. The secretary and deputy clerks shall likewise take oath and assume charge of their duties before the court in public session as above.

XXXV. The annual salaries of all the officers of the supreme court shall be as follows, and shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent:

The president, \$6,000.

The fiscal, \$5,750.

The associate justices, \$5,500 each.

The assistant fiscals, \$5,000 each.

The secretary or chief clerk, \$4,000.

The deputy clerks of the court, \$2,500.

The clerks of the secretary and of the fiscal, \$1,000.

Other clerks, \$600 each.

The doorkeeper and "alguaciles," \$450.

Laborers, \$300 each.

Should the court or the fiscal deem it necessary, they may require one of the last-named clerks of the secretary's office and of the fiscal's office to be stenographers, in which case they shall have an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

XXXVI. The court shall be granted \$1,500 annually, in United States money or its equivalent, for the purchase of material. This amount shall be distributed between the offices of the president and the fiscal in such proportion as may be decided by the court in administrative session. The president and fiscal shall have authority to disburse their respective amounts in such manner as they may deem proper.

QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

XXXVII. To be eligible for appointment to the office of president, justice, fiscal, assistant fiscal, secretary, or deputy clerk of the supreme court, the following requirements must be complied with:

1. The person must be a Cuban, or declare on oath that he accepts Cuban citizenship, provided he be a person included within the provisions of article 9, of the treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898.

2. He must be of age, that is, more than 23 years of age.

3. He must be a lawyer.

4. He must not labor under any of the disqualifications or incapacities herein stated.

XXXVIII. The following persons shall not be appointed to any of the aforesaid offices:

1. Those mentally or physically unsound.

2. Those against whom true bills have been found on any indictment whatever.

3. Those who have been sentenced to any "pena correccional" or "aflictiva," unless he shall have duly completed such penalty or shall have been totally pardoned.

4. Those who have served a sentence for any offense which, by reason of the nature of the offense itself or the character of the penalty, would injure the reputation.

5. Those who are bankrupt or who have made assignments and have not been discharged.

6. Those persons, not merchants, who have made assignments for the benefit of creditors, until their good faith shall have been adjudged.

7. Debtors to the public funds, as "second contributors."

8. Persons of immoral or vicious habits, and, in general, those whose acts of omission or commission, though not punishable by law, give them an unsavory reputation.

XXXIX. The offices mentioned in Article XXXVII are incompatible with:

1. The exercise of any other jurisdiction whatever.

2. The holding of any other office or position of the government of a province or municipality.

3. Employment as a clerk or in any other subordinate position in any other tribunal or court.

XL. Articles 76 to 79, inclusive, of the Digest are declared applicable to the supreme court, but the reference made in article 77 to article 75 shall be understood as relating to the preceding article of this decree.

XLI. The president and justices of the supreme court, as well as the fiscal and the assistant fiscals, shall not practice the business of lawyer, solicitor, or notary public; they shall not engage in any industrial, mercantile, or speculative pursuits, in the name of themselves, their wives, or other persons, nor shall they take part in any enterprise, such as a commercial company or corporation, as partner, director, managing partner, superintendent, or counsel. Violation of this rule shall be considered as resignation of office.

XLII. Neither the secretary nor any clerk of the court shall practice law or be a solicitor or a notary public. Violation of this rule shall be considered as a resignation of office.

XLIII. To be a subordinate employee of the court, the person must possess the first two requirements of Article XXXVII of this decree, must be able to read and write, must be of good moral character, and free from any of the first four disqualifications enumerated in Article XXXVIII.

O. H. ERNST,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 44.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, April 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter and until further orders, the regulations governing the administration and collection of taxes on real estate securities and conveyance of property in the Island of Cuba, published in the *Gaceta de la Habana*, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th days of August, 1892, are hereby modified as follows:

II. The rates of taxation specified in articles 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are reduced to one-third of the figures therein stated.

III. The rates fixed in articles 9, 14, and 18 are reduced to one-half of the figures therein specified.

IV. The existing article 22, from which are henceforth exempted conveyances mortis causa, in legitimate line of descent, shall read as follows: Inheritances, substitutions, bequests mortis causa, and legacies of all kinds of property and securities on real estate shall pay according to the degree of relationship between the deceased and his heirs, donees and legatees, in strict compliance with the following schedule:

Per cent.

Between natural parents and descendants, children legitimized by royal concession, and husband and wife.....	1
Collateral relations of the second degree.....	2
Collateral relations of the third degree.....	3
Collateral relations of the fourth degree.....	4
Collateral relations of the fifth degree.....	5
Collateral relations of the sixth degree.....	6
No consanguinity.....	7
Bequests for repose of soul.....	8

V. Article 23 shall be replaced by the following: That portion of an inheritance in which a surviving consort holds a life interest under articles 834 et seq. of the existing Civil Code shall pay no tax whatever.

VI. Uncollected taxes, namely, those remaining unpaid upon acts or contracts that have been entered into or made since January 1, shall be settled and collected in accordance with regulations now in force, but shall be exempt from the payment of the interest prescribed in article 185.

VII. All war taxes are hereby abolished.

VIII. Taxes shall be paid in United States money, whatever be the kind of money stipulated in the contract, but the payment may be made in its equivalent, as specified in the order of the President of the United States of January 4, 1899, published in the *Gaceta de la Habana*, on March 4, 1899.

IX. The tax on the consolidation, recognition, or modification of mortgage securities shall be computed on the secured capital, as the reglamento prescribes, without any accumulation of interest nor fixed charge for costs of judicial proceedings.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 46.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 24, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

An extension of two years, terminating on the 1st day of May, 1901, is hereby granted for the collection of all obligations, whether or not secured by mortgage on real property, where it may be necessary to sell said property or its products to make collection. This extension shall not apply to obligations contracted since the 31st day of December, 1898.

O. H. ERNST,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 50.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The royal decree of June 1, 1897, extending the civil jurisdiction of the province of Santa Clara over the towns of Ciego de Avila, Morón, and Júcaro, is hereby revoked, and the territorial division existing before the above-mentioned date, with regard to civil and judicial jurisdiction, is reestablished.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 51.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The municipal court of Pepe Antonio, now provisionally sitting in Guanabacoa, is hereby transferred to the town of Campo Florido in the same municipal district.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 57.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The civil courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all suits for divorce or for nullification of marriage instituted after the date of publication of this order, and only decrees rendered by such courts shall have legal effect.

II. Decrees of divorce or of nullification of marriage shall be made only for the causes stated in articles 101 and 105 of the civil code, and the legal effect of such decrees shall be as provided for in the said code.

III. Suits for divorce or for nullification of marriage now pending before the ecclesiastical tribunals shall be prosecuted before said tribunals to conclusion, but the legal effect of their decisions shall be that determined by the civil code, and the civil courts shall be charged with the execution of the same. For this purpose the parties interested may file a certified copy of the decree with the civil court which would have been competent to render decision in the case.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 59.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Exact copies of all charters, concessions, or grants, and of all amendments thereto, which have been given to railway or other corporations existing under the authority of the Spanish Government, or of the Governor-General of the island, shall be filed, within sixty days from the date of this order, in the office of the secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works; and hereafter when any such charters, grants, or concessions are given, or amendments are made thereto, copies of the same shall at once be filed in the office of the said secretary.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 62.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. All stocks or other securities given as bond by public officials, employees, or contractors for faithful performance of duties or services in behalf of the state, a province, or a municipality, shall be surrendered and turned over to their owners, provided that the obligation so guaranteed shall not have continued beyond the 31st day of December, 1898, and provided that no judicial proceedings are pending on questions involving the said securities.

II. All liens, incumbrances, or mortgages held on real estate, either urban or rural, as security for the performance of the duties or services mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall also be released and canceled, and the said real estate freed from such incumbrance under the conditions and limitations contained in the preceding paragraph.

III. All costs and charges for the release and cancellation of said bonds, liens, or mortgages shall be defrayed by the parties entitled to request and obtain said releases.

IV. The department of finance is charged with the execution of the provisions of this order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 63.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter the so-called *votos reservados*, of the justices of a court, who do not agree with the decision of the majority, shall be public, and shall be recorded in the book of decisions in the same manner as the decision itself, but the dissenting opinions shall be signed only by the dissenting justices.

II. Such dissenting opinions shall hereafter be known as *votos particulares*, and shall be entered in the original records in the same manner as the judgments and immediately after them. When the interested parties are notified of the judgments, they shall likewise be informed of the *votos particulares* given in the case.

III. The above provisions shall apply to dissenting opinions in all rulings of the court. The manner of recording such opinions, and of notifying interested parties, shall be the same as that usually followed in such cases, except that dissenting opinions shall be signed only by the dissenting justices.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 64.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 26, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The municipal court of Quiebra Hacha, in the district of Mariel, province of Pinar del Rio, is hereby abolished, and the jurisdiction of the municipal court of Mariel is extended to include the limits formerly embraced by the court of Quiebra Hacha.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 66.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter civil marriages only shall be legally valid. The contracting parties may conform to the precepts of whatever religion they may profess, in addition to the formalities necessary to contract the civil marriage.

II. The officials in charge of the execution of the laws respecting marriage shall not accept as legal the written license or consent of the parent, when the same shall have been taken before an ecclesiastical notary, nor shall any such certificate be accepted which is not attested by the civil functionaries.

III. Clergymen of the different religious denominations represented in this island, in performing the ceremony of marriage, shall not be required to take other action than that imposed upon them by their respective religious beliefs; but the performance of this ceremony shall have no civil effect.

IV. All marriages heretofore solemnized in the island of Cuba shall be deemed and adjudged to be valid and the validity thereof shall in nowise be affected by any want of authority in the person solemnizing the same, if consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they were lawfully joined in wedlock; *Provided*, That such marriage shall be duly recorded within a period of one year from the date of this order.

Record of such marriages shall be made upon presentation of satisfactory proof thereof.

V. The said marriages shall be proved by the presentation of documentary evidence of the same. If no such proof can be furnished, the fact of the marriage may be established in the form prescribed in articles 2001 to 2008, both inclusive, of the Law

of Civil Procedure; by the declaration of the functionary performing the ceremony, and of the witnesses thereto; or by such other proofs as the law allows.

VI. The regulations to be observed in recording marriages under this order will be issued by the secretary of justice and public instruction.

VII. The fee for performing the ceremony of marriage shall be \$1 in United States money or its equivalent.

VIII. All decrees, orders, laws, or parts thereof in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 67.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. So much of the decree of July 20, 1882, as extends the provisions of Article XIV of the Penal Code of Spain to the island of Cuba is hereby revoked.

II. The provisions of Article XII of the Penal Code of Cuba shall apply to all crimes and misdemeanors which may be committed by means of printing, engraving, or other mechanical means of publication.

III. The directors and editors of all periodicals as well as the printers thereof, whether occupying these positions permanently or temporarily, shall be civilly and criminally responsible, under the preceding article, for everything published in such periodicals, while they are acting in the said capacities, and whether or not said writings, drawings, articles, or paragraphs be signed; provided the same be not published in the performance of official duty. The responsibility of the author is in no wise diminished by the terms of this order.

The term printer, as used herein, will be construed to mean the head of any establishment wherein the printing, writing, engraving, or publication has been done.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 68.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Total pardon is hereby granted to all persons convicted of crimes made punishable under chapters 1 and 2 of Title V, and Titles VI, VII, and VIII of the Military Code of Spain.

II. Total pardon is hereby granted to all persons convicted of the crimes mentioned in book 2, chapters 1 and 2, of Title I, and Titles II, III, IV, and V, of the Penal Code of the Spanish Navy.

III. Total pardon is hereby granted to all persons convicted of the crimes specified in book 2, of the existing Penal Code, chapters 1 and 2, Title I, Title II, chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and those specified in article 269 of chapter 6, Title III; those specified in articles 343, 344 of chapter 7, Title IV, and chapters 5 and 6 of Title VII.

IV. All cases wherein proceedings are pending for any of the above-mentioned crimes will be forwarded to the proper audiencia for suspension and record. Audiencias shall likewise direct the suspension in like cases of the proceedings now before them and shall at once place at liberty all persons accused of the said crimes.

V. All persons now serving sentence, for any of the above-mentioned crimes will be at once set at liberty on the order of the president of the audiencia of the judicial district in which they reside. This order shall be forwarded in the shortest possible time to the director of the penal establishment in which such persons may be serving sentence.

VI. All persons who have been imprisoned by Spanish military or naval authorities, and of whose cases record can not be found, shall be set at liberty, provided

their conduct has been good during the term of their imprisonment, and provided further, that the crime for which they were imprisoned is included in those referred to in the preceeding articles.

To supply the missing record in these cases the several audiencias shall order the judges of the first instance to institute such summary proceedings as may be possible under the circumstances, report of which shall, when completed, be rendered to the audiencia for the necessary action.

VII. The provisions of Article V hereof shall apply to all prisoners under confinement by order of Spanish military or naval authorities, record of whose cases can not be found, and concerning whom there is no record of crimes committed; such prisoners shall be set at liberty, but shall remain under the surveillance of the police for a period of one year.

VIII. The provisions of this order shall apply to those only accused of the crimes mentioned in Articles I, II, and III hereof, and which were committed before the 1st day of January, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 69.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 3, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The order of April 24, 1899, whereby an extension of two years, terminating on the 1st day of May, 1901, was granted for the collection and enforcement of the obligations therein stated, and contracted before the 31st day of December, 1898, is hereby modified as specified in the following articles:

II. Except as otherwise prescribed in this order an extension of two years terminating on the 1st day of May, 1901, is granted for the collection and enforcement on real estate, or its products, of all obligations, whether or not secured by mortgage, or any other security on real property; provided, that this extension shall not apply to liabilities contracted since the 31st day of December, 1898.

III. The said extension shall be for one year only, terminating on the 1st day of May, 1900, on all obligations, whether or not secured by mortgage, where it may be necessary to enforce collection through levy and sale of city real property, or of rural property in a condition of normal production; but creditors may institute suit at law to collect interests due on all obligations, whether or not secured by mortgage, and on censos or ground rents, provided that said interests shall have accrued since the 31st day of December, 1898, and that in case of default of payment, collection shall be made on the rents only of said city property, or on the rents or products of rural property in a condition of normal production.

IV. At the expiration of the said year of extension creditors shall be at liberty to institute suit to recover principal, interest, and costs due and unpaid on said date, or that may thereafter become due, without restriction or limitation of any kind, so far only as city property or the rural property mentioned in the preceding article is concerned.

V. Property, either urban or rural, belonging to debtors who may have been declared bankrupt, or who may have made assignment for the benefit of creditors, shall not be protected from the action of creditors nor included in the benefits of the extension hereby ordered when the proceedings in bankruptcy or assignment for the benefit of creditors shall have been initiated prior to the 16th day of May, 1896.

VI. In like manner, city or rural property in regard to which final judgment of judicial sale shall have been rendered prior to the 16th day of May, 1896, either in an ordinary action or in a special executive proceeding, shall not be exempt from the legal action of creditors who, as regards such property, may freely institute suit without restriction or limitation of any kind.

VII. In like manner, the provisions of the extension granted shall not apply to rural property abandoned by its owners, nor to property left uncultivated during the remainder of the present year. Property will be considered thus abandoned in cases wherein the owner shall be absent from the country, without having provided, through the appointment of an attorney, manager, or any other similar agency, for the management and control of his property.

VIII. It shall be lawful in all cases for creditors to take such judicial action as the law may entitle them to, so far only as may be necessary to secure their right of

priority in regard to other creditors, through the attachment of the property and the record of such action in the registry books.

Said judicial action, however, and the attachment of the property shall not confer on the creditor any right to prosecute his suit otherwise than as prescribed in this order.

IX. The provisions of this order shall not apply to those debts for the collection of which the creditor may have obtained the control and administration of the property of the debtor in conformity with the provisions of article 1503 of the Law of Civil Procedure.

X. All liabilities for costs, either incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in suits against debtors, shall be collected and enforced under the restrictions and limitations prescribed in this order, for the liabilities in which said costs may accrue.

XI. In all proceedings against the products or rents of rural property, the creditor shall, at the time of filing his claim, present a statement from the alcalde of the municipality in which the property may be situated certifying that said property is in a condition of normal production. The alcalde issuing such certificates shall state therein the facts and grounds on which he bases his conclusions. If the alcalde should not think that the property is in the condition claimed by the creditors, he shall so state in writing.

XII. Rural property shall be deemed in a condition of normal production when, besides the fact that its plant and machinery are in good condition, it shall have produced either in rent or products during the agricultural year of 1898 to 1899 more than 50 per cent of the amount of rents or products obtained from the said property in the agricultural year of 1894 to 1895.

XIII. The certificate issued by the alcalde under Article XI of this order shall not be conclusive evidence of the fact therein stated, and it shall be lawful, therefore, for the debtor to submit his denial of said statements. The issue thus raised shall be tried according to the provisions for special or incidental proceedings, in articles 740 et seq., of the Law of Civil Procedure, and the action of the creditor will be stayed until final decision shall be rendered. The burden of proof as to the fact that the production of the property has exceeded the 50 per cent mentioned in Article XII of this order shall be on the creditor. The debtor shall submit his denial within ten days after the notice of the order of the judge issuing execution against the rent and products of the property in question.

XIV. In the proceedings mentioned in Article XIII of this order no recourse may be had from the decision of the audiencia, which decision shall be final.

XV. When city property, on the rents of which the creditor may have a right to enforce the collection of interest as prescribed in Article III of this order, is occupied by the debtor, or by some other person not paying rent, or which may be attached by another creditor without a preferent right, the creditor shall have the right to take such judicial action as the laws may entitle him to, in order so to administer the said property that it may produce adequate rents.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 70.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter ayuntamientos shall be charged with the execution of the provisions of the regulations published on May 30, 1882, to give effect to the law of weights and measures of July 19, 1849, and shall collect the fines specified in title 5 of said regulations as penalties for violations of the law.

II. Ayuntamientos of provincial capitals, and towns wherein a district court holds session, may appoint and discharge their own inspectors of weights and measures. In other towns the secretary of the ayuntamiento shall perform the duties of that officer.

III. The maximum compensation of the inspector of weights and measures shall be that designated by the tariff now in force, in Appendix 2, of the aforesaid regulations. This tariff shall not be increased except by special authority of the general government.

IV. The metric system shall continue to be the standard in the island; but the use of the weights and measures of the country will be allowed, provided the cor-

responding equivalents may be expressed by them, as well also as the weights and measures of the United States of America. For the latter, the equivalents shall be those authorized by that Government.

V. In matters relating to weights and measures ayuntamientos will be under the immediate direction of civil governors in their respective provinces and under the general supervision of the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

VI. All orders, decrees, laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 72.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter and until further orders there will be a special commissioner for Cuba, with station in the United States, who shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000.

II. Gonzalo de Quesada is hereby appointed special commissioner for Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 73.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter the taxes levied on the slaughter of cattle and on slaughterhouses, referred to in rule 5, article 133 of the municipal law, will be regulated and collected throughout the island on the number of cattle killed and not on their weight.

II. Hereafter such taxes shall not exceed \$2 on each head of cattle, \$1 for each hog, and 50 cents for each sheep or goat slaughtered in the cities of Habana, Regla, Guanabacoa, Marianao, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Puerto Principe, Pinar del Rio, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba.

In all other municipalities the tax will be \$1.50 for each head of cattle, 75 cents for each hog, and 40 cents for each sheep and goat.

These taxes shall be payable in United States currency or its equivalent.

III. All charges by municipalities for the use and service of their slaughterhouses and stock yards, as well as costs for the inspection of meats, shall be included in the taxes provided for in the foregoing article.

IV. Any private person, association, or company may freely exercise the trade of butcher and vender of meat, and may construct for such purposes special buildings or slaughterhouses, with the necessary annexes, in the towns which belong to the first two of the classes enumerated in the list appended to this order, provided that the police and sanitary regulations be complied with in such private slaughterhouses, and provided also that at least 10 head of cattle be butchered daily in the same if they be within the municipal districts of Habana, Regla, Guanabacoa, or Marianao; 6 head if in the municipal districts of Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, or Santiago de Cuba, and 4 head if within the boundaries of the towns included in the third class of the above-mentioned list. In towns and cities belonging to the fourth class cattle may be slaughtered without limitation as to their number, provided that the police and sanitary regulations are complied with.

V. Cattle slaughtered in the private slaughterhouses or places referred to in the preceding article shall pay to the municipality a slaughter tax not exceeding 75 per cent of the rates fixed by Article II.

VI. Cattle slaughtered in rural properties or plantations for the use of persons residing therein shall be exempt from the payment of any tax. Pigs not more than

6 months old, kids and lambs slaughtered within cities for household consumption, shall likewise be exempt from taxation.

VII. The trade in meat between different municipalities is hereby declared free, and subject only to such measures of inspection as may be necessary in the interest of public health.

VIII. In order to further such inspection, all carcasses of cattle transported from one place to another shall be quartered, and the quantity carried shall not be less than 500 kilos.

The meats shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the proper official of the municipality from which the meat is transported.

IX. Meat may be taken to the venders' stands from a slaughterhouse belonging to a private individual or corporation, by the proprietor, his agent or employees; from slaughterhouses belonging to municipalities this service shall be under the direction of the municipality.

X. Meat shall be sold to the public from public stands or butchers' shops only, and the supervision of the same and of all slaughterhouses shall be exercised by municipalities under proper police and sanitary regulations, which shall be duly published for general information.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

Table of towns and cities divided into classes for the purposes of the foregoing order.

1ST CLASS.

Habana, with its wards of Carmelo, Vedado, Arroyo, Apolo, Arroyo Naranjo, Calvario y Casa Blanca.

Regla.
Guanabacoa.
Marianao.

2D CLASS.

Cárdenas.
Cienfuegos.
Matanzas.
Sagua la Grande.

Puerto Principe.
Santiago de Cuba.
Santa Clara.

3D CLASS.

Baracoa.
Caibarién.
Guantánamo.
Guines.
Manzanillo.
Gibara.
Guanajay.
Holguín.
Las Cruces.
Nuevitas.
San Antonio de los Baños.

Remedios.
Sancti Spiritus.
Trinidad.
Canajuaní.
Bejucal.
Colón.
Corral Falso de Macuriges.
Palmira.
Pinar del Río.
Santiago de las Vegas.

4TH CLASS.

Alto Songo.
Alquízar.
Alfonso XII.
Artemisa.
Aguacate.
Arcos de Canasí.
Alonso Rojas.
Amaro.
Batabanó.
Bayamo.
Bainoa.

Bahia Honda.
Baja.
Baracoa.
Bejucal.
Casilda.
Ciego de Avila.
Cifuentes.
Cimarrones.
Colón.
Consolación del Sur.
Corralillo.

4TH CLASS—continued.

Cabañas.	Mayari.
Caibarién.	Melena del Sur.
Calabazar.	Morón.
Camaronés.	Nueva Paz.
Candelaria.	Nuevitas.
Caney.	Placetás.
Cartagena.	Paso Real de San Diego.
Casiguas.	Palmillas.
Cayajabos.	Palmira.
Ceiba del Agua.	Pinar del Río.
Ceja de Pablo.	Pijuan.
Caimajuaní.	Guane.
Corral Falso de Macuriges.	Quemados de Güines.
Cervantes.	Ranchuelo.
Ciego de Avila.	Recreo (Guanayajabo).
Consolación del Norte.	Rancho Veloz.
Cuevitas.	Remedios.
Cano.	Rodas.
Cobre.	Sancti Spiritus.
El Roque.	San Antonio de las Vueltas.
Güira de Melena.	San José de las Lajas.
Gibara.	San Juan y Martínez.
Guamacaro.	San Juan de las Yeras.
Guamutas.	San Luis.
Guanajay.	Santa Cruz del Sur.
Guanajayabo.	Santa Isabel de las Lajas.
Guantánamo.	Santo Domingo.
Guayabal.	Sabanilla del Comendador.
Güines.	Sagua de Tánamo.
Guara.	San Antonio de las Vegas.
Hoyo Colorado.	San Antonio del Río Blanco del Norte.
Holguín.	San Antonio de los Baños.
Jaruco.	Quivicán.
Jovellanos.	San Diego del Valle.
Jibacoa.	San Diego de los Baños.
Jiguani.	San Diego de Núñez.
La Esperanza.	San Felipe.
Los Abreus.	San José de los Ramos.
La Catalina.	San Nicolás.
La Salud.	Santa Ana.
Lagunillas.	Santa María del Rosario.
Las Cruces.	Santiago de las Vegas.
Las Mangas.	Tapaste.
Los Palacios.	Trinidad.
Madrugá.	Unión de Reyes.
Morón.	Vereda Nueva.
Macagua.	Victoria de las Tunas.
Macuriges.	Viñales.
Mantua.	Yaguajay.
Manzanillo.	Isla de Pinos.
Mariel.	Zaza.

No. 77.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Havana, June 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The order of the 10th of February, 1899, remitting all taxes due before the 1st of January of the present year and unpaid at the date of said order, is hereby extended to cover all taxes for the collection of which the state or a municipality may hold property.

II. In pursuance of this order, all property, either urban or rural, which may, at this date, be held by the State or by a municipality, as a result of proceedings for the collection of said taxes, shall be returned to the owners or heirs, provided that the title to said property has not been finally vested in the state or a municipality,

and that the property be such as may at present be held by the state for the objects and purposes specified in article 49 of the instructions of the 15th of May, 1885, approved by the royal order of the 24th of December, 1888, prescribing the rules to be followed against delinquent taxpayers.

III. Such property as may already have been sold by the state, and the title to which is therefore vested in the purchaser thereof, shall not be understood to be covered by the provisions of this order.

IV. The only persons entitled to recover their property under this order shall be the owners of the same, or their heirs, and not those who may have acquired the rights and equities of said owners or heirs.

V. All expenses of release and restoration of the property herein referred to shall be borne by the owners or heirs of the same.

VI. The property shall be returned to its owners in the condition in which it may be found at the time of its release.

VII. The department of finance is charged with the execution of the provisions of this order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 80.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 15, 1890.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter the audiencias of the island shall be organized and shall exercise jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the present order.

II. There shall be six audiencias in the island, viz, Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. Each of these audiencias shall exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the limits of the above-mentioned provinces, respectively. The jurisdiction of the audiencia of Habana shall extend also to administrative matters (*contencioso administrativo*).

III. The audiencia of Habana shall hold one court for civil and administrative matters and another for criminal cases. The latter shall be composed of a president and five associate justices, and shall be divided into two sections, one of which shall be presided over by the president and the other by the senior associate justice.

IV. The court for civil and administrative cases (*sala de lo civil y contencioso*) in the audiencia of Habana shall be presided over by the president of the audiencia, and shall be composed, in addition, of four associate justices.

V. The audiencia of Habana shall sit in administrative session (*sala de gobierno*) to determine cases hereinafter provided for. When sitting in administrative session the court shall be composed of the president, the presiding justice of the criminal court, the two senior associate justices of the audiencia, and the fiscal, or the assistant fiscal as his substitute.

VI. When sitting in administrative session the court shall have one secretary or clerk of the court and one deputy clerk; the duties of the secretary and the deputy shall extend also to the president's office. The civil court shall likewise have one clerk of the court and one deputy clerk of the court. The criminal court shall have one clerk of the court and one deputy clerk for each section. Clerks and deputy clerks of the court shall be considered as of equal rank respectively, and the distinction heretofore existing between the clerk of the court in administrative session and the other clerks of the audiencia is hereby abolished.

VII. The personnel of the fiscal's office (*fiscalia*) of the audiencia of Habana shall be composed of a fiscal, one assistant fiscal, and five deputy fiscals (*abogados fiscales*).

VIII. The subordinate employees of the said audiencia shall be as follows: Two clerks for the office of each secretary pertaining to the criminal court, two for that of the court for civil and administrative cases, and one for the office of the secretary of the court in administrative session; four clerks for the office of the secretary of the civil and administrative court, four for the office of each secretary pertaining to the criminal court, and two for the office of the secretary of the court in administrative session; one doorkeeper, six *alguaciles*, and two laborers. The fiscal shall have an office assistant, two clerks, and one *alguacil*. Because of the importance of the archives in the audiencia of Habana, they shall be in charge of a custodian, with two assistants, who shall likewise be his clerks.

IX. The personnel of the audiencias of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba shall be composed as follows: A president, who shall be the presiding officer of the audiencia in all its sessions, a fiscal, four associate justices, an assistant fiscal,

a deputy fiscal, one secretary, who shall be the secretary of the court in all of its sessions; two deputy clerks of the court, three clerks of the office of the secretary, four clerks, one doorkeeper, two alguaciles, and two laborers. The subordinate employees of the fiscal shall consist of one assistant in the office, one clerk, and one alguacil.

X. The personnel of the audiencias in Pinar del Rio and Puerto Principe shall be composed as follows: One president, who shall be the presiding officer of the court in all its sessions; one fiscal, three associate justices, one assistant fiscal, one chief clerk or secretary, who shall be secretary of the court in all of its sessions; one deputy clerk of the court, one clerk for the office of the secretary, three clerks, one doorkeeper, two alguaciles, and one laborer. The subordinate employees of the fiscal shall consist of one assistant in the office and one alguacil.

XI. In the audiencias there shall be the following substitute justices, viz, four in the audiencia of Habana, two each in the audiencias of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, and one each in the audiencias of Pinar del Rio, and Puerto Principe. The period of their appointment shall be one year, from January to January, but those appointed during the current year shall remain in office until December 31, 1900.

XII. The appointment of substitute justices shall be made from such persons as may have the legal capacity to fill the positions of associate justices of the audiencia. The appointees shall be lawyers who have exercised their professions creditably, and who are in good standing, and provided they answer the above requirements, preference shall be given to those who are not practicing lawyers. The position of substitute justice shall be incompatible only with the holding of other judicial positions, but when the appointees enter into the exercise of their functions and acquire the right to the emoluments attached thereto, they shall have the right to draw one only of the salaries pertaining to the positions they hold, at their choice.

XIII. All the audiencias, with the exception of the audiencia of Habana, shall have the same rank, and their respective functionaries shall receive the same compensation. The audiencia of Habana shall have a higher and special rank.

XIV. Whenever, for any cause, one or more of the associate justices may be prevented from sitting, if the number remaining be insufficient to decide the issue, their places shall be filled by substitute justices. If the requisite number be still lacking, substitutes shall be supplied from the justices of the other sections of the same tribunal in the audiencia of Habana; and in the remaining audiencias, as well as in that of Habana, whenever the above provisions can not be applied, the necessary quorum shall be obtained from the justices of primera instancia, provided the latter may not have previously acted on the case.

The president of the criminal court of the audiencia of Habana shall be substituted for the president of the audiencia, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article XXIV.

In all other cases the senior associate justice shall be substituted for the presiding justice of the court.

CONSTITUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF AUDIENCIAS.

XV. The several audiencias in addition to their functions as courts of justice shall also sit in administrative session.

The court of justice shall be composed of the president and associate justices of the tribunal. These shall also form the court when sitting in administrative session; but the fiscal, or the assistant fiscal, who may represent him, shall also be present at such sessions, and shall have the right to speak and to vote, except when the question before the court shall involve the exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction, in which case the fiscal shall confine himself to the ordinary duties of his office.

The provisions relative to the right of the fiscal to speak and to vote in the court in administrative session, and to his duties in the same, in cases involving disciplinary jurisdiction, shall apply also to the audiencia of Habana; but its constitution into courts of justice and courts in administrative session shall be governed by the provisions of Articles III, IV, and V of this order.

XVI. The presence of all five functionaries composing the court shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to hold administrative session in the audiencia of Habana. If any of them should not be able to attend, their places shall be filled by associate justices of the same audiencia in the order of seniority, and that of the fiscal by his assistant.

In the other audiencias of the island the presence of three at least of the functionaries comprising the court in administrative session shall be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

All decisions shall be determined by a majority vote of the members present. In cases involving the exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction neither the fiscal nor his substitutes shall count in forming a quorum.

XVII. Audiencias sitting as courts of justice shall have jurisdiction over business and decide cases referred to them by the laws of procedure, and other existing provisions bearing upon such matters.

XVIII. When sitting in administrative session the audiencias shall have the authority and powers vested by Article VIII of the order creating the supreme court in said court when sitting in administrative session; but said authority and powers shall be confined to the territory over which they exercise jurisdiction, and to the judicial authorities and functionaries subordinate to the audiencia itself. Whenever, in the exercise of their functions, they may have to communicate with the government, they shall do so through the president of the supreme court.

XIX. In addition to the attributes mentioned in the preceding article, audiencias sitting in administrative session shall have the following authority:

1. They shall recommend to the military governor of the island, and through the secretary of justice, lists of three candidates to fill the position of judge of primera instancia, in case of a vacancy. The military governor may appoint any one of said persons, or he may return the list of the court, for the formation of another, upon which none of the names already proposed should appear.

2. They shall also recommend to the military governor the names of substitute justices, in which case the ternary list shall not be necessary. If the military governor does not approve the nominations the court in administrative session shall furnish a new list in which the names of those already proposed should not appear.

3. They shall appoint from the nominees made in ternary lists by the judges of primera instancia the employees and subordinates of said courts, and from the ternary nominees recommended by municipalities, and upon the personal reports of the judges of primera instancia they shall appoint municipal justices and their substitutes.

4. They shall install in office all functionaries who may be appointed by the audiencia itself.

XX. Articles XI to XIII, both inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court, are declared applicable also to all audiencias.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE AUDIENCIAS.

XXI. The president of the audiencia shall have, within the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the court over which he presides, the same authority and attributes as those assigned to the president of the supreme court by Article XIV of the order creating said court. Whenever, in the exercise of his functions, he may have to communicate with the government, he shall do so through the president of the supreme court.

XXII. The president shall never be designated as ponente.

XXIII. The president of the audiencia of Havana shall be the presiding officer of the court, whether sitting as a civil court or in administrative session (*sala de lo civil y contencioso y de gobierno*). He shall also preside over the criminal court (*sala de lo criminal*) or any of its sections, whenever he may deem it necessary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CRIMINAL COURT IN THE AUDIENCIA OF HABANA.

XXIV. It shall be the duty of this officer *ex officio*, to enforce obedience to the laws relating to his office; he shall preside over the court or any section thereof; shall have the right of speech, a right which no one else shall assume, without his permission; he shall cause proper order to be preserved and shall recommend to the president of the audiencia anything he may consider advisable for the better administration of justice, and report to the same such acts of the justices as may deserve disciplinary correction, not within his authority to administer.

He shall, moreover, perform the duties of the president of the audiencia whenever the latter may, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the same. In the civil and administrative court (*sala de lo civil y contencioso*), however, the president of the audiencia shall be replaced, as presiding officer, by the senior associate justice thereof.

THE SECRETARIES OR CLERKS OF THE COURT.

XXV. The provisions of Articles XVII to XXII, both inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court, are applicable to the secretaries of audiencias, except those of Habana, within the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the audiencia to which they belong.

XXVI. The duties of the secretary of the court in administrative session and the president's office shall be the same as those provided for the secretary of the supreme court in Articles XXI and XXII of the aforesaid order, and also in Article XVIII, but with reference to the court of which he is secretary and to the president's office only,

and excepting the custodianship of the archives, which shall be in charge of the custodian.

XXVII. The duties of the secretary of the civil, administrative, and criminal courts (*civil y contencioso y de lo criminal*) of the *audiencia* of Habana shall be with reference to the courts to which they belong, those provided for under paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Article XVIII and those of Article XIX of the order creating the supreme court.

XXVIII. The provisions of Article XX of the said order are likewise applicable to the secretaries of the *audiencia* of Habana.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE COURT.

XXIX. Article XXIII of the order creating the supreme court is also declared applicable to the deputy clerks of the *audiencias*.

THE CUSTODIAN OF THE ARCHIVES OF THE AUDIENCIA OF HABANA.

XXX. Articles 222 and 224 of the "Code of organic regulations for the administration of justice" are declared applicable, and as such duly in force with respect to the custodian of the archives. He shall be included among the subordinate employees of the *audiencia*, and as such shall be appointed by the court in administrative session on the recommendation of the president.

THE FISCAL AND ASSISTANT FISCAL OF THE AUDIENCIA.

XXXI. Articles XXIV to XXVII, both inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court are declared applicable to the fiscals and assistant fiscals, but the fiscals of *audiencias* shall be subordinate to the fiscal of the supreme court and shall communicate, through him, with the government whenever necessary. They will exercise their functions within their respective territorial jurisdictions only.

XXXII. Articles 461 to 465, both inclusive, of the code referred to in Article XXX hereof, are also declared in force, except that for the words, "*ministerio de ultramar*" shall be substituted the words "*secretaría de justicia*".

THE DEPUTY FISCALS (ABOGADOS FISCALES).

XXXIII. Deputy fiscals shall be considered assistants of the fiscals and shall perform such duties in their offices (*fiscalía*) as the fiscals may assign them.

When they sign papers, they shall place before their signatures the words "*por delegación*." They shall act as substitutes for the assistant fiscal, and in the order of seniority, whenever there is more than one.

THE SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

XXXIV. Articles XXVIII to XXXI, both inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court are declared applicable to the subordinate employees of *audiencias*.

APPOINTMENT, TERM OF OFFICE, PRECEDENCE, POSSESSION OF OFFICE, OATHS OF OFFICE AND SALARIES OF FUNCTIONARIES, EMPLOYEES, AND SUBORDINATES OF THE AUDIENCIAS.

XXXV. The appointment of all officers of the *audiencias*, with the exception of the subordinate employees, shall be made by the military governor on the recommendation of the secretary of justice. The substitute justices shall be appointed by the military governor according to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article XIX of this order.

XXXVI. Seniority and precedence of officers of the same grade shall be determined by date of appointment, and if the incumbents shall have been appointed by the same decree all will be considered as of equal rank, and the order of precedence will be determined by age.

Such appointments by the military governor shall be considered as original appointments, and services performed prior to them shall not be considered in determining seniority.

XXXVII. The presidents and fiscals of *audiencias*, as well as the president of the criminal court of Habana, shall make oath and take possession of office before the supreme court. The other officers of *audiencias* shall make oath and take possession of office before the tribunal itself, sitting in administrative session.

XXXVIII. The annual salaries of the officers of the *audiencia* of Habana shall be as follows, and shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent.

The president, \$5,500.

The president of the criminal court, \$5,000.

The fiscal, \$5,000.

The associate justices, \$4,500 each.

The assistant fiscal, \$1,250.

The deputy fiscals, \$3,500 each.

The secretaries or clerks of the court, \$2,500 each.

The deputy clerks, \$1,500 each.

The custodian of the archives, \$1,500.

The custodian's two clerks, \$600 each.

The clerks of the secretary and of the fiscal, \$1,000 each.

Other clerks, \$600 each.

The doorkeeper and alguaciles, \$450 each.

Laborers, \$300 each.

XXXIX. The annual salaries of the officers of other audiencias of the island shall be as follows, and shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent.

The presidents, \$4,500 each.

The fiscals, \$4,250 each.

The assistant justices, \$4,000 each.

The assistant fiscals, \$3,500 each.

The deputy fiscals, \$2,500 each.

The secretaries, \$2,000 each.

The deputy clerks, \$1,000 each.

The clerks of the secretary and clerks of the fiscal, \$850 each.

Other clerks, \$500 each.

The doorkeepers and alguaciles, \$400 each.

Laborers, \$275 each.

XL. The audiencia of Habana shall be granted \$2,000 annually for the purchase of material; the audiencias of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba shall have \$1,500 each, and those of Pinar del Río and Puerto Príncipe, \$1,250 each. These amounts shall be distributed between the offices of the president and the fiscal in such proportion as may be decided by the court in administrative session. The president and the fiscal shall have authority to disburse their respective amounts in such manner as they may deem proper.

QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE IN THE AUDIENCIAS.

XLI. Articles XXXVII to XLIII, inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court are declared applicable to the functionaries of the audiencia.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

XLII. As, by virtue of this order, all officers of audiencias receive fixed salaries, parties in litigation shall not be called on to pay fees of any kind for judicial rulings.

XLIII. Whenever a substitute justice attends court in the place of any justice, absent for any cause that shall prevent him from attending to the duties of his office, said substitute shall receive as compensation the same salary as the regular justice for such time as he may serve in his place.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 82.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Public teachers or professors employed in the system of public instruction, whether by the State, a province, or a municipality, and who are now absent, the duties of their positions being discharged by substitutes, shall be subject to the following rules.

II. All persons holding positions as teachers of any grade in the public schools who may be absent from their duties by "jubilación" shall be discharged immediately, and from this date such "jubilación" is abolished. The substitutes who are discharging the duties of such positions shall be considered as filling them ad interim, and shall receive the entire salary which legally pertains thereto.

III. Teachers or professors who may be absent with leave, granted by proper authority prior to the 1st day of January, 1899, shall obtain from the present government the approval of such leave, for which purpose a period of one month from this date is allowed. If within this period they have not applied for such approval or have not returned to occupy their positions, they shall be considered as discharged in fact and in law. Their substitutes shall fill the positions they occupy as teachers or instructors ad interim, and shall draw the full amount of the salary pertaining to the place so occupied.

This rule shall apply to primary teachers only. In the university, institutes, and special schools the places of persons absent with leave shall be filled according to existing law.

IV. The provisions of this order shall obtain until definite instructions are given concerning the reorganization of the public-school system.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 83.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Wherever guards have been or may hereafter be authorized on any plantation or rural estate, they shall be sworn by the alcalde of the municipality in which such plantation or estate may be situate, to a faithful performance of their duties as private policemen. They shall be selected from men of good character, and shall wear a metal badge bearing the inscription "policia jurada," together with their number. They shall be charged with the protection of the plantation or estate on which they are employed, and with the preservation of order thereon, and shall arrest and turn over to the municipal authorities all persons who on such plantation or estate may commit any offense against the laws. They may also be called upon by the alcalde, in emergencies, wherein their assistance may be necessary for the preservation of law and order. They are authorized to carry and use the arms necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

II. Owners or managers in charge of plantations or rural estates shall notify the alcalde of the municipality of the discharge of private policemen on their estates, and shall immediately return the policeman's badge to the alcalde. The pay, arms, and ammunition of private policemen shall be furnished by the owner or manager of the plantation or estate upon which they are employed.

III. Alcaldes of municipalities, on swearing in policemen, shall furnish them with the badge provided for in article 1 of this order. They shall also keep a record of the names, numbers, date of employment, and discharge of all such policemen, a duplicate of which shall be furnished to the civil governor of the province.

IV. Civil governors of provinces are authorized to grant permission for the maintenance of such guards of private policemen as may be necessary for the protection of and preservation of order on any plantation or rural estate within their respective jurisdictions on the written request of the owner or manager thereof. A report of the names of such plantations or rural estates and of the owners or managers thereof, together with the number of policemen authorized on each, will be forwarded by the civil governor of the province to the governor-general through the secretary of state and government. A duplicate of this report will be furnished to the commanding general of the military department in which the province is situated.

V. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 85.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. The fiscal year shall end on June 30.

All money collected prior to July 1, 1899, shall be considered and accounted for as pertaining to the fiscal year 1899, ending June 30, 1899.

All insular funds in the hands of collectors or disbursing officers at the close of a fiscal year, except those required to pay outstanding liabilities incurred during such year, will be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the island of Cuba.

Balances retained after the close of the fiscal year for the purpose of paying outstanding liabilities will be carried to a supplementary account current for the fiscal year to which the funds pertain. No account current will contain accounts of different fiscal years.

Accounts current and supplementary accounts current, covering the disbursement of customs funds pertaining to the fiscal year 1899, will be rendered to the treasurer of the island of Cuba—recent auditor for the island of Cuba. Thereafter, accounts will be rendered as provided in the rules and regulations published from the office of the Secretary of War, May 11, 1899.

Officers of the United States Army and civilians under bond to the treasurer of the island of Cuba only will be permitted to disburse funds arising from the revenues of the island of Cuba. The amount of said bond shall be as required and approved by the secretary of finance.

II. On and after July 1, 1899, all revenue receipts of the island of Cuba will be deposited in the Bank of the North American Trust Company, at Habana and Santiago.

III. Deposits must be made under one of four heads, corresponding to the source from which received by the collectors, viz:

Customs receipts will be deposited as "customs receipts."

Post-office receipts will be deposited as "postal receipts."

All moneys received from internal taxes, rents, duties, as distinct from customs and postal receipts, will be deposited under the head of "internal revenue."

Other moneys the source of receipt of which is not herein specified will be deposited as "miscellaneous receipts."

IV. All deposits must be made for credit of the treasurer, island of Cuba.

V. The treasurer of the island of Cuba will formulate detailed instructions for carrying into effect the three preceding paragraphs of this order, which, when approved and published by the military governor, will be observed by all concerned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 87.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The horses taken by officers or soldiers of the Cuban army during the late war against Spain shall be inscribed in the "Registro pecuario" as the property of the said officers or soldiers, on their request, provided that they establish, by the testimony of two reputable witnesses, the fact that the said horses were in their possession or in that of the Cuban army on or before the 12th day of August, 1898.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 90.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 23, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article 121 of the plan of study now in force in Cuba is hereby annulled, and hereafter the licenses provided for in said article shall not be granted. Graduates of foreign institutions, in order to practice their respective professions in Cuba, shall conform to the requirements of the following articles.

II. They shall present their degrees to the department in charge of public instruction, and the said degrees shall be registered by the university of Habana when they fulfill the following requirements:

1. That they have been issued by a school, institute, college, university, or institution authorized by law to confer such degree in the country where they exist.

2. That such degrees fully authorize professional practice in the country, State, or Territory wherein they were issued, or serve as a basis for obtaining such authority.

3. That the signatures thereto be duly legalized.

4. That the particulars referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 be officially known to the department of public instruction, or be proven by a legalized certificate of the proper officer in the country in which the diplomas were issued.

III. The department, after having proof of the aforesaid particulars and having identified the person presenting the diploma, shall grant permission for examination, informing the university of the fact. For the purpose of personal identification, should the petitioner not be personally known to the director of public instruction, a fact to which the director must certify, two known witnesses will be necessary, who, together with the petitioner and the director of public instruction, shall affix their signatures to the record in the case.

IV. When the university shall have been duly authorized, the applicant shall pay the necessary fees, which are fixed at \$35 in United States money, or its equivalent. The said amount shall be considered as an examination fee and will be retained by the university, to be expended in accordance with the rules in force concerning such fees. The registry of the degrees referred to in Article X are excepted from this rule.

V. After the fee provided for in the preceding article shall have been paid, the rector of the university shall direct the dean of the appropriate faculty to proceed with the examination of the applicant. The examining board shall consist of five professors, three at least of whom shall belong to the regular faculty.

VI. The examination for permission to practice medicine and surgery shall be as follows:

1. The applicant shall undergo a theoretical examination, in which the professors constituting the board may question him *ad libitum* upon all matters that are subjects of study in the "periodo de licenciatura" in the university course of medicine. This examination shall last not more than three hours. The board must declare the applicant to be proficient to enable him to be examined further.

2. The following day the examination will consist of two parts. The first part shall consist of the clinical examination of a patient selected from one of the wards of the hospital, in whose case the applicant shall make a diagnosis, in the presence of the board, as well as a prognosis and plan of treatment.

In the second part he shall describe the method of performing an operation, selected by chance from the "Cuestionario de Medicina Operatoria," used in the examination for the degree of licentiate in medicine, in accordance with existing rules. The board will make no report of this part of the examination.

3. The last part of the examination shall take place on the following day and shall consist of the following:

Ten texts shall be placed in an urn, each professor writing two; the applicant shall draw therefrom three, one of which he will select, and on this selected text shall compose a thesis, without books or other aid than his own knowledge. For the preparation of this thesis he shall be allowed five hours, during which he shall not communicate with anyone, the board taking such measures as it may deem necessary to secure this end. After writing this thesis the applicant shall read it before the board, three members of which, designated by its president, shall question him in regard thereto. The discussion with each of the said members shall not last more than half an hour.

When this last part of the examination shall have ended, the board shall declare the candidate either "admitted" or "rejected."

VII. The examination for the registry of a diploma in the faculty of pharmacy shall be as follows:

1. The first part of the examination shall be the same as the first part of that provided for in the preceding article.

2. The practical examination shall be divided into two parts. The first shall consist of an immediate classification of such medicinal plants and pharmaceutical substances as the board of examiners may designate, and the second in an analysis or examination of the purity of a medicine and the preparation of one Galenic and one chemical prescription, the board also indicating what should be the object of such analysis, examination, and prescription.

3. The third part of the examination shall be of the same character as the third part of that provided for in the preceding article.

When the last part of this examination shall have ended, the board shall declare the candidate either "admitted" or "rejected."

VIII. The examination for registry of a degree in the faculty of sciences shall be the same as that prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article VI. For paragraph 2 of the said article shall be substituted the following: In the branch of physical-mathematical science the applicant shall graphically solve a mechanical problem or one of descriptive geometry, selected from three that have been taken by chance from among the ten furnished by the members of the board, each presenting two. The applicant shall have the right to employ as long a time as eight hours in solving it, during which time he shall be isolated. He must use for this work the paper furnished for the purpose, bearing the signature of the secretary of the board of examiners. The applicant, at his choice, may make the drawing in black and white simply, or shaded in india ink, pencil, or colors.

In the branch of natural sciences the applicant shall classify, within the space of three hours, one subject each in zoology, botany, and mineralogy, which shall be

furnished him by the board. During the said three hours the applicant shall be isolated, but shall be furnished with such text-books as he may require.

In the branch of physical chemistry the applicant will, under the supervision of the board, prepare such chemical product as the board may require within the time allotted for the purpose.

After the last part of this examination shall have ended the board shall declare the candidate either "admitted" or "rejected."

IX. For the registry of a degree in the faculty of philosophy and belles-lettres there shall be required two examinations only, equivalent to those prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article VI, the provisions of which, concerning qualifications, are made applicable also in this case.

X. Lawyers' diplomas issued in a foreign country can not be admitted in the University of Habana unless the candidates undergo examination and are approved in each of the following branches of positive law, now in force in Cuba: Political and administrative law, civil law, mercantile law, penal law, and law of procedure. The diploma obtained in a foreign country will therefore exempt him from special examination in the other studies of the prescribed curriculum. After being approved in the studies in which they are required to be examined they will undergo a general examination to obtain the degree of "licentiate in law," in the same manner as students of the university. This examination must be conducted in the Spanish language.

The dues required for registry of diplomas shall be those corresponding to the branches in which they are examined and to the examination for degree of "licentiate in law," in conformity with the rates established for examination of external students.

XI. With the exception of those provided for in Article X, the examinations, both oral and written, provided for in this order shall be in the Spanish language, or through an interpreter. In the latter case the interpreter will be designated by the department of public instruction. He shall make oath before the board to translate faithfully and exactly, and without explanation or correction on his part, both questions and answers.

His fee shall be \$15 in United States money or its equivalent, which shall be paid by the applicant.

The interpreter shall also translate the written thesis into Spanish. The board shall deliver it to him, and the debate shall not take place until after the translation is made. The board may, if necessary, suspend the examination until the translation is made.

XII. The department in charge of public instruction shall issue to such person as may pass the examinations herein provided for the corresponding degree in the same form as those issued to graduates of the University of Habana, but stating therein that it has been obtained by examination on presentation of a foreign diploma. The degrees so issued shall have the same legal status as those issued to the graduates of the University of Habana.

XIII. All persons requesting the registry of a foreign diploma, and who have failed to pass the examinations prescribed in Articles VI, VII, VIII, and IX, and any one of the examinations provided for in Article X hereof, may be reexamined after six months without extra charge for such reexamination. On failure to pass the second examination they shall lose the right to have their diplomas accepted, and in order to obtain that of the University of Habana they shall undergo the course of study in force in the said university and the examinations required of its students.

XIV. The provisional licenses to practice professions granted to foreign graduates in conformity with article 121 of the Plan of Study revoked by this order shall be considered final and shall have all the legal effects of a diploma, provided their licenses were obtained by examination. Otherwise they shall cease at the expiration of the time for which they were granted, but under no consideration shall they be extended or renewed.

XV. Diplomas issued by a Spanish university prior to January 1, 1899, shall have the same status in Cuba as prior to that date without other requirement than that of their legalization.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 92.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 26, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. In order to determine the cases in which appeal for annulment of judgment may be had in civil suits, the provisions of articles 1687 to 1695, both inclusive, of the Law of Civil Procedure, shall remain in force as expressed in the said law.

II. To determine the cases in which appeal for annulment of judgment may be had in criminal suits, the provisions of articles 847 to 854, both inclusive, and of 910 to 915, both inclusive, of the Law of Criminal Procedure, shall likewise remain in force.

III. The time allowed to establish an appeal for annulment of judgment, in civil as well as in criminal suits, as well as appeals for error in law or legal doctrine or defect in form, shall be five legal days, not subject to extension, counting from the date of the last notification of the decision against which appeal is made. If notice of appeal be not given within the said period the decision shall be final.

IV. The appeals for annulment referred to in the preceding article shall be established within the time indicated in said article before the judge or court which may have rendered the decision against which appeal is made.

V. In the petition for appeal shall appear:

1. The date of the notification of the decision to the petitioner and that of the last notification to any of the parties in the suit.

2. That of the presentation of the petition itself.

3. The legal ground for the appeal.

4. If it is a question of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, the law or the doctrine infringed shall be cited with clearness and precision, and in what respect they have been infringed. When the appeal is based on more than one point these shall be separately stated.

5. If it is a question of appeal for defect in form, it must be stated in what the defect consists, and what steps have been taken to correct it; should it not have been possible to take such steps, it shall be so stated, with the reason therefor.

VI. In no case, either in criminal or civil suits, shall there be any obligation on the part of the appellant to make any deposit whatever for the admission of his appeal.

VII. The court which has rendered judgment, and before which the petition for appeal may have been presented, shall examine, without hearing, the parties concerned, and shall see:

1. If the appeal has been made against a final judgment, or one which should have such character, or against a ruling which might legally be susceptible of appeal.

2. If the appeal has been requested within the legal limit of time.

3. If it is based on any of the causes specified in articles 1690 and 1691 of the Law of Civil Procedure, or in articles 849, 911, 912 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, and the corresponding paragraphs 850, 851, 852, and 853 of the law itself.

4. In a case of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, whether in the petition for appeal the laws or legal doctrines supposed to have been infringed are stated with clearness and precision, and wherein they have been infringed.

5. If the appeal be for defect in form, the court will see if due exception has been taken in cases wherein such appeal may be possible under the law.

6. If appeal be made in a criminal case, the court will see whether or not the appellant be included in any of the cases enumerated in article 854 of the Law of Criminal Procedure.

7. Whether in the petition are stated the other requirements specified in Article V.

If all these conditions be fulfilled the court shall render decision within three days, admitting the appeal, and giving notice to the parties concerned for their appearance before the supreme court. The period set for such appearance, which shall be without extension, shall be ten days, when appeal is made against judgments of the audiencias of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Pinar del Rio, and twenty days if against decisions of the audiencias of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. The same rule shall apply if appeal be made against decisions of a judge exercising jurisdiction within these provinces respectively.

VIII. If appeal should have been made for error in law or legal doctrine, the court, on admitting it, shall order that there be delivered to the appellant, within five days, a certified literal copy of the decision given and of the negative votes, or votos particulares, should there have been such in the case, and also the decision of the court of primera instancia, if in the latter there may have been accepted and not textually reproduced all or any of their "resultandos" and "considerandos," as well also as the petition by which the appeal is made and the ruling admitting the appeal. It shall order, further, that the original brief shall be forwarded directly to the supreme court when, by the nature of the case, such brief has been made.

The period to elapse before appearance shall not begin to count until the day following that in which the appellant, who shall be the last notified, shall have received the certified copy above provided for, the date for said appearance being noted on the certificate itself.

IX. If appeal should have been made for defect in form, the court, on admitting it, will order the documents in the case to be forwarded to the supreme court. The period to elapse prior to appearance shall begin to count as soon as the appellant shall have been notified, he being the last notified.

X. When the appellant may have obtained a declaration of poverty in his favor, or may have been defended as insolvent in any criminal case, he may ask that the aforesaid certificate, which must be delivered to the appellant in appeals for error in law or legal doctrine, be delivered *de oficio*; and in every case he may designate counsel to argue said appeal before the supreme court, or he may ask that such counsel be assigned by the court. These requests, as well as the designation of counsel, must be made by postscript to the document in which appeal is requested, in order that due note of the certificate be made in cases of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, or of the original papers in cases of appeal for defect in form.

XI. If, in the petition made, any one of the conditions expressed in Article VII should be unfulfilled, the court before which the request is made shall, within three days, deny the appeal. Against this ruling may be had only the recourse of *queja*. In these instruments will be expressed the exact date of the ruling, of the notification, and of the presentation of the petition for appeal.

XII. Whenever an appeal for annulment is allowed the court which may have admitted it shall officially communicate the fact to the supreme court, informing it of the date set for appearance.

XIII. The admission of the appeal for annulment shall prevent the execution, either in whole or in part, of the judgment appealed from. This rule does not admit other exceptions than that of placing a prisoner at liberty, if the finding in a criminal case should be "not guilty;" and in civil cases, in which the party in whose favor judgment may have been rendered shall give bond sufficient, in the judgment of the court, to correspond with what he would receive should the annulment be declared. The amount of this bond shall be fixed by the court at its discretion, but on its responsibility.

XIV. A certified copy of the decision denying appeal, as well as of the petition for appeal, shall be delivered to the appellant with the decision, in order that he may appeal in *queja* to the supreme court. The date of delivery of this copy shall be noted thereon.

XV. In the copy referred to in the preceding article it shall be stated whether or not the appellant has had a declaration of poverty in his favor, or whether or not he has been defended as insolvent in a criminal suit, if the appeal be made in such a case.

XVI. Within two days after the delivery of this copy the appellant for annulment of judgment shall notify the court, against whose decision he appeals, that he is going to appeal in *queja* to the supreme court. The court will then consider the notification as duly made, and will cause the parties to the suit to be notified. The period for establishing such appeal shall be either ten or twenty days, not subject to extension, as provided in Article VII, according to the residence of the court against whose judgment appeal for annulment has been made. These periods shall be counted from the date of the last notification, which shall be that made to the appellant. If the notice be not given, or the recourse of *queja* not taken within said period, the judgment shall be deemed final.

XVII. When notification of intention to appeal in *queja* has been given, the court which rendered the judgment shall transmit to the supreme court, *de oficio*, a certified copy of the notifications referred to in the preceding article.

XVIII. Within the above-expressed period of ten or of twenty days petition for appeal should be made before the supreme court in writing. The original documents shall be forwarded, and as many copies of both papers as there are parties in the suit, including one for the fiscal, in both criminal and civil causes.

XIX. The interested parties may appear either to sustain admitted appeals for annulment or to establish the recourse of *queja*, either in person or by representative. Such representative must reside in the capital of the island, at least during the progress of the suit, and may be a lawyer in the exercise of his profession, or any person in the full enjoyment of his civil rights, provided he can read and write the Spanish language. So far as they are applicable, the provisions regarding procuradores, contained in articles 5, 6, and 9 of the law of civil procedure, except so far as these relate to judicial expenses, shall extend to the aforesaid representatives.

In civil suits these representatives must present a formal power of attorney. In criminal suits it will be sufficient, when appeal is made by the accused, that the representative be appointed in the instrument pertaining to the case, and, in default of express acceptance, appearance by name of the one who may have been designated will be taken as an indication of his acceptance. In such cases the representative of the private accuser, or of the person instituting a civil action, or of the parties civilly responsible, must present a written power of attorney.

The decision of the court shall be imparted to the interested party in person or to his attorney within the period and according to the provisions of article 260 and the first paragraph of article 264 of the Law of Civil Procedure. If the party or his attorney should not appear, the notification shall be made, with full legal effect, in open court.

XX. When the appellant comes under one of the cases foreseen in Article X hereof he may request, in the document in which he signifies his intention to appeal en queja, that the certified copy, which he will return in this case, be transmitted officially to the supreme court; and in a postscript he will designate a lawyer to appeal in queja, or he will ask that one be designated de oficio. The court shall order that to the certified copy a note be added, in which these facts are stated, and will order its transmission de oficio.

XXI. The recourse of queja being established, and the entire time granted for making it having elapsed, under Article XVI, the supreme court shall order that the copies presented by the appellant, under Article XVIII, be delivered to the other parties present and to the fiscal, and shall appoint a day for the hearing of the case. The said day must be not sooner than the fourth nor later than the tenth day following that marking the end of the period in which appeal may be established.

XXII. In the hearing of the case the appellant shall speak first, afterwards the other parties, in the order in which they may have appeared, and lastly the fiscal. When the latter is the appellant he shall be heard first. No corrections of record of any kind will be permitted.

XXIII. The supreme court shall decide the question within three days after the hearing, and this decision shall be final. When the supreme court denies the recourse of queja it will communicate this fact to the court against whose decision appeal may have been made for the necessary action. When the appeal is declared valid the court will order the appellant to take the measures prescribed by Articles VIII, IX, and X hereof, according to the case.

XXIV. The court against whose decision appeal has been admitted, on request of any party to the suit, and in case of civil proceedings, may grant a continuation of the case, notwithstanding the notification of intention to appeal; but if the supreme court should deem the appeal well grounded such proceedings will be suspended, excepting in the case provided for in Article XIII.

XXV. In case of denial of the recourse of queja the appellant shall bear the costs.

XXVI. When the appeal for annulment of judgment is admitted, the appellant shall, on presenting himself before the supreme court, accompany his appeal by the following documents:

1. If he should not appear in person, the power of attorney accrediting his lawful representative. From this rule is excepted the case in which the accused in a criminal cause may have designated his representative in official documents, according to the provisions of Article XIX, or when, in appeal for defect in form, his representative may be accredited in the documents transmitted.

2. In suits for ejectment, when the petitioner is the renter or tenant, he will also present the document which proves the payment of rent, as provided for in article 1564 of the Law of Civil Procedure. If the said document be not presented with the petition, nor during the period before the hearing, the supreme court, on appearance of appellant before the end of this period, shall declare the appeal groundless and the sentence final; this fact shall be immediately communicated to the court from which the case was sent.

3. As many copies of the petition, and of the documents accompanying it, shall be furnished as may be necessary for the interested parties, including a copy for the fiscal.

XXVII. The appellant, having appeared before the supreme court, shall await until the entire period before the date set for the hearing has elapsed; the court shall then grant to the parties that may have appeared fifteen days to obtain full knowledge of the proceedings. For this purpose there shall be delivered the copies referred to in the preceding article, and the record of the proceedings in the case shall be open for examination in the secretary's office.

At the same time the court shall direct that the secretary officially notify the court from which appeal has been made that the appellant has appeared within the stated time. When he shall not have so appeared, the court shall order the secretary to communicate to the court from which appeal was made that its judgment has been declared final.

XXVIII. During the period of fifteen days referred to in the preceding articles the parties may formulate the following petitions:

1. The appellant may request that there be added to the grounds of appeal for annulment expressed in his petition other grounds, which shall be separately and clearly expressed.

2. The other parties may state, in separate and numbered paragraphs briefly, clearly, and without argument, the reasons for which they believe the appeal should not be granted, if they desire to oppose such appeal. The said parties may state that they are in accord with the appeal which has been admitted, and in this case they will state whether they agree for the same reasons as the appellant, or whether they have other reasons. If they have others, they will state them in the manner indicated in paragraph 1 of this article.

XXIX. All parties to the suit, whether appellants or not, may solicit, within the period referred to in the preceding article, that the tribunal from whose decision appeal is made be asked to furnish any or all of the documents concerning the case, when the question is one of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, provided that the following conditions obtain:

1. That the explanation of said documents in the brief or in the judgment appealed from be insufficient exactly to determine their value and sense.
2. That having such a direct and necessary bearing on the case, the decision of the appeal might depend upon their consideration.
3. Any of the parties may also request that there should be attached to the proceedings certified copies of any documentary proof considered in the case if the above-described conditions obtain with regard to it.

The documents referred to in this article shall be forwarded as certified copies, it being stated in them that the parties to the suit agree as to their correctness.

XXX. Of the documents referred to in the preceding section, as well as all those produced in appeals for annulment, as many copies should be presented as there are parties to the suit, including one for the fiscal.

XXXI. When one of the parties solicits the documents mentioned in Article XXIX, and the fifteen days provided for in Article XXVII having elapsed, and five days more, during which the other parties shall present such argument as they may deem proper, the case will pass to the ponente. On his report the court shall, within three days, pronounce its decision, against which there shall be no appeal.

XXXII. When any one of the parties objects to the admission of the appeal, under paragraph 2 of Article XXVIII, the court, after delivering the copies to the other parties, shall designate a day for a hearing, considering this the previous question. This designation shall be made in accordance with Article XXI in reference to recourse of queja, so far as fixing the date is concerned. The hearing shall take place in the manner prescribed for hearing appeals of this character in Article XXII, and the decision shall be rendered within the term prescribed in Article XXIII. Against this decision there shall be no appeal.

XXXIII. The objection to the decision admitting the appeal shall be decided before any other question. If any of the parties may have solicited that documents be furnished under Article XXIX, this question shall be decided after the decision of the objection above referred to. After the decision in this case, measures will be adopted to secure such documents, as provided in the preceding articles. If the same party should object to the admission of the appeal, and at the same time request documents, both requests must be formulated, either in one or in separate papers, but always within the fifteen days provided for in Article XXVII. In this case the decision of one question shall be made, the other waiting until the first shall be decided. In all these cases the costs shall fall upon the party against whom a decision is rendered.

XXXIV. A decision declaring the appeal for annulment of judgment erroneously admitted, or admitted without due grounds, shall be rendered in the following cases:

1. When the appeal may not have been made within the legal period.
2. When the provisions of Article V of this order may not have been complied with.
3. When the conditions specified in Article VII may not obtain.
4. When the identity of the representative of the appellant before the supreme court may not be sufficiently proved, or when the power of attorney presented by him should not be sufficient.
5. When the documents referred to in the first three paragraphs of Article XXVI have not accompanied the records of the case presented to the supreme court, and when the decision mentioned in Article III may not have been officially pronounced by the court, which decision must be rendered for lack of compliance with the provisions therein named.

All other objections to the appeal shall be reserved for the hearing in which shall be finally discussed the questions involved in the case, which questions will be decided in the judgment rendered, which shall be final.

XXXV. The previous question having been decided, or the fifteen days referred to in Article XXVII having passed without this question having arisen, if the transmission to the supreme court of the documents referred to in Article XXIX has not been requested, or shall have been declared unnecessary, or if these documents have been received, or requests for them have been approved, the court shall appoint a day for the hearing, when the appeal shall be definitely decided. This day shall be not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the decision admitting the appeal.

XXXVI. The hearing shall take place in the following manner:

The secretary or his deputy shall read, if any of the parties request it, the decision of the lower court, the brief in the case, the documents which have been requested and brought by order of the court, the part of the proceedings in which the defect in form may have occurred, when the appeal is of this character, and the

measures taken to correct them. There shall also be read, if there were such, the *votos particulares* which may have been given by the justices of the *audiencia* who were not in conformity with the decision of the majority. No requests for the reading of other documents shall be considered.

This reading having ended the lawyers of the parties to the suit shall speak, the appellant being the first, then those who have agreed to the appeal, then those who opposed it, and finally the fiscal. In cases where the fiscal may have established the appeal, or may have agreed to the same, he shall speak at the time provided for the other parties in the suit as above.

The parties may make corrections with respect only to facts, the accuracy of which must be established, and opinions which may have been attributed to them in the course of debate.

With this the president shall declare the hearing of the appeal ended.

XXXVII. The court shall render judgment within a period of ten days. In said judgment the following particulars shall be stated:

1. The place and date in which the judgment was rendered; the court from which the appeal was made; the nature of the suit or cause in which appeal was allowed; the names, professions, and domicile of the parties thereto; the object of the suit, and other general circumstances which might be necessary to determine the subject with regard to which appeal was made.

2. Under the word "*resultando*" shall be written literally those of the decision appealed from, except such as are manifestly irrelevant; and there will be added such as may be deemed proper to insert.

3. The directory part of the decision itself.

4. The grounds of annulment advanced by the parties.

5. The name of the ponente.

6. The bases in law of the decision rendered under the word "*considerando*."

7. The decision.

Against this decision no appeal can be made, excepting in cases of revision.

XXXVIII. When the supreme court declares that an appeal for error in law or legal doctrine shall be admitted, it shall immediately pronounce the judgment with respect to the question at issue, which should have been rendered by the lower court. This judgment shall be delivered separately, but always within the period of ten days provided for in the preceding article.

XXXIX. When an appeal is admitted for defect in form, the proceedings shall be returned to the lower court for correction, after which the case will be concluded conformably to law. This shall be independent of the corrections and remarks which may be made, according to the gravity of the defect found, and which corrections and remarks shall also be included in the decree of the court.

XL. When an appeal for annulment of judgment is declared groundless, the costs of the same shall be paid by the appellant, unless the appellant be the fiscal, or unless the case come under the provisions of Article XLVII.

XLI. In appeals for annulment of judgment for error in law or legal doctrine, the supreme court may, for its better understanding, call for the original records of the case. The order for this may be given at any time before the date on which it must render judgment. Decision must be pronounced within ten days after the receipt of the records so called for.

XLII. Whenever the defendant in a criminal suit makes an appeal for annulment of judgment for error in law or legal doctrine, the decision granting such appeal, and that which is made with reference to the main issue of the case, shall be taken advantage of by other defendants, so far as it is favorable to them, provided the same conditions and alleged grounds of appeal apply to them as to the appellant. Their case shall not be prejudiced by such parts of the decision as may be adverse to the defendant.

XLIII. Whenever, in a criminal suit, appeal may have been made by the defendant, all others who may have been sentenced and who may not have appealed, shall be allowed as part of their terms of imprisonment, if such have been their sentences, all the time during which they may have been imprisoned, from the date on which the appeal was made.

XLIV. Whenever the appellant believes there may have occurred errors in law and defect of form, which justify appeal on both grounds, they must both be duly made in the same petition, in which shall be fulfilled all the requirements of Article V of this order.

XLV. The judge or court pronouncing the judgment shall decide on the admission of one or both of said appeals. If both be admitted, the original proceedings shall be forwarded to the supreme court, which shall consider both appeals jointly and include both in a single judgment. It shall not be necessary in these cases to forward the certificates required in appeals made simply for error in law or legal doctrine.

The same rule shall be observed when one of the parties shall appeal on one ground, and the other on another.

XLVI. If the court from which both appeals may have been made, whether by one or more of the parties, shall deny the admission of one of them, the recourse of queja made against the denial shall be decided before consideration of the admitted appeal.

XLVII. Whenever the supreme court, on rendering judgment in one of the cases referred to in Articles XLIV and XLV, sustains an appeal for defect in form, it shall abstain from ruling on the appeal for error in law or legal doctrine. Should the appeal for defect in form be declared invalid, judgment shall be rendered on the other. In these cases, the costs shall not be imposed upon the appellant, unless both appeals are declared groundless.

XLVIII. The rights granted to poor and insolvent persons by Articles X and XX of this order shall be understood to belong not only to him in whose favor a declaration of poverty may have been obtained, but also to the defendant in a criminal case who may not have had property to attach in cases where attachment is provided for. To avail himself of said rights it shall be necessary that, on making the appeal, the declaration of poverty shall have been made in favor of appellant, even though in primera instancia only, or that poverty be proved by the fact that no property was attached, as the defendant possessed none.

XLIX. Whenever the appellant for annulment or in queja, referred to in the preceding article, is a prisoner, all the documents therein mentioned shall be transmitted de oficio, unless the appellant should expressly request their delivery to him in order to see that they are presented before the supreme court.

L. The person to whom the said documents may have been delivered for the purpose indicated in the preceding article, if he wish the right to enjoy the benefits herein conferred, must, in every case, present them before the supreme court, asking that counsel be assigned him de oficio, or simply designating him in the petition by which the said documents are accompanied. If this should be done within the period set for appearance, it shall be held that the designation was made in due time, and the provisions of the following articles shall be complied with.

In appeals for annulment of judgment for defect in form, in cases wherein the original documents must be forwarded to the supreme court, an insolvent suitor who may have appealed may also appear by writing, in which he designates counsel or requests such designation de oficio.

LI. When the supreme court is in possession of the certificates required in the recourse of queja, or in cases of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, or of the original record in cases of appeal for error in form, if the appellant should be insolvent, and have appointed counsel, the latter shall be required to declare whether or not he accepts the charge, unless he should already have done so of his own motion. In case of acceptance the said counsel shall be considered the appellant's representative before the supreme court, and the declaration of acceptance shall be considered equivalent to the written one referred to in Article XXVI. In appeals for annulment of judgment the procedure shall be as provided for in Article XXVII et seq. The appellant's attorney shall receive all the necessary notifications, and all business concerning the case shall be transacted with him.

LII. Whenever an insolvent appellant may have declared before the lower court his intention to appeal in queja, the attorney designated, after signifying his acceptance as prescribed in the preceding article, shall be granted three days in which to draw up the petition, according to the provisions of Article XVIII; and thereafter the procedure shall conform to that provided for in Article XIX, et seq. In this appeal also the attorney shall be the appellant's representative.

LIII. In cases where an insolvent appellant may not have designated an attorney, or the one designated may not have accepted the charge, the court shall designate one de oficio, who shall be fully informed as to the records of the case. If the attorney so appointed thinks there is no ground for appeal, he shall so state within three days. If this period pass without his making such statement, it shall be considered that he deems the appeal valid, and the provisions of the preceding articles shall apply.

In recourse in queja the appeal must either be established or pronounced to be groundless, within the period of three days.

LIV. If the attorney appointed de oficio deems the petition groundless, he shall so state in writing, and without argument, and another lawyer shall be designated in the case, with the same duties as the first.

If this second attorney concurs in the opinion of the first, the fiscal shall be required to give an opinion of the case within the period of three days. If he finds that there is ground for appeal, he shall be considered as the appellant's representative, and shall be vested with the corresponding rights and duties.

LV. Whenever the fiscal may have appeared in opposition to an appeal, the requirement of the preceding article shall not be necessary. In this case, as well as in those which he may declare groundless, the court shall refuse to admit the appeal and shall confirm the judgment of the lower court, and shall also direct that the said court be notified of the decision, and that the records be returned thereto.

LVI. Whenever the fiscal may have appealed on the same grounds as an insolvent party, if the two attorneys first appointed de oficio should declare that no ground for the appeal exists, the fiscal shall be considered, without further process, as the appellant's representative.

Whenever the fiscal may have petitioned for appeal on grounds other than those of the appellant, he shall conform to the requirements of Article LIV.

LVII. Petitions for annulment of awards made by arbitrators shall be made before the supreme court. The fiscal shall have no intervention in such cases.

LVIII. The periods within which said petitions may be made shall be those specified in the last paragraph of Article VII of this order, according to the place where the arbitrators may have made their award, and shall date from the day of the notification of same. The petition shall be accompanied by:

1. A certified copy of the agreement.

2. A certified copy of the award, and the notification of same to the appellant.

If the period of time indicated in the agreement should have been extended, and the appeal rest upon the fact that the decision was not rendered within the specified time, a certified copy of the order authorizing the extension shall likewise be included.

No other document shall be admitted.

LIX. The petition referred to in the preceding article shall state the grounds upon which the appeal is based, from those enumerated in No. 3 of article 1689 of the Law of Civil Procedure, and the reasons for the petition for annulment shall be set forth in separate and numbered paragraphs.

LX. Upon the making of the appeal within the period of time mentioned in Article LVIII, the supreme court shall direct that the other parties be summoned to appear before it, in the exercise of their rights, within the same period of ten or twenty days granted to the appellant. At the expiration of this time, the court, without further formalities shall set the date for the hearing. The latter shall take place not sooner than ten days nor later than twenty days from the date of the court's order.

LXI. The other parties may present themselves at any time before the commencement of the hearing. Should they appear, they may attend the hearing, which shall proceed according to the provisions of Article XXII of this order.

LXII. The supreme court shall render judgment within five days after the hearing. If the petition be denied, the appellant shall pay the costs.

LXIII. Whenever the supreme court finds that the arbitrators have not made their award within the time specified in the agreement, it shall annul their decision, and the parties opposing the appeal shall pay the costs.

LXIV. If the appeal is based upon the ground that the arbitrators have decided questions not submitted to their judgment, the award shall be annulled in such part or parts only as may be affected by said questions, and the parties responsible for decision on such extraneous issues shall pay the costs.

LXV. Petitions for annulment of any sentence, involving the death penalty, except that of the supreme court, shall be considered as made and admitted in favor of the person so sentenced.

LXVI. A lower court which may have passed sentence of death shall forward the original proceedings to the supreme court, at the expiration of the period for making appeal, although none of the parties may have petitioned therefor.

LXVII. If within five days after receiving the case in the supreme court, the attorney appointed by the prisoner should appear and request a hearing in order to appeal the case, he shall be admitted as party thereto. If no such attorney should appear within said period, the court shall appoint one de oficio.

LXVIII. On the admission of the prisoner's attorney, or the latter's appointment de oficio by the court, the said attorney duly representing and defending the accused, the court shall grant all the parties, including the fiscal, a period of fifteen days, to show cause, in writing, why annulment of judgment should be made, whether for defect in form or error in law. The reasons set forth shall be in separate and numbered paragraphs and shall include all the circumstances which should be stated in a petition for appeal. If this petition should have already been made before the lower court, the reasons adduced may be amplified, or the appellant may confine himself to those already stated before the said court.

LXIX. The hearing shall be had within the period specified in Article XXXV of this order, when the documents mentioned therein have been presented, or if they be not presented, it shall be had after the said period has elapsed. In the subsequent proceedings the provisions of Article XXXVI, et seq., on appeals in general, shall apply.

LXX. The court may annul the sentence in such cases, for defect in form or for error in law, even when the right to appeal has been deemed groundless by the fiscal or the other parties to the suit.

LXXI. In cases wherein the court may not have passed the sentence of death demanded by the accusers, the proceedings for appeal shall be as provided for in the preceding articles.

LXXII. Whenever the supreme court declares that a sentence involving the death penalty can not for any reason be annulled, it shall cause the records of the case to be sent to the fiscal, in order that he may state whether he believes there is, in equity, any reason for the nonexecution of the sentence and for commutation of the penalty by way of grace. Upon the fiscal's opinion and its own, relative to the case, the court shall propose to the government such decision as it may deem advisable. For this purpose the records shall be transmitted to the secretary of justice.

LXXIII. Any party who may have made appeal for annulment of judgment may abandon it at any stage of the proceedings. If such party should appear in person he shall be required, in the presence of the court, to ratify the document by which he renounces the case. If he be represented by any other person, the said document must also be ratified by the same party unless a special power of attorney for such action be presented to the supreme court.

Whenever such ratification is made or power of attorney presented the court shall consider the appeal withdrawn, and the appellant shall pay the costs. The judgment shall be declared final, and the lower court shall be informed thereof. All records shall be returned to said court, provided there be no other party making the appeal. Only the cases mentioned in preceding articles, revoking sentence of death, shall be excepted.

LXXIV. Whenever two or more similar appeals are made against the same judgment, they shall be combined and shall be decided in a single judgment.

LXXV. Parties to the suit, not appellants, may appear before the supreme court at any period of the trial, and all subsequent proceedings shall be communicated to them without reverting to foregoing proceedings.

LXXVI. In all appeals made for annulment of judgment imposing imprisonment it shall be the duty of the fiscal to be present at the hearing, although he may not be the appellant. In other cases he may be present or not, as he shall deem proper; the same will also be understood with regard to civil suits.

LXXVII. Parties to suits shall not pay fees of any kind for any rulings before the supreme court, in the office of the clerk of the said court. The costs imposed in these appeals shall include only the fees of the lawyers who represent and defend the parties. In case of objection, the amount of said fees shall be regulated by the court in the ordinary manner. If any of the parties shall have been represented before the court by anyone else but his lawyer, the compensation of the said persons shall not be included in the amount of the costs imposed.

LXXVIII. In all decisions rendered by the supreme court in case of appeal, except those mentioned in the following paragraphs, there shall be required for confirmation of judgments appealed from a majority vote of the associate justices present, whatever may be their number. To set aside such judgments, and to annul them, the concurring vote of at least four associate justices shall be required.

Four concurring votes shall be sufficient to impose a sentence of imprisonment for life, confirming in so doing a judgment appealed from, but at least five votes shall be required to impose such penalty by virtue of the annulment of a judgment that may not have imposed it.

Four concurring votes shall be sufficient to confirm a death sentence, provided the fiscal should agree to it; and if not, five votes shall be required. Six votes shall be necessary to impose a death sentence in cases wherein the lower court may not have pronounced such sentence, whenever the fiscal is in favor of its imposition; if not, the unanimous vote of the seven justices constituting the court shall be necessary.

LXXIX. Whenever, in civil or criminal cases involving neither the death penalty nor imprisonment, the hearing may have been had before less than seven justices, and the majorities provided for in the preceding article have not appeared, a new hearing shall be had before the court, with seven members present.

If the necessary majority should not appear in the new hearing the provisions of article 357 of the Law of Civil Procedure shall be followed in civil cases, and those of articles 163 and 164 of the Law of Criminal Procedure shall be followed in criminal cases, in the settlement of disputed questions. Article 165 of the Law of Criminal Procedure is hereby revoked.

LXXX. Whenever, in cases involving capital punishment or imprisonment, the necessary majority of votes should not have been cast, although a majority of the associate justices present at the trial may have voted for said punishments, the penalties immediately inferior in degree to those voted for shall be imposed. This fact shall be thus stated in the sentence.

LXXXI. Whenever the supreme court renders judgment a certified copy of the same shall be transmitted, together with the brief and original records of the case, to the lower court from which the appeal for annulment proceeds.

Whenever judgment for payment of the costs of an appeal is rendered said costs shall first be fixed and approved by the supreme court itself, in the prescribed form. A certified copy of the amount of costs, and of their approval, shall be transmitted to the lower court from which the appeal proceeds.

LXXXII. All judgments rendered by the supreme court shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Government, and collectively in volumes, the editing of which shall be under the care of the secretary of justice. The court shall have authority freely to suppress in said publication, for whatever reasons it may deem proper, the names of the parties and places mentioned in the suit, that of the court from which the judgment in question proceeds, and any circumstances that may lead to identification of said parties, places, or court.

LXXXIII. The provisions of articles 800 to 803, both inclusive, of the Law of Criminal Procedure shall continue in force. The references made in article 801 shall be considered as being in relation to the provisions of this order; the words "y determinar sobre la inversión del depósito," in article 803, are hereby suppressed.

LXXXIV. Recourse of revision may be had in civil as well as criminal suits in the cases provided for in the articles 1794 and 1795 of the Law of Civil Procedure and article 954 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, the provisions of which shall continue in force.

LXXXV. Recourse of revision in civil suits may be established by parties to the suit or their assigns. In a criminal suit this may be done by the defendant himself, his consort, his relatives in direct line of descent, his brothers, or by the fiscal, whenever he may have cognizance of any case in which such action is proper.

Such prisoners and persons related to them as are mentioned above may request that recourse of revision be had, and to that end may present a simple memorial to the secretary of justice. After examination of the case the secretary may direct the fiscal to establish the appeal.

LXXXVI. In criminal suits revision may be requested at any time, even after the sentence has been executed.

In civil suits, in the cases provided for in article 1794 of the Law of Civil Procedure, the period set for establishing such appeal shall be three months, counting from the day upon which new evidence or fraud was discovered or from the date of acknowledgment or declaration of deceit.

Recourse of revision in civil suits shall not be established later than five years after the date of the publication of the judgment in the case. If presented after said period it shall be denied.

LXXXVII. Recourse of revision shall always be established before the supreme court, whatever may be the grade of the judge or court before which the final judgment was rendered.

LXXXVIII. The recourse shall be petitioned for in writing and the petition shall set forth the facts and legal principles upon which the appeal is based.

LXXXIX. The appeal being established, the court shall require that it be furnished with all the original records and preliminary facts connected with the suit or cause in which the judgment was rendered and the revision of which is solicited, and it shall summon all the parties thereto, or their assigns, to appear in writing within forty days, to maintain their rights. Thenceforth the proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Civil Procedure.

XC. The fiscal shall always be considered as party in all appeals for revision.

XCI. Petitions for revision in civil suits shall not interrupt the execution of the final judgments rendered in the case.

In view of the circumstances, however, the court may, at the appellant's request, on his giving bond, and upon the fiscal's recommendation, direct that the execution of the sentence be suspended.

The court shall approve the bond on its own responsibility. To this end it shall establish the kind and amount of said bond, which shall cover the value in litigation, together with the costs and damages consequent upon the nonexecution of the judgment, in case the appeal should be denied.

XCII. If questions arise during any part of the proceedings in appeal for revision in a civil suit the decision of which may come within the criminal jurisdiction, the proceedings before the court shall be suspended until final judgment be rendered in the criminal case. Under such circumstances the period of five years fixed by Article LXXXVI of this order shall be considered as interrupted from the time of initiating the criminal proceedings until their settlement by final sentence, and shall begin again to count from the date of such sentence.

XCIII. In the first case of article 954 of the Law of Criminal Procedure the supreme court shall declare the contradictory character of the sentences, if in fact it exist, and shall set aside both, ordering the court having cognizance of the crime to institute new proceedings.

In the second case of the same article, whenever the person be identified for whose death a penalty may have been imposed, the supreme court shall annul the final sentence.

In the third case of said article the court considering the writ declaring the falsity of the document shall annul the sentence and direct the court having cognizance of the crime to institute new proceedings.

XCIV. Whenever, in consequence of the annulment of a final judgment, the person condemned may have suffered punishment, this shall be considered, if in the new sentence any other punishment is imposed, together with the entire time he served under the first sentence.

XCV. Should the prisoner have died, his widow, his relatives in the direct line of descent, either legitimate or legitimized, may solicit a revision for any of the causes enumerated in article 954 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, in order to rehabilitate the name of the deceased and to secure the punishment of the real culprit.

XCVI. Should the supreme court find grounds for the revision solicited, in a civil suit, for the reason that the judgment may have been based upon witnesses or documents declared false, or that it was unjustly rendered in the other cases under article 1794 of the Law of Civil Procedure, it shall so declare and rescind, wholly or in part, the final judgment objected to, according to whether the grounds of the appeal refer to the whole judgment or simply to any one of its parts.

XCVII. The supreme court, having rendered judgment in a civil suit, which through the admission of the recourse of revision rescinds wholly or in part the final one objected to, shall direct that a certified copy of said judgment be transmitted, together with the records and other data, to the court from which they proceed, in order that the parties may exercise their rights in the corresponding suit.

In any case, the declarations in the recourse of revision shall serve as a basis of the new suit. They may not be discussed.

XCVIII. The rescission of the final judgment in a civil suit, as a result of the recourse of revision, shall, when admitted, produce all its legal effects, except the acquired rights, which must be respected in accordance with the provisions of article 84 of the mortgage law.

XCIX. All provisions for annulment of judgment, referring to the appearance of the parties and their representatives before the supreme court, shall apply to the recourse of revision, as well as the costs to be fixed, and the nonpayment of fees in the clerk's office.

Whenever the recourse of revision is denied the appellant shall pay the entire costs of same. In case of its admission the objecting party shall never be expressly charged with the costs. This charge shall never be imposed upon the fiscal.

C. There shall be no appeal from the final judgment rendered in recourse of revision.

CI. All the provisions of Titles XXI and XXII of Book II of the Law of Civil Procedure and of Book V of the Law of Criminal Procedure which are not declared in force by the present order are hereby revoked.

CII. The provisions of paragraph 18 of Article VII of the order published April 14, 1899, by the military governor of this island shall be understood in the manner specified in the following articles.

CIII. Against all judgments of the civil court of the audiencia of Habana, the only one which, in Cuba, under the order of April 1, 1899, shall have cognizance of administrative suits (*contencioso-administrativos*), appeals for annulment of judgment may be established before the supreme court, provided the said judgments be final or of such a character as to put an end to said administrative proceedings by preventing their continuation.

CIV. Appeals may be established for error in law or legal doctrine and for defects in form in the cases mentioned in articles 1690 and 1691 of the law of civil procedure. All the provisions of the foregoing articles regulating the procedure for annulment of judgment in civil or criminal suits are applicable to administrative suits as a consequence of the foregoing.

CV. Recourse of revision may also be had against final judgments in administrative suits, whether rendered by the civil court of the audiencia of Habana or by the supreme court, in any of the cases provided for in article 1794 of the law of civil procedure, and all the provisions contained herein with respect to revision and which may be applicable to civil suits shall also apply to administrative suits.

CVI. As a consequence of foregoing provisions, articles 64 to 82, both inclusive, of the law on administrative suits (*ley de lo contencioso-administrativo*) of September 13, 1888, and articles 449 to 500, both inclusive, of the regulations for the execution of said law, are hereby revoked, as well as any other provision of either that may be in conflict with the provisions of this order. Article 103 of the aforesaid law is likewise revoked, and consequently the fiscal may not raise the question of jurisdiction, except as provided for in article 46 of the said law.

CVII. All the dispositions of the mortgage law and its regulations relative to the participation of the "sección de los registros de la propiedad y notariado" in administrative appeals made against the approval of the registros shall apply to the president of the supreme court, to whom, by express provision of the order creating said court, belongs the final decision of such appeals.

CVIII. In all cases of decisions susceptible of appeal for annulment of judgment which may have been pronounced by the audiencias of Habana, Pinar del Río, Ma-

tanzas, and Santa Clara, and against which appeal may have been made for annulment of judgment, for defect of form, or where the intention of appealing for error of law has been announced, without the parties having been notified prior to the 11th day of April, 1899, the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Paris, the parties shall be notified, and from this notification they may make said appeals in the terms, form, and conditions provided for in this order.

CIX. In cases wherein the audiencias of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, which, after the Spanish evacuation were constituted as supreme courts in said provinces, may have given decisions which, in conformity with the laws of procedure were susceptible of appeal for annulment of judgment, and against which there may have been made appeal for defect of form, or where intention of appealing for error in law has been announced, the following rules shall be applied:

1. The provisions of the preceding article shall apply if the judgments have not already been executed.

2. If such judgment shall have been executed, there shall be no other recourse than that of revision. Sentences which may have been given in criminal cases shall be susceptible of revision in the terms expressed by the preceding article, although the prisoners may be undergoing punishment, so long as the punishment ordered is not completely executed.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 96.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 29, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter in administrative proceedings (*contencioso administrativo*) no other recourse shall be granted against rulings, decrees, or judgments pronounced by the sala de lo civil of the audiencia of Habana and of the supreme court than that specified in the following articles.

II. Against rulings of mere routine no recourse whatever shall be had except that of responsibility.

III. Against judgments or rulings deciding incidents of proceedings, and in general against decrees, the recourse of "súplica" may be had under the conditions prescribed in article 401 of the Law of Civil Procedure.

IV. Against final judgments or against decrees which put an end to administrative proceedings, making their continuation impossible, pronounced by the audiencia of Habana, appeal for annulment of judgment may be had in the cases specified in the order (No. 92) establishing the manner of procedure in such appeals.

V. Against the decisions specified in the preceding article, when pronounced by the supreme court, no other recourse can be had except that of revision.

VI. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 97.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The security which, under existing law, foreign insurance or surety companies must give in order to transact business in the island of Cuba, will be submitted for the approval of the secretary of finance, and after acceptance by him will be deposited for safe-keeping in the treasury of the island when in the form of bonds, stocks, mortgages, or money.

II. Whenever a foreign insurance or surety company has complied with the requirements of law the secretary of finance will announce the fact in the Official Gazette, giving the name of said company.

All such companies which on the date of this order have not complied with the said requirements shall do so within the period of sixty days from the date hereof.

III. In all cases wherein any personal bond or guaranty may now or hereafter be required by one or more sureties, or by deposit of money, bonds, stocks, mortgages, or any other form of surety, the same may be executed with the sole surety of any company duly authorized to guarantee the fidelity of persons who fill positions of

responsibility, either public or private, or to guarantee the execution of contracts not insurance policies, or to give bond in legal suits or proceedings in which the law permits it; and when the said bond shall be so executed or guaranteed it shall be considered sufficient compliance with whatever law, order, or regulation which prescribes the giving of bond, in whatever form, either by means of one or two sureties, or by means of stocks, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of securities, or in which it is required that the sureties be residents, renters, or proprietors of the locality.

The provisions of this article shall apply to any surety companies complying with the requirements of Articles I and II of this order, and the said companies are authorized to furnish the bond which may be required by law of employees of the state, of a province, or a municipality. Public officers required to approve bonds shall, if they be presented, accept those of the said companies in lieu of those now required by law.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 102.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 8, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. For fishing, mercantile, and legal purposes sponges shall be included in three classes, viz, "common" (comuntes), comprising those ordinarily called "lined" (aforrados), "female" (ojo), and "cave males;" second, "hairy or silky males," and, third, "fine males."

II. The taking of commercial sponges under the prescribed size is prohibited.

III. The smallest size that may be taken, transported, and sold shall be 40 centimeters for the first class, in all its varieties; 30 centimeters for the second class, and 25 centimeters for the third class. In every case the measurement shall be understood to be made on the smallest diameter.

IV. Samples taken for scientific study shall be excepted from the foregoing provisions. The captain of the port shall grant the necessary permits under such conditions as may be deemed necessary.

V. The collection and use of all sponges thrown upon the shores by storms, at any season of the year, shall be free.

VI. Sponge-cultivating enterprises may be granted submerged bottoms in localities where no available natural-growth sponges exist within a distance of 100 meters. The greatest area so granted to any single party shall be 12 hectares.

VII. At no time or place shall the employment of drags or like contrivances be permitted.

VIII. Fishing with prod (pincharra), hook (garabato), or with any other instrument requiring pressure or pull from aboard a vessel is prohibited in beds where glasses or similar means can not be utilized to see the bottom.

IX. Within the maritime belt of Cuba, and during the open season, sponge fishing shall be free to the inhabitants of this island only, and no privilege or monopoly shall be granted to anyone of the exclusive right to engage in such fishing.

X. Sponge fishing is prohibited from the 1st day of March until the 31st day of May.

XI. Vessel owners, captains, and crews shall be held equally responsible for violation of this prohibition in any form, case, or degree, as well as of any or all the requirements of this order.

XII. For the first offense the captain of the port shall seize all the sponges unlawfully taken and shall collect a fine of \$10 for each dozen found to be under the prescribed size.

For the second offense all the sponges found shall be seized and a fine imposed double in amount to the preceding one.

Further repetitions of the offense shall subject the offenders to criminal prosecution before the courts.

XIII. The sponges seized shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds thereof, as well as the fines collected, shall be deposited with the treasury of the island of Cuba as "miscellaneous receipts."

XIV. Vessels regularly engaged in fishing, or those cleared with that object, shall furnish a written report, at the end of their trip, to the captain of the port at which they arrive, so that he or his deputy may witness the unloading of the cargo for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the requirements of the law have been completely fulfilled. If not, he shall seize the cargo.

XV. The written report required of captains of vessels, in accordance with the preceding article, shall state the number and classes of sponges that have been

taken during the trip, and when sold they shall also report the prices obtained for each class.

XVI. The information concerning the number, classes of sponges, and prices obtained shall be forwarded by the respective captains of ports to the secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

XVII. All orders, decrees, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 104.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The provisions of the decree of June 20, 1899 (No. 87), relative to the inscription in the registro pecuario of horses possessed by members of the Cuban army, shall be construed to mean that the said inscription shall be a title to any person obtaining it, against those who can not establish, in due form of law, a previous title of ownership to such animals.

II. A period of six months from the date of the publication of this order is granted to owners in which to establish their title. After the lapse of the said period no claim of any character with respect to such ownership will be admitted, and the registry made by the person who has obtained it shall become a final title in his favor.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 108.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. The following postal regulations will be strictly enforced in the island of Cuba on and after August 1, 1899.

II. No mail matter of any character will be forwarded without the prepayment of proper postage, unless it be inclosed in official penalty envelopes.

III. The following classes of officials only shall have the privilege of using official penalty envelopes for the purpose of forwarding without postage mail matter pertaining exclusively to public business:

1. Officers of the United States Government connected with the military and naval services; officials of the postal, treasury, marine, hospital, weather, and customs services.

2. The secretaries of the civil government, viz: Department of state and government; department of finance; department of justice and public instruction; department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works, and their assistant secretaries; the chief justice, fiscal, and the secretary, or chief clerk of the supreme court.

3. The following-named officials may inclose and forward in official penalty envelopes only correspondence pertaining exclusively to public business and required to be sent in the performance of their official duties, viz: Presidents, fiscals, and secretaries of audiencias; judges of first instance; municipal judges; public prosecutors; civil governors; auditors of provinces; provincial administrators of the department of finance.

4. Such other classes of officials, in respect to their official correspondence as the director-general may, for the best interests of the public service, deem proper to grant this privilege by special order.

IV. Official penalty envelopes will be furnished, on application, by the director-general of posts of Cuba, at cost prices, to the herein-named officials. No envelopes will be recognized as official penalty envelopes except those furnished by the department of posts, and penalty envelopes of the United States, used by the Army and Navy.

V. No person shall be granted free box rent. No mail shall be registered without payment of the regular fee of 10 cents, except that forwarded in official penalty envelopes by the officers of the department of posts, and all official mail addressed

to or emanating from the headquarters of the military governor of the island and contained in official penalty envelopes.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 109.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The "incomunicación" of persons arrested, or undergoing trial, provided for in the existing code of criminal procedure, is hereby abolished.

II. Every such person, as soon as he is placed at the disposition of the judicial authority, shall have the right to be brought immediately before the said authority, which will inform him of what he is accused, by whom, and what charges are made against him. Warrants of prosecution shall state the grounds thereof, and accused persons shall be fully notified of the same.

III. Immediately after having given the notification referred to in the preceding article, the examining judge shall inform the accused of his rights under article 384 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, and shall grant him a period of twenty-four hours to designate a lawyer to assist him in his defense, and shall afford him the means of making known this designation to the lawyer named. During the said period the judge shall take no action in the case, except where delay might greatly prejudice the investigation, and in this case he shall set forth the reasons which compel him to take such action. After the lapse of the said period the summary proceedings shall be continued.

With the exception of the case provided for in the last paragraph of article 384 of the law of criminal procedure, counsel will not be assigned to the defendant by the court, except as prescribed in article 652 of the said law.

IV. No person accused of crime shall be compelled to testify or make any statement in his own case, either before the examining judge or the court in oral and public trial. The judge, or the court, as the case may be, shall ask if the defendant desires to make a statement, which will be a right conferred on him. If the answer be affirmative, and the case be in its preliminary stage, the defendant may make such statement as he may deem advisable, without being questioned upon other matters than those covered by his statement; the judge shall confine himself to having the statement taken down, but the defendant may write his statement with his own hand, if he so desire. If, during the oral trial, the accused desire to make a statement, all parties interested in the case may question him, including the court itself, and he shall be obliged to answer or to declare formally that he does not wish to give answer to the question addressed to him. The provisions of this article shall be understood not to conflict with those of article 700 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, with respect to persons civilly responsible and to defendants who may have confessed their criminal responsibility.

V. As soon as an indictment is found, the preliminary proceedings shall be public. All the parties to the suit may request the presentation of evidence, which the examining judge may admit, or reject if he deem it irrelevant to the case or tending to delay the conclusion of the preliminary proceedings. Evidence so rejected by the judge may be reproduced in the oral trial, but against his decision there shall be no other recourse than a reexamination of the case (*recurso de reposición*).

VI. The judge shall, however, admit all evidence and employ all means tending to establish facts, proof of which may show the immediate necessity of issuing a warrant for the prosecution, or of annulling one already issued, or of issuing a writ ordering the imprisonment or the release of the defendant. Against the decision of the judge, refusing to admit such evidence or to employ such means, no other recourse shall be granted than that of reexamination (*recurso de reposición*), but the fact of his not having employed them shall be sufficient reason for the court to set aside the order announcing the conclusion of the preliminary proceedings.

If the accused remain in prison for a longer period than he otherwise should have done in consequence of the judge's refusal to admit the evidence or to employ the means above mentioned, should they bear upon the release of the accused, the judge shall be subject to disciplinary correction. For the first offense, this shall be "simple admonition" (*reprensión simple*); for subsequent offenses the judge shall be subject to "qualified admonition" (*reprensión calificada*), according to the provisions of article 396 et seq. of the Digest (*Compilación*).

VII. In any case in which the preliminary proceedings may have lasted more than one month after the issuing of a warrant of prosecution the judge shall take such measures only as should have been ordered within the said period, after the lapse of

which further preliminary proceedings can neither be demanded nor ordered de oficio. The judge shall be held strictly responsible that all proceedings be concluded in the briefest period possible.

VIII. During the preliminary proceedings no summons, requisition, or notification shall be served on any of the parties for any purpose, except on the judge's express order, or unless such action be required by law. The parties or their counsel, as well as the fiscal, may, at any time, acquaint themselves with the state of the preliminary proceedings, and be present during the progress of the same.

IX. The first two paragraphs of article 529 of the Law of Criminal Procedure are amended to read as follows: -

"The defendant shall have the right to the benefit of bail, provided he is charged with an offense included under the definition of minor offenses, given in article 6 of the Penal Code. If a person indicted for one of these offenses should, without good reason, fail to appear at the first call of the judicial authority, the examining judge shall have discretionary power to grant or to refuse him the benefit of bail. In the decree by which the judge orders the bail its character and amount shall be stated."

X. In consequence of the provisions of the preceding article, the following modifications shall be made in the text of the paragraphs of the Law of Criminal Procedure specified below:

Paragraph 2 of article 492: "Persons who may be undergoing trial for a grave offense, as defined by the Penal Code."

Paragraph 2 of article 503: "That this offense be included in those termed grave in the Penal Code, or when, even though it be a minor offense, the judge, considering the circumstances of the case and the antecedents of the accused, may consider his provisional confinement necessary until he shall give the bail required."

Paragraph 2 of article 504: "Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding article, although the act giving rise to the case appears to constitute a grave offense, when the defendant shall have good antecedents, or it may, for good reason, be believed that he will not attempt to evade justice, or when the crime may not have produced alarm, or where it is not one frequently committed in the territory of the province, the judge or court may release the accused on bail."

XI. In case of an appeal on the part of the accused against the order denying his release, the attested copy of the proceedings, which must be submitted to the audiencia, shall be forwarded within a period of five days. If the said copy should cover more than 100 folios of the preliminary proceedings, the period may be extended one day for each 20 folios or parts thereof. The judge shall allow to be added to the aforesaid copy any extracts of the proceedings which the appellant may ask for, and shall determine, in his discretion, the advisability of including the statement or statements which the parties making the accusation, or the fiscal, may wish to have added thereto. He may likewise forward, de oficio, such part of the proceedings as he may deem proper.

XII. The appeals referred to in the preceding article shall be continued, in conformity with the following rules:

1. The period above prescribed having elapsed, if the appellant shall have duly appeared, the court shall appoint the fifth day after its expiration for the hearing. In this computation holidays will be included.

2. In order that they may have all necessary information the parties may, during the said five days, have free access to the attested copy, but they shall not be allowed to retain the same nor shall the period of five days be subject to extension.

3. The decision shall be announced, at the latest, on the day following the hearing of the appeal.

4. The hearing shall not be suspended on any account whatever.

XIII. Articles 626 to 633, both inclusive, of the Law of Criminal Procedure are modified to read as follows:

ARTICLE 626. Excepting the cases provided for in the two preceding articles, the court which received the records and exhibits in a case shall limit itself to opening the parcels and other closed and sealed packages which may have been sent by the examining judge, record being made of such opening by the secretary, in which shall be set forth the condition in which such parcels and packages may be found.

ARTICLE 627. The provisions of the preceding article having been complied with, or as soon as the record is received in case the action therein prescribed should not be necessary, the court will order it to be delivered to the fiscal for "instrucción" if the case should involve an offense in which his action is required, and afterward to the representative of the complainant, if he should have appeared.

The period for such "instrucción" shall not be less than three days nor more than ten, according to the volume of the proceedings. If this should exceed 1,000 folios the court may extend the time to a maximum of fifteen days.

ARTICLE 628. The court upon ordering up the case shall give such directions as it may consider proper, in order that the fiscal or the complainant may examine the correspondence, books, papers, and other exhibits without danger of alteration in their condition.

ARTICLE 629. Upon returning the case the fiscal or private complainant shall accompany it by a communication in writing which shall state:

1. If they are of opinion that the order closing the preliminary proceedings should be approved, or if they solicit its revocation and the return of the case to the examining judge for continuation; but the court shall not order this return unless there shall have been requested the evidence and means referred to in Article V of this order, or others whose consideration may reasonably be supposed to have material influence in the qualification of the facts.

2. If they should confirm the order declaring the summary proceedings ended, they shall state whether or not the trial should take place or whether they believe that there should be issued an order for a stay, indicating in this case what kind of stay should be declared, and in which paragraph of articles 637 and 641 it is included.

3. If the opening of the trial be solicited, legal determination of the offense committed shall be set forth in the same document, and the proofs presented according to the provisions of articles 650 et seq.

ARTICLE 630. The proceedings having been returned by the fiscal or private accuser, as the case may be, the court shall decide, taking into consideration each of the three cases referred to in the preceding article. Against the part of this decision which decides with respect to the confirmation or revocation of the order declaring the conclusion of the preliminary proceedings there shall be no recourse whatever.

If the said order be revoked, the proceedings shall be returned to the judge who may have forwarded them, specifying the proceedings necessary to be taken. There will also be returned such exhibits as the court considers necessary for the continuance of new proceedings in the case.

ARTICLE 631. If any of the parties making accusation request solely the revocation of the decree ordering the termination of preliminary proceedings, the court shall limit itself to deciding with respect to the request made. If it is denied, the court will order that the records be returned to such parties for a period of five days, in order that they may make such remarks as they deem proper relative to the stay, opening of the trial, qualification, and proof. If stay only be solicited, the court will then act upon this request, in accordance with the provisions of article 644; and if, finally, the opening of the oral trial be declared, the records shall again be placed in the hands of the accusing parties for a period of three days only, even though the provisional qualification and proof may not have been formulated. In every case in which a private accuser should solicit suspension of the proceedings the court shall consider that he has abandoned the prosecution, and shall continue the case thereafter without further notifying him or hearing him.

ARTICLE 632. When there may have been a merely civil actor in the case, he will be informed of the proceedings after the decision referred to in article 630 has been made, if the oral trial should have been opened, and the qualification by the accusing parties will be considered as made. The term for the civil actor shall be five days only, and he will formulate those conclusions only referred to in the last two paragraphs of article 650. These conclusions having been formulated, or if there should have been no civil actor, the qualification having been made by the fiscal, or by a private accuser, articles 652 et seq., shall be complied with. The period referred to in article 652 shall be five days, which may be extended to ten if the volume of the record of preliminary proceedings exceed 1,000 folios.

ARTICLE 633. The fact that a warrant of prosecution may not have been issued shall not be an obstacle to the opening of the trial. In such cases, while there may be any accusing party continuing the criminal action against a given person, the latter will be considered as accused, and upon a petition of the accuser the trial against him shall be opened. The court will order that within the period of ten days, not subject to extension, he shall be required to present his defense and designate his counsel, and will notify him that if he does not do so his representative and lawyer will be appointed de oficio. This representation once constituted, the proceedings shall continue as required in article 652 et seq. In such cases an accused person, not prosecuted, shall not be required to appear personally in the oral trial, which may take place with the presence of his representative and of his counsel.

XIV. No sentence in a criminal case shall be pronounced imposing punishment for a crime graver than that of which the defendant has been accused, nor shall there be taken into consideration the concurrence of aggravating circumstances not included in the accusation, nor the guilt of the accused, in so far as it may involve a greater offense than that set forth in the accusation, nor shall the gravity of the crime charged be increased in the sentence with respect to whether or not it was consummated, frustrated, or merely attempted.

The court, however, may employ the formula of article 733 of the law of Criminal Procedure, which it will always do after the proof and before the proceedings referred to in article 734, in respect to the qualification of the crime, its consummation, frustration, or attempt, in the culpability of the accused or accusers, and in the concurrence of aggravating circumstances not included in the accusation. With this previous announcement, the court may pronounce judgment as it deems just, and in

accordance with the formula employed. This shall not be understood in any case to be applicable to crimes against the person.

In this sense article 733 of the Law of Criminal Procedure shall be modified. The formula employed shall be that of the same article, applying it, when proper, to the concurrence of aggravating circumstances, to the participation of the accused in the crime, and with respect to the crime itself, its consummation, or nonconsummation.

The ground for annulment of judgment stated in case 3 of article 912 of the said law shall apply to cases in which the provisions of this article may be infringed.

XV. All legal precepts which in any manner conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

PROVISIONAL DISPOSITIONS.

1. In cases pending at the publication of this order in which prosecution may have been directed, the judges shall limit themselves to notifying the parties that from that time the preliminary proceedings shall be public, and they themselves shall thereafter comply with its provisions.

2. If the preliminary proceedings should already have lasted more than one month, counting from the first warrant of prosecution given in the case, they may take such action only as has already been directed, whether *de officio* or at the instance of an interested party, within ten days after the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph.

3. Cases which are undergoing trial in the audiencias at the publication of this order shall conform to the provisions of Article XIII of this order, if such cases shall not have been returned by the fiscal or private accuser in consequence of the instruction provided for in article 627 of the Law of Criminal Procedure. If this return shall have been made, the proceedings established shall be continued under the former rules, now modified by Article XIII.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 111.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article XLIII of the order of April 14, 1899, organizing the supreme court, is hereby modified to read as follows:

To be a subordinate employee of the court, the person must possess the first requirement of Article XXXVII of this order; must be able to read and write; must be of good moral character, and free from any of the first four disqualifications enumerated in Article XXXVIII.

II. This modification shall apply also to the provisions of Article XLI of the order of June 15, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 112.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article 398 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Any person who bribes a public officer with gifts, presents, offerings, or promises shall receive the same punishment as the officer bribed, except the deprivation of office.

Any person from whom an officer may have received such gift, present, offering, or promise shall be exempt from all punishment, provided he give information of the fact to the proper authorities with the evidence necessary to prove the same.

II. Article 400 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Whenever any of the crimes included in this chapter shall have been committed by reason of a demand made by a public officer the latter shall suffer the penalties provided for in the preceding articles in their maximum degree, and the party who may have acceded to such demand shall suffer the said penalties in their minimum degree.

The simple demand on the part of a public officer, though not followed by actual

bribery, shall render such officer liable to punishment under the provisions of the preceding articles.

The provisions of the second paragraph of article 398 shall apply to this article.

In every case included in this chapter the gifts or presents shall be confiscated to the State.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 114.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs that the order (No. 92) prescribing methods of procedure before the supreme court shall be considered as having gone into effect on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 115.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 21, 1899.

By direction of the military governor the following postal code is hereby promulgated and declared to be the law relating to postal affairs in Cuba:

All laws and parts of laws heretofore and now existing in the island of Cuba inconsistent with the provisions of this order are hereby declared null and void.

SECTION 1.

Duties of director-general of posts.

The director-general of posts of the island of Cuba, appointed by the Postmaster-General of the United States and subject to his authority, shall have control and management of the department of posts.

It shall be his duty to establish such general offices and bureaus and service in connection therewith as in his judgment may be necessary to the proper conduct of the business of said department, and to appoint persons to perform the duties appertaining thereto and to fix their compensation; and he is hereby invested with the power to remove such persons when in his judgment the good of said service requires it;

To establish post-offices and discontinue the same when necessary, and appoint and remove postmasters and such other persons whose services may be connected with post-offices as may be necessary to properly conduct the business thereof;

To appoint all other persons employed in the transportation, collection, and delivery of the mails, and for the performance of any other duty which in his judgment may be required; to fix the compensation of each, and to remove such persons when in his judgment such action may be necessary;

To establish and promulgate rules and regulations not inconsistent with the rules and instructions promulgated by the Secretary of War under date of May 11, 1899; to carry into effect the Executive orders relating to the military government by the United States in the island of Cuba, or such amendatory or supplementary orders as may hereafter be issued for said purpose, for the collection and disbursement of the revenues arising in the department of Posts of Cuba, and to keep or cause to be kept proper accounts of all such receipts and expenditures;

To enter into contracts or agreements for the transportation of the mails over post roads in said island, and to prescribe such rules and regulations as may in his judgment be necessary to the enforcement of such contracts or agreements;

To enter into all such other contracts and agreements as in his judgment may be necessary to the proper conduct of the service of said department in all its branches, and to establish and promulgate rules and regulations therefor; and

To prescribe all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with existing laws in said island or such laws as may hereafter be enacted or promulgated, as in his judgment may be necessary for the management and conduct of the business of said depart-

ment, and to do all things that may be necessary to give full force and effect to the powers hereby vested in him; and the rules and regulations heretofore adopted and promulgated by him are hereby ratified and continued.

SECTION 2.

Bonds may be required of postmasters and others.

The director-general of posts is hereby authorized and empowered to require of postmasters, contractors, and all other persons employed in the department of posts who shall be charged with the duty of handling or caring for money or property belonging to or in use by the department of posts, or who may be under contract for the performance of personal or other services connected therewith, or for the transportation of the mails, or for the furnishing of supplies, the execution of bonds, with surety to be approved by him, conditioned for the faithful performance of such services in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations of said department, or the furnishing of supplies according to the terms and conditions in said bonds set out.

SECTION 3.

Post roads.

All navigable streams and waterways in the island of Cuba, and all navigable waters surrounding said island, including the adjoining and nearby islands forming a part thereof, and within the maritime jurisdiction of said islands, during the time the mails are carried thereon; all railroads and parts of railroads which are now or may hereafter be in operation; all public roads and highways while kept up and maintained as such, and all letter-carrier routes established in any city, town, or place for the collection and delivery of mail matter are hereby declared to be post roads.

SECTION 4.

Island of Cuba.

The term "island of Cuba," as used in the laws herein promulgated, shall be held to include all the mainland and islands adjoining, under the present government in control by virtue of the military occupation by the United States.

SECTION 5.

Dollars.

The term "dollars," as used in the laws herein promulgated, shall be held to mean dollars in money of the United States of America or their equivalent.

SECTION 6.

Conducting post-office without authority.

Whoever, without authority from the director-general of posts, shall set up or attempt or claim to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name, or title of post-office; or whoever, not being duly appointed a postmaster or other officer or employee of the service of the department of posts, shall establish or maintain in any city, town, village, borough, or place at which a post-office has been or may hereafter be established, any office, or other premises at, through, or from which mail matter shall be delivered or received for delivery or mailing, or at which boxes for the delivery of such mail matter shall be leased, rented, or sold; or who ever, not being authorized as hereinbefore mentioned, shall establish or maintain in any such city, town, village, borough, or place any such office or premises as aforesaid, and for pay or hire, or otherwise, deliver or receive thereat for delivery any mail matter, or shall lease, rent, sell, or permit the use of boxes for the delivery of such matter, shall, for every such offense, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to forbid the delivery or receipt for delivery of letters addressed to the office of any newspaper or periodical and intended for advertisers therein.

SECTION 7.

Unlawful exercise of office or employment.

Whoever shall willfully and knowingly intrude himself into any office or employment in the service of the department of posts to which he has not been appointed or employed or otherwise assigned or designated; or whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in the service of the department of posts, shall willfully and knowingly and without authority exercise any of the functions of any such office or employment after his term of office or employment has expired by limitation of law or by removal, and shall refuse to surrender possession of any such office or employment upon demand to a special agent or other duly accredited agent of the department of posts acting under authority of the director-general of posts, or to a successor duly appointed and qualified upon presentation of his commission or credentials; or whoever, without authority from the director-general of posts, shall enter the working part of any post-office, being all that part which is not open to the public, or in anywise interfere with the transaction of business therein, or take possession of said office, or of any mail matter, records, or other property therein, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 8.

Falsely personating officer, etc., of department of posts.

Whoever, with intent to defraud either the department of posts of the island of Cuba or any person, falsely assumes or pretends to be an officer or employee acting under the authority of the department of posts of Cuba, or any officer thereof, and who shall take upon himself to act as such, or who shall in such pretended character demand or obtain from any person or from the department of posts of Cuba, or any officer or employee thereof, any money, paper, document, or other valuable thing, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both of said punishments.

SECTION 9.

Falsely pretending to be in civil, military, or naval service of United States, etc.

Whoever, not being in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, shall willfully represent himself to be in such service for the purpose of enabling him to send to or receive from the United States any mail matter at a less rate than that provided by law and the rules and regulations of the Post-Office Department of the United States or of the department of posts of Cuba for those not in such service, shall for every such offense be punishable by a fine of not more than \$200, or imprisonment not to exceed sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 10.

Vessels, etc., claiming to be mail carriers.

Whoever shall paint, print, or in any manner place upon or attach to any steamboat or other vessel, or any stagecoach or other vehicle not actually used in carrying the mail, the words "Cuban mail" or "United States mail," or any words, letters, or characters of like import; or whoever shall give notice by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise that any steamboat or other vessel, or any stagecoach or other vehicle, is used in carrying the mail when the same is not actually so used; or whoever shall willfully aid or abet therein, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 11.

Conveyance of mail matter by private express forbidden.

Whoever shall establish any private express for the conveyance of letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter, or in any manner cause or provide for the conveyance of the same by regular trips or at stated periods over any post road which is or may be established by law, or from any city, town, or place, to any other city, town, or place, between which the mail is regularly carried, and whoever shall aid or assist therein, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not

more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500 or by both such imprisonment and fine: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as prohibiting any person from receiving and delivering to the nearest post-office, postal car, or other authorized depository for mail matter any mail matter properly stamped.

SECTION 12.

Transporting persons unlawfully conveying mails.

Whoever, being the owner, in whole or in part, of any stagecoach, railway car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel, or whoever, being the driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge of the same, shall knowingly convey or knowingly permit the conveyance of any person, acting or employed as private express for the conveyance of letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter, and actually in possession of same for the purpose of conveying them, contrary to the spirit, true intent, and meaning of the law, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 13.

Sending letters by private express.

Whoever shall knowingly transmit by private express or other unlawful means, or knowingly deliver to any agent of such unlawful express, or knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited at any appointed place, for the purpose of being transmitted, any letter, packet, package, or other mail matter, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 14.

Conveying letters over post roads.

Whoever, being the owner, in whole or in part, or the driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge of any stagecoach, railway car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel which regularly performs trips at stated periods on any post road, or from any city, town, or place to any other city, town, or place between which the mail is regularly carried, and which shall carry, with the knowledge of such owner, driver, conductor, master, or other person in charge thereof, otherwise than in the mail, any letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter except such as relates to some part of the cargo of such steamboat or other vessel, or to some article carried at the same time by the same stagecoach, railway car, or other vehicle, except as otherwise provided, shall, for every such offense, be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 15.

Carrying letters out of the mail on board vessel.

Whoever shall carry any letter, packet, package, or other mail matter on board any vessel which carries the mail, otherwise than in such mail, except as otherwise provided, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than \$100.

SECTION 16.

When letters may be carried out of the mail.

All letters inclosed in stamped envelopes, if the postage stamp is of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage that would be chargeable thereon if the same were sent by mail, may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by mail, provided such envelope shall be duly directed and properly sealed, so that the letter can not be taken therefrom without defacing the envelope, and the date of the letter or of the transmission or receipt thereof shall be written or stamped upon the envelope. But the director-general of posts may suspend the operation of this section upon any mail route where the public interest may require such suspension.

SECTION 17.

Illegal carrying of mail by carriers and otherwise.

Any person concerned in carrying the mail who shall collect, receive, or carry any letter, packet, package, or other mail matter, or cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to law, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by a fine of not more than \$50, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 18.

Wearing carrier's uniform without authority.

Whoever, not being connected with the service of the department of posts, shall wear the uniform or insignia which may be prescribed by the director-general of posts, or any imitation or similitude thereof, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$100, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 19.

Injuring letter boxes or assaulting carrier.

Whoever shall willfully injure, tear down, or destroy any letter box, pillar box, lock box, lock drawer, or other receptacle established by the director-general of posts for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or who shall willfully or maliciously assault any letter carrier while engaged on his route in the discharge of his duty as a letter carrier, or shall, by force or violence, enter any railway post-office car, or an apartment in any railway car, steamboat, or other vessel or vehicle of any kind used in the mail service, or willfully and maliciously assault a railway postal clerk or other person in charge of the mails while engaged in the discharge of his duties, or shall willfully aid or abet therein, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than three years and by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

SECTION 20.

Injuring mail matter.

Whoever shall willfully injure, deface, or destroy any mail matter deposited in any letter box, pillar box, lock box, lock drawer, or other receptacle established by the director-general of posts for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or shall willfully aid or assist in injuring such mail matter, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 21.

Injuring mail bags, etc.

Whoever shall tear, cut, or otherwise injure any mail bag, pouch, or device or other thing used or designed for use in the conveyance of the mail, or shall draw or break any staple or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or strap attached thereto, with intent to rob or steal any such mail or any part thereof, or to render the same insecure, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 22.

Stealing post-office property.

Whoever shall steal, purloin, or embezzle any mail bag or other property in use by or belonging to the department of posts, or shall appropriate any such property to his own or any other than its proper use, or shall convey away any such property to the hindrance or detriment of the public service, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 23.

Stealing or forging mail locks or keys.

Whoever shall steal, purloin, embezzle, or obtain by any false pretense, or shall aid or assist in stealing, purloining, or embezzling, or obtaining by any false pretense any key suited to any lock adopted by the department of posts and in use on any of the mails or bags thereof, or any key to any lock box, lock drawer, or other authorized receptacle for the deposit or delivery of mail matter; whoever shall knowingly or unlawfully make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be unlawfully made, forged, or counterfeited any such key, or who shall have in his possession any such mail lock or key with the intent unlawfully or improperly to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, or to cause the same to be unlawfully or improperly used, sold, or otherwise disposed of; or whoever, being engaged as a contractor or otherwise in the manufacture of any such mail lock or key, shall deliver or cause to be delivered any finished or unfinished lock or key used or designed for use by the department of posts, or the interior part of any such lock, to any person not duly authorized under the hand of the director-general of posts and the seal of the department of posts to receive the same, unless the person receiving it is the contractor for furnishing the same or engaged in the manufacture thereof in the manner authorized by the contract, or the agent of such manufacturer, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 24.

Breaking into and entering post-office.

Whoever shall forcibly break into or attempt to break into any post-office, or any building used in whole or in part as a post-office, with intent to commit therein any offense defined by law, or to steal or purloin any money or other property of, or in the custody of, or in use by, the island of Cuba, or the department of posts, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

SECTION 25.

Detaining, secreting, embezzling, or destroying mail matter or contents.

Whoever shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, postal card, packet, package, bag, or mail which has been in any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the director-general of posts, or in any other authorized depository for mail matter, or in charge of any postmaster, assistant, clerk, carrier, agent, or messenger, or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts; or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, postal card, packet, package, bag, or mail; or shall take any such letter, postal card, packet, package, bag, or mail out of the post-office or branch post-office or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post-office or branch post-office, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier before it has come in the actual possession of the person to whom it is addressed or his duly authorized agent, with a design to obstruct the correspondence or to pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same; or shall abstract or remove from any such letter, packet, package, bag, or mail any money or other article of value or writing representing the same; or shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in buying, receiving, or concealing, any of the articles or things aforesaid, knowing such article or thing to have been stolen or embezzled from the mail or out of any post-office or branch post-office or depository for mail matter, or from any person having lawful custody thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 26.

Stealing, detaining, or destroying newspapers.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or permit any other person to detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy the same, or open or permit any other person to open any mail or package of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed, and whoever shall open, embezzle, or destroy any mail or package of newspapers not being directed to him and he not being authorized to open or receive the same, and whoever shall take or steal any

mail or package of newspapers from any post-office or from any person having custody thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 27.

Robbery of the mail.

Whoever shall rob any carrier, agent, or other person intrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than ten years; and if convicted a second time of a like offense, or if in effecting such robbery the first time the robber shall wound the person having custody of the mail, or put his life in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon, such offender shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than twenty years, or for the term of his natural life.

SECTION 28.

Assault with intent to rob.

Whoever shall assault any person having lawful charge, control, or custody of any mail matter, with intent to rob, steal, or purloin such mail matter, or any part thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two years or more than ten years.

SECTION 29.

Deserting the mail.

Whoever, having taken charge of any mail, shall voluntarily quit or desert the same before he has delivered it into the post-office at the termination of the route or to some known mail carrier, messenger, agent, or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts authorized to receive the same, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 30.

Delivery of letters by master of vessel.

The master or other person having charge or control of any steamboat or other vessel passing between ports or places in the island of Cuba, and arriving at any such port or place where there is a post-office, shall deliver to the postmaster or at the post-office within three hours after his arrival, if in the daytime, and if at night within two hours after the next sunrise, all letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter brought by him or within his power or control and not relating to cargo, addressed to or destined for any such port or place, for which he shall receive from the postmaster 2 cents for each letter delivered, and for all other mail matter such amount as may be prescribed by the director-general of posts, unless the same is carried under a contract or other agreement for carrying the mail; and for every failure so to deliver such letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter the master or the person having charge or control of such steamboat or other vessel, and the owner thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$150.

SECTION 31.

Obstructing the mail.

Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any railway train, car, steamboat, carriage, or other vehicle of any kind, or horse, driver, or carrier carrying the same, or shall arrest or detain upon any civil or criminal process, except for felony, any driver or other person engaged in the transportation of the mails while in the discharge of his duties, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 32.

Delaying the mail at ferry.

Whoever, being a ferryman or other person having charge or control of any ferry, shall delay the passage of the mail by willful neglect or refusal to transport the same across such ferry shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 33.

Vessels to deliver letters at post-office; oath.

No vessel arriving within a port or collection district of the island of Cuba shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk until all letters, packages, and other mail matter on board are delivered to the nearest post-office, and the master or other person having charge and control thereof has signed and sworn to the following declaration before the collector or other proper customs officer:

I, A B, master ——— of the ———, arriving from ———, and now lying in the port of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered at the post-office at ——— every letter and every bag, packet, parcel of letters, packages, or other mail matter which were on board the said vessel during her last voyage, or which were in my possession or under my power or control.

And any master or other person having charge or control of such vessel who shall break bulk before he has delivered such letters, packages, and other mail matter, shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 34.

Collection of unlawful postage forbidden.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person authorized to receive the postage of letters, packages, or other mail matter, shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage or gratuity or reward other than is provided by law or the regulations of the department of posts for the postage of letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 35.

Removal and reuse of stamps.

Whoever shall use or attempt to use in payment of postage any postage stamp or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut or removed from any such stamped envelope, which has been before used for a like purpose, or shall use or attempt to use in payment of postage any canceled postage stamp, whether the same has been before used or not, or who shall by any means remove or attempt to remove or assist in removing marks from any postage stamp or stamped envelope with intent to use the same in payment of postage, or shall with like intent remove from any letter or other mail matter deposited in or received at a post-office or other authorized depository of mail matter any stamp attached to the same in payment of postage, or shall knowingly have in his possession any postage stamp so canceled or removed, or from which such cancellation marks have been removed with intent to use the same, or shall sell or offer to sell any such stamp or stamps, or shall remove the superscription from any stamped envelope or postal card that has once been used in the payment of postage, with intent to use the same again for a like purpose, shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 36.

False returns to increase compensation.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts, shall make, or assist in making, or cause to be made, a false return, statement, or account to any officer of the department of posts for the purpose of fraudulently increasing his compensation or the compensation of the postmaster or other employee in a post-office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 37.

Unlawful pledging or sale of stamps.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts, and being intrusted with the sale or custody of postage stamps,

stamped envelopes, or postal cards, shall issue or dispose of them in the payment of debts, or in the purchase of merchandise or other salable articles, or pledge or hypothecate the same, or sell or dispose of them, except for cash, or sell or dispose of postage stamps or postal cards for any larger or less sum than the values indicated on their faces, or sell or dispose of stamped envelopes for a larger or less sum than is charged therefor by the department of posts for like quantities; or sell or dispose of, or cause to be sold or disposed of, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards at any point or place outside of the delivery of the office where the postmaster or other person is employed, or induce, or cause to be induced, for the purpose of increasing the emoluments or compensation of the office, any person to purchase postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards at the office where such postmaster or other person is employed when such person does not reside nor do business within the delivery of such post-office; or sell or dispose of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards otherwise than as provided by law and the regulations of the department of posts, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 38.

Failure to attach and cancel postage stamps on short-paid matter.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person engaged in the postal service, shall collect and fail to account for the postage due upon any article of mail matter which he may deliver without having previously affixed and canceled the stamp, as provided by the regulations of the department of posts, or shall fail to affix such stamp, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50 or by imprisonment for not more than two months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 39.

Obscene, etc., matter unmailable.

Every obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, or vulgar book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or any publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or the procuring of abortion, and every article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, and every written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, or how, of whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore-mentioned matters, articles, or things may be obtained or made, or any letter, packet, package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, foul, or indecent article, device, or substance, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or by any letter carrier; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail, according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any matter declared by this section to be nonmailable, or who shall knowingly take, or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing thereof, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition thereof, shall for every offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 40.

Libelous and indecent envelopes and other mail matter.

All matter otherwise mailable by law upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which, or any postal card upon which any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of a person, may be written, or printed, or otherwise impressed or apparent, are hereby declared nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office nor by any letter carrier, and shall be withdrawn from the mails under such regulations as the director-general of posts shall prescribe: *Provided*, That nothing in this law shall authorize any person to open any letter or sealed matter of the first-class not addressed to himself, except by due authority of law; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable matter, or who shall knowingly take the same or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the pur-

pose of circulating or disposing of or aiding in the circulation or disposition of the same, shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 41.

Lottery, gift enterprise, etc., circulars, etc., unmailable.

No letter, postal card, or circular concerning any lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, and no list of the drawings at any lottery or similar scheme, and no lottery ticket or part thereof, and no check, draft, bill, money, or money order for the purchase of any ticket, tickets, or part thereof, or of any share or any chance in any such lottery or gift enterprise or scheme shall be carried in the mail or delivered at or through any post-office or branch thereof, or by any letter carrier; nor shall any newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery or gift enterprise of any kind offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or containing any list of prizes awarded at the drawings of any such lottery or gift enterprise, whether said list is of any part or of all of the drawings, be carried in the mail or delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of this section, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 42.

Bringing lottery tickets into the country.

Whoever shall cause to be brought within the island of Cuba from abroad for the purpose of disposing of the same, or depositing the same therein for the purpose of having them carried by the mails of the island of Cuba, any papers, certificates, or instruments purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, shall cause any advertisement of such lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, to be brought into the island of Cuba or deposited in or carried by the mails of the island of Cuba, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both fine and imprisonment, and for the second and subsequent offenses by imprisonment for not more than five years.

SECTION 43.

Postmasters not to be lottery agents.

No postmaster or other person employed in or otherwise connected with any branch of the department of posts shall act as agent for any lottery office or under any color of purchase or otherwise vend lottery tickets; nor shall he knowingly receive or send any lottery scheme, circular, or ticket. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 44.

Use of mails to promote frauds.

Whoever having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud or for obtaining money or property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, bank note, paper money, or any obligation or security of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, or of the island of Cuba, or of any province, municipality, company, corporation, or person, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, or any scheme or artifice to obtain money by or through correspondence by what is commonly called the "sawdust swindle," or "counterfeit-money fraud," or by dealing or pretending to deal in what is commonly called "green articles," "green coin," "green goods," "bills," "paper goods," "spurious Treasury notes," "United States goods," "green cigars," or any other names or terms intended to be understood as relating to such counterfeit or spurious articles, to be effected by either opening or intending to open corre-

spondence or communication with any person whether resident within or outside the island of Cuba, by means of the service of the department of posts, or by inciting or procuring such other person or any person to open communication with the person so devising or intending, shall, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, place or cause to be placed any letter, packet, package, writing, circular, pamphlet, or advertisement in any post-office, branch post-office, or street or hotel letter box of the island of Cuba, or authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the service of the department of posts, or shall take or receive any such therefrom, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such letter, packet, package, writing, circular, pamphlet, or advertisement, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And no letter, postal card, package, circular, pamphlet, advertisement or other publication concerning or in any wise relating to any of the schemes, artifices, or devices hereinbefore described shall be carried in the mail, or delivered at or through any post-office or branch thereof, or by any letter carrier.

SECTION 45.

Fictitious address.

Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on, in any manner by means of the service of the department of posts of the island of Cuba, any scheme or device mentioned in the preceding section, or any other unlawful business whatsoever, shall use or assume, or request to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, or shall take or receive from any post-office or branch post-office of the island of Cuba, or any other authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, packet, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own legal and proper name, shall be punished in the manner provided in the section last preceding.

SECTION 46.

Delivery of mail matter for lottery and fraudulent concerns, etc., may be refused.

The director-general of posts may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any scheme or device for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or any other scheme to defraud, or is conducting through the mails any business or scheme for the sale, dissemination, distribution, or circulation in anywise of any obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, vulgar, or profane book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, or of any article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, or of any other article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, instruct postmasters at any post-office at which ordinary and registered letters or other mail matter arrive, directed to any such person or company, or to the agent or representative of any such person or company, whether such agent or representative is acting as an individual, or as a firm, bank, corporation, or association of any kind, to return all such letters to the postmasters at the office at which they were originally mailed with the word "Fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside thereof; and all such letters so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof, under such regulations as the director-general of posts may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That where the names and addresses of the senders do not appear on any ordinary letters they shall be forwarded to the dead-letter bureau at Habana, to be returned to the writers in the usual way, under such rules and regulations as the director-general of posts shall prescribe. But nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to authorize any postmaster or other person to open any letter not addressed to himself, except in the dead-letter bureau as herein provided. The public advertisement by such person or company so conducting such lottery, gift enterprise, scheme, device, or business that remittances for the same may be made by letter to any other person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein shall be held to be prima facie evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein, but the director-general of posts shall not be precluded from ascertaining the existence of such agency in any other legal way satisfactory to himself.

SECTION 47.

Payment of money orders for lottery and fraudulent concerns, etc., may be refused.

The director-general of posts may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any other scheme for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or any other scheme to defraud, or is conducting through the mails any business or scheme for the sale, dissemination, distribution, or circulation in anywise of any obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, vulgar, or profane book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, or of any article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, or of any other article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, forbid the payment by any postmaster to said person or company of any postal money orders drawn to his or its order, or in his or its favor, or to the agent of any such person or company, whether such agent is acting as an individual or as a firm, bank, corporation, or association of any kind, and may provide by regulation for the return to the remitters of the sums named in such money orders. But this shall not authorize any person to open any letter not addressed to himself. The public advertisement by such person or company so conducting any such lottery, gift enterprise, scheme, device, or business, that remittances for the same may be made by means of postal money orders, to any other person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein shall be held to be prima facie evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein; but the director-general of posts shall not be precluded from ascertaining the existence of such agency in any other legal way satisfactory to himself.

SECTION 48.

Poisons and explosives nonmailable.

All kinds of poison, and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds, and inflammable materials, and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, and other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or branch thereof, nor by any letter carrier: *Provided, however,* That the director-general of posts may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any articles hereinbefore described which are not outwardly of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or whoever shall cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the director-general of posts, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by such fine and imprisonment; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or whoever shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the director-general of posts or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 49.

Counterfeiting money orders.

Whoever shall, with intent to defraud, forge or counterfeit the signature of any postmaster, assistant postmaster, chief clerk, or clerk, upon or to any money order or blank thereof provided or issued by or under the direction of the department of

posts of the island of Cuba, of the United States, or any foreign country and payable in the island of Cuba, or any material signature or indorsement thereon, or any material signature to any receipt or certificate of identification thereon; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered in any material respect, or knowingly aid or assist in falsely so altering any such money order; or shall with intent to defraud, pass, utter, or publish any such forged or altered money order, knowing any material signature or indorsement thereon to be false, forged, or counterfeited, or any alteration therein to have been falsely made; or shall issue any money order without having previously received or paid the full amount of money payable therefor, with the purpose of fraudulently obtaining or receiving, or fraudulently enabling any other person, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the department of posts of the island of Cuba, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, any sum of money whatever; or shall with intent to defraud the department of posts of the island of Cuba, or any person, transmit in person, or present to, or cause or procure to be transmitted to or presented to any officer or employee, or at any office of the department of posts of the island of Cuba or elsewhere, any money order, knowing the same to contain any forged or counterfeited signature to the same, or to any material indorsement, receipt, or certificate thereon, or material alteration therein unlawfully made, or to have been unlawfully issued without previous payment of the amount required to be paid upon such issue, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 50.

Counterfeiting postage stamps.

Whoever shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp, or any stamp printed upon any stamped envelope, postal card, or any die, plate, or engraving thereof; or shall make, or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession, with intent to use or sell, any such forged or counterfeited postage stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, die, plate, or engraving; or shall make, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession, with intent to use or sell, any paper bearing the watermark of any stamped envelope, postal card, or any fraudulent imitation thereof; or shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card of the kind authorized and provided by the department of posts of the island of Cuba, without the special authority and direction of the said department; or shall, after such postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card has been printed, and with the intent to defraud, deliver the same to any person not authorized by an instrument in writing, duly executed under the hand of the director-general of posts, and the seal of the department of posts, to receive them, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 51.

Counterfeiting foreign stamps.

Whoever shall forge or counterfeit or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeited postage stamp of the United States or any foreign government shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 52.

Inclosing higher-class in lower-class matter.

Matter of the second, third, or fourth class containing any writing or printing in addition to the original matter other than as authorized by the rules and regulations of the department of posts shall not be admitted to the mails, nor delivered, except upon payment of postage for matter of the first class, deducting therefrom any amount which may have been prepaid by stamps affixed, unless by direction of the director-general of posts such postage shall be remitted, and whoever shall knowingly conceal or inclose any matter of a higher class in that of lower class, and deposit, or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter shall for every offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 53.

Affidavit by publisher, etc.

The director-general of posts, when in his judgment it shall be necessary, may prescribe, by regulation, an affidavit in form to be taken by each publisher of any newspaper or periodical publication sent through the mails, or of any employee of such publisher, stating that he will not send, or knowingly permit to be sent, through the mails any copy or copies of such newspaper as second-class matter, except to regular subscribers thereof or to news agents, and if such publisher, or employee of such publisher, when required by the director-general or any special agent or other authorized officer of the department of posts to make such affidavit, shall refuse so to do and shall thereafter, without having made such affidavit, deposit any newspapers in the mail for transmission as second-class matter, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000; and if any person shall knowingly and willfully mail any mail matter as second-class matter, knowing the same not to be entitled to the rate prescribed for second-class matter, with the intention to avoid the payment of proper postage thereon, or if any postmaster or other person connected with the service of the department of posts shall knowingly permit any matter to be mailed without prepayment of postage, or shall permit any matter to be classified contrary to law and in violation of the rules and regulations of the department of posts, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 54.

False evidence as to second-class matter.

Whoever shall submit or cause to be submitted to any postmaster or to the department of posts, or any person employed in the service of said department, any false evidence relative to the character of any publication, for the purpose of securing the admission thereof at the second-class rate for transportation in the mail, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 55.

Misappropriation of money or property.

Whoever, being a postmaster, assistant postmaster, cashier, or other person employed in or in any way connected with the business or operations of any branch of the service of the department of posts, shall convert to his own use any money, postage stamps, stamped paper, or other property of the department of posts, or in the custody of, or in use by, said department, or postal, money order, or other funds coming into his hands in any manner whatever, or any money or property which may have come into his possession or under his control in the execution of such office, employment, or service, or under color or claim of authority as such officer, employee, or agent, whether the same shall be the money or property of the department of posts or in the custody of, or in use by said department, or of some other person or party; or shall fail safely to keep any such money, stamps, stamped paper, postal, money order, or other funds, or other property, whether the same is the property of the department of posts or in the custody of, or in use by said department, or the property of some other person or party, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, except as authorized by the regulation of the department of posts, or exchanging for funds of property other than such as are especially allowed by the regulations of the department of posts; or shall fail to remit to or deposit at a designated depository, or turn over to the proper officer or officers, agent or agents any such money, stamps, stamped paper, postal, money order, or other funds, or other property, whether the same is the property of the department of posts or in the custody of, or in use by, said department, or the property of some other person or party, when required so to do by law or the regulations of the department of posts, or upon demand or order of the director-general of posts, either directly or through a duly authorized and accredited officer or agent of the department of posts, or shall advise or participate in any of the offenses defined in this section, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than ten years, or by a fine in a sum equal to the amount embezzled, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any failure to produce any money, postage stamps, stamped paper, postal, money order, or other funds, or other property, whether the property of the department of posts or in the custody of, or in use by, said department, or the property of any other person or party, when required so to do as hereinbefore provided, shall be taken to be prima

facie evidence of such offense. But nothing shall be construed to prohibit any postmaster from depositing, under the direction of the director-general of posts, in a bank designated by the director-general of posts for that purpose, or in any other place, provided the director-general of posts shall so specifically authorize, to his own credit as postmaster, any funds in his charge, nor prevent his negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through such banks or otherwise, when instructed or required to do so by the director-general of posts, for the purpose of remitting surplus funds from one post-office to another or to a designated depository.

SECTION 56.

Penalty for failure to enter into or perform contract.

Whoever having presented a bid for the transportation of the mails upon any route which may be advertised to be let, and having received an award of the contract for such service, shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract with the director-general of posts in due form to perform the service described in his or their bid or proposal, or having entered into such contract shall wrongfully refuse or fail to perform such service, shall, for any such failure or refusal, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And the failure or refusal of any such person or persons to enter into such contract in due form, or having entered into such contract, the failure or refusal to perform such service, shall be prima facie evidence in all actions or cases of prosecutions arising under this section that such failure or refusal was wrongful.

SECTION 57.

Combinations to prevent bids.

No contract for carrying the mail shall be made with any person who has entered, or proposed to enter, into any combination to prevent the making of any bid for carrying the mail, or who has made any agreement, or given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever to induce any other person not to bid for any such contract; and if any person so offending is a contractor for carrying the mail his contract may be annulled, and he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 58.

Postmaster illegally approving bond, etc.

Any postmaster who shall affix his signature to the approval of any bond of a bidder, or to the certificate of sufficiency of sureties in any contract before the said bond or contract is signed by the bidder or contractor and his sureties, or shall knowingly or without the exercise of due diligence approve any bond of a bidder with insufficient sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office and be thereafter disqualified from holding the office of postmaster, and shall also be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 59.

Oaths of sureties.

Before the bond of a bidder for carrying the mail is approved there shall be, if required by the director-general of posts, indorsed thereon the oaths of the sureties therein, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that they are owners of real estate worth in the aggregate a sum double the amount of said bond, over and above all debts due and owing by them, and all judgments, mortgages, and executions against them, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever. Accompanying said bond, and as a part thereof, there may be a series of interrogatories, in print or writing, to be prescribed by the director-general of posts, and answered by the sureties under oath, showing the amount of real estate owned by them, a brief description thereof, and its probable value, where it is situated, and in what province or place the record evidence of their title exists. And if any surety shall knowingly and willfully swear falsely to any statement made under the provisions of this section, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 60.

Use of official envelopes for private business.

Whoever shall make use of any official envelope, authorized by law or the regulations of the department of posts, to avoid the payment of postage on any private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, shall be punished by a fine of \$300.

SECTION 61.

Offenses against foreign mail in transit.

Every mail of the United States and every foreign mail shall, while being transported across the territory of the island of Cuba, be taken and deemed to be a mail of the island of Cuba, so far as to make any violation thereof or depredation thereon, or offense in respect thereto, or any part thereof, an offense of the same grade, and punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as though the mail was a mail of the island of Cuba.

SECTION 62.

Omission to take oath.

Every person employed in any branch of the department of posts, whether permanently or temporarily, shall be required to subscribe to such oath as may be prescribed by the director-general of posts, but such person shall be subject to all penalties for the violation of the law relating to such service, whether he has taken such oath or not.

SECTION 63.

Courts having jurisdiction to take cognizance of crimes against department of posts, etc.

Judges of the first instance and instruction shall have and are hereby given jurisdiction and authority to take cognizance of the offenses herein enumerated, and hear testimony and make investigation as is now provided by law in other offenses, and if they shall determine from the evidence presented that there is probable cause to believe that the party accused is guilty of the offense charged against him, they shall admit such person to bail, or in default of good and sufficient bail commit him to jail to await the action of the criminal court having jurisdiction of the matter, as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the offense shall have been committed in any part of the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located; that the accused shall have been apprehended in any part of the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located, although the offense may have been committed elsewhere, and that the accused shall have been apprehended out of the island of Cuba and brought into the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located, without respect to where the offense may have been committed.

SECTION 64.

Courts having jurisdiction to try offenses against department of posts.

Criminal courts ("audiencias de lo criminal") shall have jurisdiction in all cases herein set forth when the offense shall have been committed in the judicial district in which the court now has, by law, criminal jurisdiction, or without reference to where the offense shall have been committed if the accused shall have been apprehended in said district, or if the accused shall have been brought into said district, provided he shall have been apprehended out of the island of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 116.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter the incorporation of municipal districts, or parts thereof, with others adjacent thereto, or changes in name of such districts, shall be effected only under the authority and by direction of the military governor of the island.

Municipalities desiring to effect such changes shall forward petitions, stating

their wishes and the reasons therefor, through the usual channels of communication, for the consideration and decision of the said authority.

II. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 118.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 24, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article 602 of the Penal Code is hereby modified to read as follows:

All persons who, in public places or establishments, promote or take part in any game of chance, except purely for recreation or pastime, shall be subject to a fine of from \$3 to \$14.

All persons who take part in any lottery or unauthorized raffle, or who possess slips or tickets of the same, shall be subject to the same penalty unless the act be included in the greater offense provided for in article 355 of the Penal Code; as well also as those who cause the insertion in the papers or the publication of announcements or notices concerning such lotteries or raffles, and the directors, editors, and printers of the papers publishing the same.

II. Hereafter no application for the establishment or authorization of any lottery will be granted by any municipal, provincial, or other public officer of the island of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 119.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The provisions of order No. 80, issued by this military government on the organization of the audiencias of the island, shall not go into force until it shall be so announced in the Gazette, after the appointment of the personnel of said audiencias. In the meantime the present audiencias shall continue exercising the same jurisdiction and performing the same duties which pertain to them according to the former law.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 120.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 23, 1899.

The military governor directs the publication of the following order:

I. The municipal districts of San Antonio de Rio Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa will be abolished and the ayuntamientos of these districts cease to exist from August 15, 1899.

II. The municipal district of Santa Cruz del Norte is hereby created, to date August 15, 1899, and shall consist of the former districts of San Antonio de Rio Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa. Its capital town shall be Santa Cruz del Norte.

III. The civil governor of Habana Province will appoint, temporarily, suitable persons for alcalde, assistant alcaldes, and councilmen, who will proceed to the organization of the ayuntamiento of the municipal district of Santa Cruz del Norte in accordance with articles 34 and 35 of the municipal law.

IV. All such persons shall be residents of said district.

V. Forty days following the date of organization the ayuntamiento shall recommend to the military governor, in the usual form, persons for permanent appointment as alcalde and assistant alcaldes.

VI. All records of the municipal districts of San Antonio de Rio Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa shall be delivered to the ayuntamiento of the municipal district of Santa Cruz del Norte hereby created.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 124.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 29, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter all proceedings known as *contencioso-administrativos* pending before the sala de lo civil of the audiencia of Habana which may have been established against decisions rendered prior to January 1, 1899, by authorities under Spanish sovereignty, are hereby suspended. The said sala of the audiencia shall declare all such cases closed and order that no further action be followed to reach the final decision.

II. Immediately upon issuing such orders, against which there shall be no recourse, said sala shall require that the administrative record of proceedings, called for by the sala in virtue of the establishment of the recourse *contencioso*, be forwarded to the department of justice and public instruction. Said tribunal shall, however, retain the record of proceedings that may have taken place before the same.

III. The parties interested in said recourses (*contencioso-administrativos*) may appear before the military government prior to September 1, 1899, which date will not be extended, to solicit that the decision excepted, rendered by the Spanish authorities, be revised and that the question which originated the claim be decided. Said petitions shall be filed with the department of justice and public instruction, which will forward them, with a report, to the military government. All interested parties failing to present their claims within the period above specified shall forfeit their right to claim of any kind.

IV. The decision which the military government may render in the matter of claims mentioned in the preceding article shall be with respect only to the fundamental and essential parts of the questions involved in the decisions of the Spanish authorities and against which the aforesaid recourses (*contencioso-administrativos*) may have been established.

The revision for which petition may be made according to the provisions of the preceding article shall not extend to matters relating to infringements of a formal character, whether these refer to the procedure or involve the competency or incompetency of the authorities or functionaries rendering the decisions to which exception is made.

All petitions for revision which refer solely to such matters shall be denied by the department of justice and public instruction, and no action shall be taken on them.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 125.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 31, 1899.

The military governor directs the publication of the following order:

Paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 486 of the Penal Code in force in Cuba are hereby modified to read as follows:

No person shall be punished for calumny or libel except upon complaint of the party or parties offended, whenever the offense is against private individuals, or upon denunciation of the same whenever it is directed against public authorities or constituted official bodies and corporations of the state, or is included in the offenses defined in Chapter V of Title III of this book. In every case the granting of pardon by the party offended shall stay all criminal action against the offender, or remove the penalty if this may have been already imposed.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 130.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 4, 1899.

The military governor directs the publication of the following order:

All oaths administered in the United States in authentication of legal documents to be used in Cuba, which are duly administered and taken according to the law of the place where taken, and when the official character of the officer administering

the oath is duly authenticated by the certificate of the officer who is custodian of the official record of his appointment, election, or qualification, shall be held valid, and no other authentication shall be required; and such documents so authenticated, with the signature and seal of said custodian, will be received for record and given due credit by all the departments of government and in the courts of the island of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 134.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 10, 1899.

The military governor directs the publication of the following order:

The provisions of Article XXXVII of the decree of the military governor of Cuba, No. 80, dated June 15, 1899, will not be held to apply to the recently appointed officers of the audiencias, which officers shall make oath and take possession of office before the president and fiscal of their respective audiencias.

In the audiencia of Habana the act shall also be witnessed by the president of the criminal court (*sala de lo criminal*).

When the audiencias have been duly constituted the provisions of said article shall be followed as set forth therein.

The provisions of order No. 80, dated June 15, 1899, issued by the military governor, on the organization of the audiencias of the island, shall go into effect from the date of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 135.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. From the date of the publication of this order, in every case in which the laws of civil and criminal procedure in force prescribe stated periods of time for appearance before the supreme court, the said periods are hereby reduced to ten days whenever the audiencias of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, or other courts of law within said territories, have cognizance thereof, and to twenty days when the audiencias or other courts of law of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba are concerned.

II. In every case when said laws may require that certified copies of proceedings be sent to the supreme court the original records will be forwarded.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 137.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 10, 1899.

Whereas appeal has been made against the order of the military governor of Habana of May 20, 1899, declaring that "the hereditary grant or privilege in connection with the service of the city slaughter house, of which the O'Reilly family, its grantees or lessees, are now the beneficiaries, by inheritance or purchase from the original grantee in 1704, is hereby terminated and declared null and void;" therefore:

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

It being considered prejudicial to the lawful interests and general welfare of the municipality of Habana, and as a measure demanded by public policy, and in harmony with preceding orders of the military government, in view of the condition of affairs created in this island by the cessation of Spanish sovereignty, the old alienated office known as "alguacil mayor de la Habana," together with all rights, duties,

and privileges pertaining thereto or derived therefrom, are hereby abolished, and the right of the claimants to ownership thereof, of exercising said office, or receiving any of the emoluments, attributes, prerogatives, or any kind of benefit or rights whatsoever that have heretofore been enjoyed therefrom by said claimants to ownership, are hereby denied.

The municipal corporation of Habana therefore may adopt proper measures and provide the necessary means of performing the municipal services heretofore discharged by the claimants to ownership of said office as attributes, prerogatives, or duties attached to the same.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 140.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

During the period of reorganization of the courts of primera instancia, wherever there may be vacancies in the position of clerk of the court (*escribano*) in any of said courts, and the number and importance of the cases tried make it impossible for any other clerk of the court of the same court to dispatch the business connected therewith, provisional clerks of the court may be appointed to such offices, who shall receive, during the period of their services, the same fixed rate of fees as the regular incumbents actually in office.

These appointments shall be made by the courts in administrative session (*salas de gobierno*) of the respective audiencias upon recommendation of the corresponding judges of primera instancia, and after the necessity for such a measure has been fully established in each case.

These appointments will be of a temporary nature, and the persons so appointed must possess all the qualifications prescribed in the Digest (*Compilación*) for the discharge of the duties of a clerk of the court.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 141.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The period of the primary school vacations prescribed in the order of March 20, 1885, is hereby extended to include the 15th day of September next.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 142.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following orders for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

I.

[Tariff Circular No. 83.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 12, 1899.

By direction of the President, the governor-general of Cuba is hereby authorized to admit from time to time, but not after July 1, 1900, free of duty, graded bulls and cows for breeding purposes, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, to a total number of 50,000.

Paragraph 206, on page 65 of the "Amended customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States," is therefore temporarily amended accordingly.

Such cattle must be immune from the effects of the fever tick and free from disease. This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

II.

[Tariff Circular No. 84.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1899.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the directions of the President as contained in War Department Tariff Circular No. 83, providing for the admission into Cuba, free of duty, of graded bulls and cows for breeding purposes, the following regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

That to secure the benefit of this provision all cattle must arrive in Cuba not later than July 1, 1900.

That said cattle shall be entered only through the ports of Habana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, and Manzanillo, at which ports inspection shall be established as herein-after indicated.

That none but pure bred or graded bulls and cows suitable for breeding purposes, free from disease, immune from the effects of the fever tick, and being of not less than one-half blood of a recognized breed shall be admitted under tariff circular above mentioned: *Provided*, That cattle of a recognized breed of less than one-half blood or graded cattle, whether of a recognized breed or not, may be admitted free of duty if from the proofs presented by the owner, agent, or importer it appears that said animals are graded and suitable for breeding purposes.

That the breeds recognized by the Secretary of the Treasury in admitting cattle free of duty into the United States for breeding purposes shall be adopted as recognized breeds under this order, and are set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 87, Division of Customs, June 22, 1899.

That there shall be established at the ports above named inspection by qualified veterinarians selected for this duty, who shall require that the owner, agent, or importer present a certificate of record and pedigree of the cattle, if registered, and if not so registered, shall require an affidavit by the owner, agent, or importer that said animals are graded, setting forth the breed and grade. That the inspector shall also require satisfactory evidence of the immunity of such cattle from the effects of the fever tick (*Boophilus bovis*), and shall not permit the entry of any animals which in his judgment are unsuitable for breeding purposes. If the inspector is satisfied from the proof presented that the grade of the cattle so imported is sufficient to warrant their admission free of duty for breeding purposes, he shall issue a certificate hereunder to that effect, which, upon presentation to the collector of customs at the port of entry, shall entitle said cattle to admission free of duty.

The provisions of this order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

III.

Treasury Department Circular No. 87, Division of Customs, June 22, 1899, prescribes certain conditions in respect to the certificate of record and pedigree which must be produced by the importer in case of all animals which are claimed to be pure bred of a recognized breed. This circular directs "that no animals imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty unless the importer furnishes a certificate of the record and pedigree in the form hereafter given in the appended list of registers, showing that the animal is pure bred and has been admitted to full registry in a book of record established for that breed, and that its sire and dam and grandsires and granddams were all recorded in a book of record established for the same breed. An affidavit by the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree must be presented."

In the case of animals which are claimed to be pure bred of a recognized breed the above condition must be complied with by importers desiring to import such cattle into the island of Cuba. Cattle which are claimed to be pure bred or of any grade of blood of a recognized breed must be of one of the below-named breeds:

Name of breed.	Book of record.	By whom published.
Shorthorn	American Shorthorn Herd Book.	American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
Hereford	American Hereford Record.	American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.
Devon	American Devon Record....	American Devon Cattle Club.
Sussex	American Sussex Register...	American Sussex Association.
Jersey	Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club.	American Jersey Cattle Club.
Guernsey	Herd Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.	American Guernsey Cattle Club.
Red Polled	Red Polled Herd Book.....	Red Polled Cattle Club of America.
Ayrshire	Ayrshire Record	Ayrshire Breeders' Association.
Aberdeen-Angus	American Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book.	American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.
Galloway	American Galloway Herd Book.	American Galloway Breeders' Association.
Holstein-Friesian	Holstein-Friesian Herd Book.	Holstein-Friesian Association of America.
Dutch-Belted	Dutch-Belted Cattle Herd Book.	Dutch-Belted Cattle Association of America.
Polled Durham	American Polled Durham Herd Book.	American Polled Durham Breeders' Association.
Brown Swiss (Schwytz)	Swiss Record	Brown Swiss Breeders' Association.

IV.

Under authority granted by the Assistant Secretary of War, the port of Santiago de Cuba is added to the above-mentioned list of ports at which graded bulls and cows for breeding purposes may be entered free of duty, subject to the same regulations and inspection as prescribed above.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 146.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 23, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following orders for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

I.

[Circular No. 27.—Division of customs and insular affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 27, 1899.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 27, 1899.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy I hereby order and direct that during the maintenance of the military government of the United States in the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, there are hereby created and shall be maintained, in addition to the offices created by Executive order of May 8, 1899, the office of assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of internal revenue and one assistant treasurer in the office of the treasurer of the island, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba and all inlands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

II.

[Circular No. 29.—Division of customs and insular affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 10, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Whenever any officer of the Government in charge of the civil affairs of the island of Cuba or other person shall detect and seize goods, wares, or merchandise in the act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled into Cuba, he shall be entitled to such compensation therefor as the Secretary of War shall award, not exceeding in amount one-half of the net proceeds, if any, resulting from such seizure, after deducting all duties, costs, and charges connected therewith: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this order smuggling shall be construed to mean the act, with intent to defraud, of bringing into Cuba or, with like intent, attempting to bring into Cuba, dutiable articles without passing the same or the package containing the same through the custom-house or submitting them to the officers of the department of customs for examination.

And whenever any person not an officer of the military government of Cuba shall furnish to the governor-general of Cuba or to any chief officer of the department of customs in Cuba original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue, perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld or of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, whether by importers or their agents or by any officer or person employed in the customs service, such compensation may, on such recovery, be paid to such person so furnishing information as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of \$5,000, which compensation shall be paid under the direction of the governor-general of Cuba from the revenues of the island.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

III.

[Tariff Circular No. 88.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 10, 1899.

By direction of the President the "free list," page 74 of the "Amended customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States," is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraph:

374. Beehives.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
*Assistant Secretary of War.*ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 149.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The period of time allowed by the decree of April 4, 1899 (No. 36), in order to secure a complete record of births which have not been registered within the period prescribed by law, is hereby further extended one hundred and twenty days from the expiration of the time authorized by above-mentioned order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 154.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 31, 1899.

By direction of the military governor of Cuba, the following regulations for the taking of the census in the island of Cuba are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1899.

I. By direction of the President, a census of the population, of the agricultural products, and of the educational conditions of Cuba shall be taken on the 16th day of October, and completed by or before the 30th day of November, 1899.

II. Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general, is appointed director of the census, with office in Washington. It is made his duty to superintend and direct the taking of the census, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him.

III. Mr. Victor H. Olmsted is appointed assistant director of the census, with office in the city of Santa Clara, Cuba, and is charged, under the direction of the director of the census, with the collection of the information required by this order and such instructions as may be issued.

He will fill all vacancies which may occur among the supervisors of the census, and will appoint all enumerators and such special agents as may be necessary, reporting his action to the director of the census.

IV. The following-named citizens of Cuba, nominated by the military governor of Cuba, are hereby appointed supervisors of census:

1. Pedro Pequeño, province of Pinar del Rio.
2. Manuel Rasco, province of Havana.
3. Prof. Claudio Dumas, province of Matanzas.
4. Juan Bautista Jiménez, province of Santa Clara.
5. Agustin H. Agüero, province of Puerto Principe.
6. Sabás Meneses, province of Santiago.

Each supervisor shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty by the director or the assistant director of the census, or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths in the form and manner prescribed by the Secretary of War.

V. Each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance, within his own province, of the following duties: To consult with the assistant director of the census in regard to the division of his province into districts most convenient for the purpose of the enumeration, which district shall be declared and the boundaries thereof fixed by the assistant director of the census; to nominate to him suitable persons as enumerators within his province, one or more for each district and resident therein; but in case it shall occur in any enumeration district that no person qualified to perform and willing to undertake the duties of enumerator resides in that district, the supervisor may appoint any fit person to be the enumerator of that district; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties; to examine and scrutinize the returns of the enumerators, and in event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in the returns for his province, to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected and supplied; to forward to the assistant director of the census the complete returns for his province in such time and manner as shall be prescribed by the said officer. He will also make up and forward to the disbursing officer of the army designated to make payments in his province, not later than the 25th of each month, accounts required for ascertaining the amount of compensation due himself, each enumerator in his province, his clerk and messenger, his office rent and current expenses, which accounts shall be duly certified as true and correct by the supervisor, and said accounts so certified shall be accepted by the disbursing officer so designated and payment shall be made thereon by draft in favor of each person to whom payment is due. The accounts of enumerators will be sworn to by them and certified as true and correct by the supervisors. The duties imposed upon the supervisors by this order shall be performed, in any and all particulars, in accordance with the instructions and directions of the Secretary of War, and any supervisor who may abandon, neglect, or improperly perform the duties required of him by this order and the instructions he may receive, may be removed by the assistant director of the census, who will report his action to the director of the census.

VI. Each enumerator shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty by the supervisors of the census, or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths, and in the form and manner prescribed.

VII. Each enumerator shall be charged with the collection, in his district, of the facts and statistics required by the population schedule, and such other schedules as

the Secretary of War may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his district, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most creditable and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by the order prescribed as of the date October 16, 1899. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this order, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode; and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the supervisor of census of his province as his returns under the provisions of this order, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies being discovered in his said returns he shall use all diligence in correcting or supplying the same. In case the district assigned to any enumerator embraces all or any part of any incorporated township, village, town, or city, and also other territory not included within the limits of such incorporated township, village, town, or city, or either, it shall be the duty of the enumerator of such district to clearly and plainly distinguish and separate, upon the population schedules, the inhabitants of all or any part of such township, village, town, or city, as may be embraced in the district assigned to such enumerator, from the inhabitants of the territory not included therein. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of census of the province to which he belongs the commission authorizing him to perform the duties of enumerator.

VIII. The district assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed 1,500 inhabitants for urban and 1,000 inhabitants for suburban or rural districts, as near as may be, according to estimates based on the preceding census or other reliable information, and the boundaries of all subdivisions shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines: *Provided*, That enumerators may be assigned for the special enumeration of institutions, when desirable, without reference to the number of inmates.

IX. Any supervisor of the census may, with the approval of the assistant director of the census, remove any enumerator in his province and fill the vacancy thus caused or otherwise occurring. Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this order has been negligently or improperly taken, and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous, the assistant director of the census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew under such methods as may, in his discretion, be practicable.

X. The assistant director of the census may authorize and direct supervisors of the census to employ interpreters to assist the enumerators of their respective districts in the enumeration of persons not speaking the language of the country, the compensation of such interpreters not to exceed \$3 per day for each day actually and necessarily employed.

XI. No supervisor's clerk, interpreter, special agent, or other official shall enter upon his duties until he has taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation prescribed by the Secretary of War; and no supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, or special agent shall be accompanied or assisted in the performance of his duties by any person not duly appointed as an officer or employee of the Cuban census, and to whom an oath or affirmation has not been duly administered. All appointees and employees provided for in this order shall be appointed or employed solely with reference to their fitness to perform the duties of the positions to which they may be appointed.

XII. The enumeration of the population required by this order shall commence on the 16th day of October, 1899, and be taken as of that date. And it shall be the duty of each enumerator to complete the enumeration of his district and to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made, and to forward the same to the supervisor of census of his province on or before the 30th day of November, 1899.

XIII. If any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as enumerator or clerk or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation to be paid for the service of any enumerator or clerk or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

XIV. If any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employee, who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by this order, shall, without justifiable cause, refuse to perform the duties enjoined

on him by this order, or shall, without the authority of the director of the census, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and be fined not exceeding \$500, or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

XV. Each and every person more than 20 years of age belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the assistant director, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse to render such true account shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100. And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answer to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this order are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the assistant director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this order, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

XVI. All fines and penalties imposed in this order shall be enforced by due legal process in courts of the first instance, or in the supreme court of the provinces, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and they are hereby granted jurisdiction for this purpose.

XVII. The director of the census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the census and the incidental expenses essential to the carrying out of this order as herein provided for, and not otherwise, including the rental of the offices for the assistant director and supervisors of the census and the furnishing thereof.

XVIII. All mail matter of whatever class relative to the Cuban census and addressed to the director, assistant director, or any supervisor or enumerator of the census, and indorsed "Official business, War Department, Cuban census," shall be transported free of postage; and all telegrams relative to the Cuban census, sent or received by the officials aforesaid, shall be free of charge; and if any person shall make use of the postal and telegraph franking privileges herein granted to avoid the payment of postage or telegraph charges on a private message, letter, package, or other matter sent by mail or telegraph, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300.

XIX. The director of the census is hereby authorized to print and bind such blanks, circulars, envelopes, and other items as may be necessary, and to tabulate, print, publish, and distribute the results of this census.

XX. The expenses of taking the Cuban census, including the pay and allowances of civil officials and employees, shall be paid from the revenues of Cuba, and the military governor of Cuba will nominate one of the disbursing officers of the Army in each province to act as paymaster, who shall be provided with the necessary funds and who shall make disbursements in behalf of the Cuban census, according to such instructions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The names, rank, and stations of the officers so nominated will be communicated to the Adjutant-General of the Army by the military governor of Cuba, and will be announced in War Department orders.

XXI. The military governor of Cuba, the military and civil governors of the provinces, and all civil and military officers and employees will render such assistance to the director, assistant director, supervisors, and enumerators of the Cuban census as may be necessary to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of this order.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 157.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

In all cases in which the law either of civil or of criminal procedure shall reserve the decision in any case to the "court in full" (tribunal en pleno), it shall be understood that from the date of this order the decision of such case shall be made by the section of the court having cognizance thereof.

If, either because the case pending for decision is that of objections taken to the sitting of any of the magistrates or from any other cause, not a sufficient number of magistrates should be left in the court to constitute a legal quorum to decide the case in question, then, if the case be pending before the audiencia of Habana, magistrates of the other sections shall be called in, and in cases pending before the other audiencias or before the supreme court, the substitute justices shall be called in when necessary to form a legal quorum.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 159.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

[Circular No. 31—Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 24, 1899.

By direction of the President, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. That if any owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person shall make or attempt to make any entry of imported merchandise by means of any fraudulent or false invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or by means of any false statement, written or verbal, or by means of any false or fraudulent practice or appliance whatsoever, or shall be guilty of any willful act or omission by means whereof the island of Cuba shall be deprived of the lawful duties, or any portion thereof, accruing upon the merchandise, or any portion thereof, embraced or referred to in such invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or statement, or affected by such act or omission, such merchandise, or the value thereof, to be recovered from the person making the entry, shall be forfeited, which forfeiture shall only apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles of merchandise to which such fraud or false paper or statement relates; and such person shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense a sum not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for a time not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

2. That every person who willfully conceals or destroys any invoice, book, or paper relating to any merchandise liable to duty, which has been or may be imported into the island of Cuba from any foreign port or country, after an inspection thereof has been demanded by the collector of any collection district, or at any time conceals or destroys any such invoice, book, or paper for the purpose of suppressing any evidence of fraud therein contained, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment not more than two years, or both.

3. That judges of the first instance and instruction shall have and are hereby given jurisdiction and authority to take cognizance of the offenses herein enumerated, and hear testimony and make investigation as is now provided by law in other

offenses, and if they shall determine from the evidence presented that there is probable cause to believe that the party accused is guilty of the offense charged against him, they shall admit such person to bail, or, in default of good and sufficient bail, commit him to jail to await the action of the criminal court having jurisdiction of the matter, as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the offense shall have been committed in any part of the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located; or, that the accused shall have been apprehended in any part of the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located, although the offense may have been committed elsewhere; or, that the accused shall have been apprehended out of the island of Cuba and brought into the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located, without respect to where the offense may have been committed.

4. That criminal courts ("audiencias de lo criminal") shall have jurisdiction in all cases herein set forth when the offense shall have been committed in the judicial district in which the court now has, by law, criminal jurisdiction, or without reference to where the offense shall have been committed if the accused shall have been apprehended in said district, or if the accused shall have been brought into said district, provided he shall have been apprehended out of the island of Cuba.

5. That all laws and parts of laws heretofore and now existing in the island of Cuba which are inconsistent with the provisions of this order be, and the same are hereby, declared to be null and void.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 162.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The offenders in cases of electoral offenses described and punishable by the penal part of the various electoral laws that were in force in Cuba until January 1, 1899, are hereby declared included in the decree granting pardons in certain cases published by the military governor of Cuba, dated June 1, 1899.

II. All the rulings of said decree dated June 1, 1899, wherein they refer to the penalties imposed as to the course of proceedings, are hereby declared applicable to offenders or those accused of offenses to which the foregoing article refers.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 171.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

It is hereby ordered that the ayuntamientos are authorized to decide in matters pertaining to the removal of the temporary military works which were constructed in their respective districts during the recent war with Spain.

The ayuntamientos are empowered to remove said works, those along the Júcaro-Morón Railroad excepted, for the purpose of restoring the material used in their con-

struction to whomsoever can prove ownership to same, or, in the absence of any claimant, to use the material of which they are constructed for any public works they may deem proper.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 176.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Hereafter, and for all legal purposes, the following only shall be considered as holidays: Sundays, the first day of the year (New Year's Day), Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and the 25th day of December (Christmas). From the last-mentioned day (December 25) to the 2d day of January tribunals and courts shall suspend business regarding proceedings which do not refer to misdemeanor suits, summary instructions, cases relating to the release of accused persons, and to civil register.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 181.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

First. For the purpose of the security which, according to the existing law, insurance companies, either foreign or domestic, have to give, they will be classified as follows:

Fire insurance companies.
Life insurance companies.
Surety companies.
Casualty companies.
Marine insurance companies.
Title guaranty companies.

Second. The security which they shall have to give according to the provisions of the law now in force, in order to be authorized to transact business in the island of Cuba, is modified and shall be given as hereinafter provided.

Third. The said security shall be given either by depositing its amount in cash in the general treasury of the island or by investing the same in mortgage bonds of corporations or companies doing business in the island of Cuba, or in real estate mortgage on the terms and conditions prescribed by the law now in force. United States Government bonds will also be accepted as security.

Fourth. The security offered shall be submitted to the approval of the secretary of finance, and after acceptance by him will be deposited for safe-keeping in the treasury of the island.

Fifth. The amount of the security shall be:

Fire insurance companies	\$75,000
Life insurance companies	25,000
Surety companies	25,000
Casualty companies	25,000
Marine insurance companies	25,000
Title guaranty companies	25,000

Sixth. Insurance companies now doing business in the island shall have to comply with the provisions of this order within the period of forty-five days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. Those that may hereafter commence business in the island shall first comply with the provisions of this order.

Seventh. Insurance companies whose main office is not in Habana may apply to the chief administrator of finance of the province where their main office may be situated for the purpose of giving the security and acceptance by said chief administrator of hacienda, who, in such cases, shall act as the delegate of the secretary of finance.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 182.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

All the functions, powers, and duties of the "Cuerpo de comunicaciones" of the island of Cuba, as set forth in their organic regulations, promulgated in the royal decree of March 22, 1890, are hereby transferred to, and will be performed by, the Signal Corps, United States Army, except such part as refer to the postal service on land and sea.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 7, 1899.

Pending the appointment of a secretary of finance for the island of Cuba, the military governor orders that Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of customs service, perform the duties pertaining to the office of said secretary.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be secretary of the department of state and government, Domingo Méndez Capote.

To be secretary of the department of finance, Pablo Desvernine.

To be secretary of the department of justice and public instruction, José Antonio González Lanuza.

To be secretary of the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works, Adolfo Sáenz Yáñez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be assistant secretary of the department of finance, Leopoldo Cancio.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be assistant secretary of the department of state and government, José María García Montes.

To be judge of "first instance and instruction" of Pinar del Río, Leandro González Alcorta.

To be judge of "first instance and instruction" of San Cristóbal, Oscar Miñoso y Messana.

To be judge of "first instance and instruction" of Guane, José Manuel Allo y Govín.

To be clerk of the criminal court of Pinar del Río, Federico Santo Tomás y Visios.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be assistant secretary of the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works, Baldomero Pichardo.

To be chief of the section of agriculture, industries, and commerce, department of agriculture, etc., Nicomedes P. de Adan.

To be inspector-general of forests, department of agriculture, etc., Francisco de P. Portuondo.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be civil governor of the province of Santiago, Demetrio Castillo.

To be assistant secretary of the department of justice and public instruction, Ramón Ebra.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be civil governor of the province of Pinar del Río, Dr. Guillermo Dolz y Arango.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments in the department of justice and public instruction:

To be "director de justicia," Lorenzo G. del Portillo.

To be "director de instrucción pública," Nicolás Heredia y Mota.

To be "jefe de la sección de los registros y del notariado," Juan Antonio Lliteras.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments in the province of Santa Clara:

To be alcalde of Cruces, Rafael Pérez Morales.

To be alcalde of Remedios, Enrique Malaret Jordán.

To be alcalde of Placetas, Ricardo Cepero.

To be alcalde of Yaguajay, Martín Marrero.

To be alcalde of Vueltas, Próspero Pérez Bonachea.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 2, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:

To be "juez de primera instancia é instrucción" of the district of Morón, Antonio J. Varona de la Torre.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:

To be civil governor of the province of Santa Clara, José Miguel Gómez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be alcalde of Quemado de Güines, Antonio López.

To be alcalde of Rodas, Tomás Aroix Etchandi.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be civil governor of the province of Puerto Principe, Lope Recio.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 18, 1899.

By direction of the military governor of Cuba, Maj. E. F. Ladd, United States Army, is hereby appointed auditor for the island of Cuba, and will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of that office, as defined in orders from these headquarters, under date of March 14, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be alcalde of Cartegena, Severino Oviedo Godal.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 29, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be first assistant alcalde of Macuriges, Florentino Hernández.
To be second assistant alcalde of Macuriges, Esteban Fio.
To be third assistant alcalde of Macuriges, Ignacio González.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be alcalde of Camarones, Jorge Rodríguez.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 32.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be judge of primera instancia of Sagua la Grande, Ramiro García.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 35.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be treasurer of the provincial department of finance in Matanzas, Manuel Trelles.
 To be auditor of the department of finance in the province of Habana, Melchor Mola.

To be chief of bureau, class 3, Antonio Arazoza.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 37.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 8, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be alcalde of Guayabal, Manuel Paisat Ramos.

To be alcalde of Macuriges, Florentino Hernández.

To be first assistant alcalde of Jovellanos, Miguel Carratalá.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 42.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The order of April 1, 1899, announcing the appointment of Ramiro García to be judge of primera instancia of Sagua la Grande, is hereby revoked.

II. Ramón García y García is appointed judge of primera instancia of Sagua la Grande.

O. H. ERNST,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 43.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be civil governor of the province of Matanzas, Pedro Betancourt.

O. H. ERNST,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 48.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be secretary of the province of Santa Clara, Orestes Ferrara.
To be alcalde of Vueltas, Gabriel Córdova González.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 49.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be chief justice and president of the supreme court, Antonio González de Mendoza.

To be associate justices of the supreme court, Pedro González Llorente, José García Montes, Luis Estévez Romero, Eudaldo Tamayo, Angel Betancourt, Rafael Cruz Pérez.

To be fiscal of the supreme court, Federico Mora.

To be assistant fiscals of the supreme court, Octavio Giberga, Carlos Revilla.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the supreme court, Federico García Ramis.

To be deputy clerks of the supreme court, Armando de la Riva, Silverio Castro Infante.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 52.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be alcalde of Manzanillo, Ricardo Céspedes.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 54.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be assistant secretary of the department of state and government, Manuel Despaigne.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 55.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be secretary of the province of Puerto Príncipe, Ibrahim Cosío.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 56.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be administrator of the department of finance, province of Pinar del Río,
Francisco Díaz Vivó.

To be auditor of the department of finance, province of Pinar Del Río, José Valdés
León.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 58.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be civil governor of the province of Habana, Juan Rius Rivera.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 60.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be chief officer, department of finance, in the province of Santiago de Cuba,
Bernardo Bueno.

To be auditor, department of finance, in the province of Santiago de Cuba,
Eduardo Salazar.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 65.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, May 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be associate justice of the supreme court, Octavio Giberga.
 To be assistant fiscal of the supreme court, Manuel Vías Ochoteco.
 To be alcaide of Lajas, Nicanor Crespo Portilla.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 71.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, June 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Santa María del Rosario, Bernabé Boza y Sánchez.
 To be first assistant mayor of Abreus, Tomás Puig Castillo.
 To be second assistant mayor of Abreus, Luis Salas Genzález.
 To be first assistant mayor of Camajuani, Juan Rojas Orio.
 To be second assistant mayor of Camajuani, Francisco J. Fonseca Jiménez.
 To be third assistant mayor of Camajuani, José A. Suárez Gutiérrez.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Camajuani, Pedro G. Pando Noriega.
 To be first assistant mayor of Cartagena, Pedro Pérez Baldara.
 To be second assistant mayor of Cartagena, Trinidad Ramírez Rodríguez.
 To be first assistant mayor of Cruces, Ricardo Díaz y Rodríguez.
 To be second assistant mayor of Cruces, Antonio Soliz Hernández.
 To be third assistant mayor of Cruces, Carlos Suárez y López.
 To be first assistant mayor of Lajas, Antonio Rodríguez Mora.
 To be first assistant mayor of La Esperanza, Agustín Suárez Solar.
 To be second assistant mayor of La Esperanza, Serafín Rojas Piñero.
 To be third assistant mayor of La Esperanza, José Ríos García.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of La Esperanza, Joaquín Piñero Marrero.
 To be first assistant mayor of Las Vueltas, Juan Gómez Pérez.
 To be second assistant mayor of Las Vueltas, Miguel Jiménez Noriega.
 To be third assistant mayor of Las Vueltas, Martín Garmendía e Istucta.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Las Vueltas, Pablo Triana Lorenzo.
 To be first assistant mayor of Rodas, Antonio Gallart López.
 To be second assistant mayor of Rodas, Antonio Rodríguez Martínez.
 To be third assistant mayor of Rodas, Aurelio Espiñeira Mora.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Juan de los Remedios, Alfredo Portal.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Juan de los Remedios, Mario Pando Noriega.
 To be third assistant mayor of San Juan de los Remedios, Andrés Pío de Rojas.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of San Juan de los Remedios, José Pérez Gutiérrez.
 To be first assistant mayor of Santo Domingo, Ricardo Paz Hernández.
 To be second assistant mayor of Santo Domingo, José García la Rosa.
 To be third assistant mayor of Santo Domingo, Antonio Casañas Gómez.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Santo Domingo, Ricardo Trevilla Maza.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

(For General Orders, No. 72, Headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana, June 7, 1899, appointing Gonzalo de Quesada as Cuban Commissioner to reside in the United States, see page 46.)

No. 74.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be first assistant mayor of Rancho Veloz, Esteban Leiseca Sansón.
 To be second assistant mayor of Rancho Veloz, Mateo Díaz Castillo.
 To be third assistant mayor of Rancho Veloz, Blas Sánchez Pérez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 75.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be alcalde of Cárdenas, Fernando Méndez Capote.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 76.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be mayor of Trinidad, Saturnino Sánchez é Iznaga.
 To be first assistant mayor of Ranchuelo, Manuel Solís Hernández.
 To be second assistant mayor of Ranchuelo, Alfredo D. Etchart Muset.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 79.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be mayor of Ranchuelo, José Grau Bolívar.
 To be mayor of Marianao, Francisco Leyte Vidal.
 To be first assistant mayor of Marianao, Manuel Herrera.
 To be second assistant mayor of Marianao, Francisco de Cárdenas.
 To be third assistant mayor of Marianao, José M. Saqui.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 84.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be judge of primera instancia, ad interim, of Cárdenas, José Benito Maribona.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 86.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be first assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, Francisco Canto Nores.
To be second assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, Emilio Ledón Pairoi.
To be third assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, Jorge Roque Stincer.
To be fourth assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, José A. Alfonso Pérez.
To be fifth assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, Felipe Esparza Arbana.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 89.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be judge of primera instancia of Colón, Evaristo G. Abellanal.
To be third assistant mayor of Jovellanos, Antonio Paniagua y Domenech.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 91.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 23, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be mayor of Bejucal, Isidro Zertucha Ojeda.
To be first assistant mayor of Bejucal, Justo Pérez Rodriguez.
To be second assistant mayor of Bejucal, Luis Campuzano Guiteras.
To be third assistant mayor of Bejucal, Fidel de Agüero Medrano.
To be mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, José Fernández de Cossio.
To be first assistant mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, Arturo Rodriguez de la Cerda.
To be second assistant mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, Juan Garbazona y Moro.
To be third assistant mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, Manuel de la Lastra.
To be fourth assistant mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, Francisco Díaz Díaz.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 94.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be mayor of Alquizar, José L. Garrido y Capote.
To be first assistant mayor of Alquizar, Julián Martínez Vidal.
To be second assistant mayor of Alquizar, Marcos Alvarez Armenteros.

To be third assistant mayor of Alquizar, Juan Massó Juncosa.
 To be mayor of Canasí, José Ramón Montero.
 To be mayor of Cano, Francisco Collado Herrera.
 To be first assistant mayor of Cano, Severino Herrera González.
 To be second assistant mayor of Cano, Manuel Felipe Antunez.
 To be mayor of Guamacaro, José Grave de Peralta.
 To be mayor of Güira de Melena, Eradio Bacallao.
 To be first assistant mayor of Güira de Melena, Luis Fraschieri.
 To be second assistant mayor of Güira de Melena, Octavio Herrera.
 To be third assistant mayor of Güira de Melena, Enrique Figarola.
 To be second assistant mayor of Jovellanos, Ricardo Bellas Fernández.
 To be first assistant mayor of Quemado de Güines, Ramón G. Olmo.
 To be second assistant mayor of Quemado de Güines, José Lasarte Ruiz.
 To be third assistant mayor of Quemado de Güines, Rodrigo López.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Quemado de Güines, Pedro Cabrera Lasarte.
 To be mayor of San Antonio de los Baños, Antonio Vivanco y Hernández.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Antonio de los Baños, Carlos Cepero y Prado.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Antonio de los Baños, Julio Rosas.
 To be third assistant mayor of San Antonio de los Baños, Francisco Morales Cepero.
 To be mayor of San Felipe, Adolfo Diaz y Rodriguez.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Felipe, Gabriel Maten Pérez.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Felipe, Pablo Soris Urbano.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 95.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be delegate to the International Commercial Congress, to be held at Philadelphia, U. S. A., on the 10th of October, 1899, Antonio Martin Rivero.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 98.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be second assistant mayor of San Fernando, Juan Blanco Gonzalez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 99.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be inspector-general of public works, Mario G. Menocal y Deop.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 100.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be mayor of Catalina, Federico Alvarez Fragas.
 To be first assistant mayor of Catalina, Fernando López Muro.
 To be second assistant mayor of Catalina, José Maria Fundora Mesa.
 To be mayor of Madruga, José Maria Pardiñas.

To be first assistant mayor of Madruga, Juan Vallhomat.
 To be second assistant mayor of Madruga, José Valdés Brancacho.
 To be mayor of La Salud, Cayetano Méndez y González.
 To be first assistant mayor of La Salud, Antonio López y López.
 To be second assistant mayor of La Salud, Gumersindo Cabrera Regalado.
 To be mayor of San Antonio de las Vegas, Daniel Perea y Llorens.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Antonio de las Vegas, Julian Pérez Acosta.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Antonio de las Vegas, Manuel Cabrera Ramos.
 To be mayor of San Nicolás, Alfredo Grovas Badia.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Nicolás, Juan Torres González.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Nicolás, Isidoro González Arucas.
 To be first assistant mayor of Santa Clara, Pedro Cue Pérez.
 To be second assistant mayor of Santa Clara, José M. Berenguer.
 To be third assistant mayor of Santa Clara, Damián Silva.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Santa Clara, Carlos Quirós.
 To be fifth assistant mayor of Santa Clara, Eugenio Ledón.
 To be mayor of Vereda Nueva, Felix Mederos Montelongo.
 To be first assistant mayor of Vereda Nueva, Arturo Fernandez González.
 To be second assistant mayor of Vereda Nueva, Inocente Figueroa Pesan.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 101.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 8, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Aguacate, Javier Bolanos Fundora.
 To be first assistant mayor of Aguacate, Rafael Bolanos Fundora.
 To be second assistant mayor of Aguacate, José Acosta Ramos.
 To be first assistant mayor of Calabazar, Ramón Valls y Reyes.
 To be second assistant mayor of Calabazar, Juan de Armas Piloto.
 To be third assistant mayor of Calabazar, Vicente García Santiago.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Calabazar, Felipe de Aguila Pino.
 To be mayor of Jovellanos, Clemente Gómez Díaz.
 To be first assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Fernando Cancio Madrigal.
 To be second assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Antonio Marín Pérez.
 To be third assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Evaristo Taboada Ponce.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Adolfo Castillo Cancio.
 To be fifth assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Carlos Villegas Marín.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 103.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be secretary of the civil government of Pinar del Río, Luis A. Baralt.
 To be secretary of the civil government of Matanzas, Manuel Sobrado.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 105.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be second assistant mayor of Guayabal, José Ricardo Alvarez y González.
 To be mayor of Managua, Juan Basallo Díaz.
 To be first assistant mayor of Managua, Francisco María Núñez.
 To be second assistant mayor of Managua, Valeriano Barrera.
 To be mayor of Quivicán, José de Zúñiga Barrera.

To be first assistant mayor of Quivican, Enrique Díaz.
 To be second assistant mayor of Quivican, Juan Beiro.
 To be mayor of San Luis, Juan Lorente.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 110.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Bolondron, Clemente Dantín Félix.
 To be mayor of Jaruco, José María Zayas.
 To be first assistant mayor of Jaruco, Francisco Calderón Abreu.
 To be second assistant mayor of Jaruco, Eliseo Figueroa Mirabal.
 To be third assistant mayor of Jaruco, Amado González Rubio.
 To be mayor of San Jose de las Lajas, Celestino Hernández Díaz.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Jose de las Lajas, Ignacio Ravelo.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Jose de las Lajas, Luis Domínguez de la Cruz.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 113.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Batabano, Martín Casuso Roque.
 To be first assistant mayor of Batabano, Ernesto Collazo Chaván.
 To be second assistant mayor of Batabano, Carlos Fonseca Lanzada.
 To be third assistant mayor of Batabano, Manuel Regueira González.
 To be first assistant mayor of Caibarien, Bernardo Escobar Laredo.
 To be second assistant mayor of Caibarien, Felipe F. Alegre.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 117.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 22, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The following appointments are hereby made of supervisors of census for the several provinces of Cuba:

For the province of Pinar del Rio, Pedro Pequeño.
 For the province of Habana, Manuel Rasco.
 For the province of Matanzas, Prof. Claudio Dumas.
 For the province of Santa Clara, Juan Bautista Jiménez.
 For the province of Puerto Principe, Agustín H. Agüero.
 For the province of Santiago, Sabás Meneses.

II. The supervisors of census appointed by the preceding article will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the supervisor of census in that city for instructions on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 121.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be first assistant mayor of Ceja de Pablo, Adalberto Villiers Suárez.
 To be second assistant mayor of Ceja de Pablo, Narciso Daina y López.
 To be third assistant mayor of Ceja de Pablo, José Randín Silva.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 126.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following:

The resignation of Emilio Bacardí as mayor of Santiago, Cuba, having been tendered, is hereby accepted, to take effect July 31, 1899.

Porfirio Valiente is hereby appointed mayor of Santiago, Cuba, vice Emilio Bacardí, resigned, to take effect July 31, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 128.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Colon, Juan Antonio Garmendía.

To be second assistant mayor of Moron, Francisco Marín Almanza.

To be second assistant mayor of San Jose de los Ramos, Francisco Saez Delgado.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 129.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 2, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the appointments to the audiencias of the following Provinces:

HABANA.

To be president of the audiencia, Federico Martínez de Quintana.

To be president of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Julio de Cárdenas.

To be associate justices of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Juan O'Farrill Montalvo, Joaquín Demestre, Narciso García Menocal, José María Aguirre, Fernando Freyre de Andrade.

To be associate justices of the civil court (sala de lo civil), Francisco Guiral, Manuel Jaime, Rafael Maydagán, Ramón Pérez Trujillo.

To be fiscal of the audiencia, Francisco Noval Martí.

To be assistant fiscal, Carlos Ortiz Coffigny.

To be deputy fiscals, Arturo Benítez Lamar, Octavio Diviñó, Eduardo Azcárate, Balbino González Pasarón, Ricardo Lancís.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the court in administrative session (sala de gobierno), Isaac Carrillo O'Farrill.

To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the court in administrative session (sala de gobierno), Ricardo Menéndez y Benítez.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the court in civil session (sala de lo civil), Ignacio Almagro.

To be assistant secretary or chief clerk of the court in civil session (sala de lo civil), Carlos Valdés Pauli.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the first section of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Manuel Milleres.

To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the first section of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Antonio Echeverría y Alfonso.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the second section of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Gonzalo Villaurrútia.

To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the second section of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Carlos Maciá y Padrón.

MATANZAS.

To be president of the audiencia, José Cabarrocas Horta.

To be fiscal, Andrés Orozco y Arascot.

To be associate justices, Ambrosio Morales y Martínez, Alfredo Hernández y Huguet, Jorge de la Calle y Gómez, Alberto Ortiz y Coffigny.

To be assistant fiscal, Juan Manuel Menocal.
 To be deputy fiscal, Ramón Pagés.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Cristóbal Moré.
 To be assistant secretaries or deputy clerks, Julio Junco Despau, Guillermo R. Jones.

SANTA CLARA.

To be president of the audiencia, Gabriel Touceda.
 To be fiscal, Enrique Villuendas.
 To be associate justices, Francisco de la Torre, Cosme de la Torriente, Severo Pina y Marin, Aristides Maragliano.
 To be assistant fiscal, Juan Gutiérrez y Quirós.
 To be deputy fiscal, Carlos del Riesgo.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Federico Laredo y Brú.
 To be assistant secretaries or deputy clerks of the court, Francisco Consuegra, Marco Aurelio Cervantes.

PINAR DEL RIO.

To be president of the audiencia, José María Gispert.
 To be fiscal, Adolfo Plazaola.
 To be associate justices, Vidal Morales, Octavio Lamar, Victor Pichardo.
 To be assistant fiscal, José Ignacio Travieso.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Lorenzo Guerra.
 To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk, José Manuel Guerrero.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be president of the audiencia, Urbano Sánchez Hechavarría.
 To be fiscal, Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo.
 To be associate justices, José Varela Jado, Luis Gastón Gastón, José Fernández Roldán, Jorge C. Milanés Figueredo.
 To be assistant fiscal, Alfredo Betancourt Manduley.
 To be deputy fiscal, José Figueredo Milanés.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Angel Mestre y Díaz.
 To be assistant secretaries or deputy clerks of the court, Ignacio Santa Cruz y Pacheco, Juan Pérez Cisneros.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

To be president of the audiencia, José Antonio Pichardo.
 To be fiscal, Manuel Monteverde.
 To be associate justices, José Ramírez Alonzo, Pablo Roura Carnesoltas, José Batista y Varona.
 To be assistant fiscal, Ibrahim Cossío.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Juan M. Xiqués.
 To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the court, Temístocles Betancourt.
 ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 131.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, August 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be mayor of the Isle of Pines, Juan Manuel Sánchez.
 To be first assistant mayor of the Isle of Pines, Manuel G. Blanco.
 To be second assistant mayor of the Isle of Pines, Francisco Jesús Junco.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 132.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, August 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be mayor of Rodas, Tomás Aroix Etchandy.
 To be consulting lawyer of the department of finance, vice Juan Manuel Menocal, resigned, Ramón Pérez Trujillo.

To be "ordenador general de pagos" of the department of finance, vice Barnabé Maydagan, deceased, Ramón Montalvo.

To be chief of bureau, third class, intrusted with state properties in the department of finance, Federico Betancourt.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 133.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 8, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be first assistant mayor of Trinidad, Lino Pérez Muñoz.

To be second assistant mayor of Trinidad, Pedro Valdespino y Orozco.

To be third assistant mayor of Trinidad, Vicente Fornias Liciano.

To be fourth assistant mayor of Trinidad, Julio C. Bastida Arias.

To be fifth assistant mayor of Trinidad, Valentin Roche Leiquera.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 136.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments: For associate justice of the civil court of the audiencia of Habana, Emilio Iglesia, vice Ramón Pérez Trujillo, declined.

For associate justice of the audiencia Pinar del Rio, Alfredo Hernández y Huguét, vice Vidal Morales y Morales, transferred and appointed to the audiencia of Matanzas.

For associate justice of the audiencia of Matanzas, Vidal Morales y Morales, vice Alfredo Hernández y Huguét, transferred and appointed to the audiencia of Pinar del Rio.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 138.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be deputy fiscal of the audiencia of Santa Clara, vice Carlos del Riesgo, resigned, Antonio Portuondo y Portuondo.

To be first assistant mayor of Cobre, Felipe Hidalgo.

To be second assistant mayor of Cobre, Domingo Zambrano.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 139.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The appointment of Alberto Ortiz y Cofigny as associate justice of the audiencia of Matanzas, published in Order No. 129, dated August 2, 1899, is hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 143.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana August 17, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

To be substitute justices of the audiencia of Habana, Carlos Párraga y Fernández, Alberto Barrena y Delane, Nicasio Estrada y Mora, Eduardo Desvernine y Galdós.

To be first assistant mayor of Aguacate, vice Rafael Bolaños resigned, José Acosta Ramos.

To be first assistant mayor of Cifuentes, Luis Silva y González.

To be second assistant mayor of Cifuentes, Lucas de la Guardia y Pulido.

The resignation of Arturo Aulet as mayor of Palmira, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 144.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, August 21, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following:

I. The resignation of Francisco Lozada y García, as professor of geometry and trigonometry of the Professional School of the island of Cuba, having been tendered, is hereby accepted, to take effect August 31, 1899.

II. Antonio Fernández de Castro y Patrone is hereby appointed professor of geometry and trigonometry of the Professional School of the island of Cuba, vice Francisco Lozada y García, resigned, to take effect September 1, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 145.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, August 22, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

To be first assistant mayor of Macuriges, Gabriel Manzano.

To be second assistant mayor of Macuriges, Eleodoro, Toledo.

To be second assistant mayor of Jaruco, Pedro López Gil.

The resignation of Pedro Calderón as Mayor of Cuevitas, having been submitted, is hereby accepted,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 147.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, August 23, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

To be substitute justices of the audiencia of Matanzas, Alvaro Lavastida y Heredia, Luis Fortún y Govín.

To be deputy clerk of the court of the audiencia of Matanzas, vice Guillermo R. Jones, resigned, Godofredo Díaz.

To be deputy clerk of the court of the audiencia of Santiago, vice Ignacio Santa Cruz Pacheco, resigned, León Armisén.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 148.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, August 23, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

To be mayor of Santa Cruz del Norte, Alfredo Lima.

To be first assistant mayor of Santa Cruz del Norte, Domingo Gutiérrez.

To be second assistant mayor of Santa Cruz del Norte, José Aparicio.

To be first assistant mayor of Bayamo, Luis F. Milanés y Céspedes.

To be second assistant mayor of Bayamo, Mariano Castell y Ferrán.

To be third assistant mayor of Bayamo, Rafael Lavernia y Quevedo.

To be fourth assistant mayor of Bayamo, Pedro Almirall y Almirall.

The resignation of Luis de Cárdenas as mayor of Melena del Sur, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 151.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

HABANA.

- To be judge of primera instancia, Catedral district (Habana), Ramón Barinaga y Urbaneja.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Belén district (Habana), Arturo Hévía y Díaz.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Gaudalupe district (Habana), Guillermo Chaple y Suárez.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Jesús María district (Habana), Juan Federico Edelmann y Rovira.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Pilar district (Habana), Felipe Sánchez y Romero.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Cerro district (Habana), Jorge Alfredo Belt y Muñoz.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Guanabacoa, Guillermo Valdés Fauli y Lanz.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Güines, Ramón Franqui y López.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Marianao, Manuel Portillo y Bruzón.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Jaruco, José Manuel Guerrero y Dueñas.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Bejucal, Antonio del Valle du Quesne.
- To be judge of primera instancia, San Antonio de los Baños, Julio César Fuentes y Castro.

PINAR DEL RÍO.

- To be substitute justice of the audiencia of Pinar del Río, Florencio Benito Herrera y Domínguez.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Guanajay, Filomeno Rodríguez Alfonso.
- To be judge of primera instancia, San Cristóbal, Calixto Llerandi y Bahamonde.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Guane, Manuel Allo y Govín.

SANTA CLARA.

- To be substitute justices of the audiencia of Santa Clara, Pelayo García, Benito A. Besada.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Santa Clara, Roberto Méndez y Peñate.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Cienfuegos, Miguel Gutiérrez Morillos.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Sagua, Antonio Rivero Beltrán.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Remedios, Cristóbal Bidegaray Erbiti.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Sancti Spiritus, Ramón Madrigal.
- To be judge of primera instancia, Trinidad, Marcelo de Caturla.

MATANZAS.

- To be associate justice of the audiencia of Matanzas, Enrique del Junco y Pujadas.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 153.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be secretary of the civil government of the province of Habana, Licentiate José Clemente Vivanco, vice Cosme de la Torriente, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 155.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Guane, Miguel Rodriguez.

To be first assistant mayor of Guane, Gonzalo Cartaya.

To be second assistant mayor of Guane, Policarpo Fajardo.

To be first assistant mayor of Caney, Nicolás Quintana.

To be second assistant mayor of Caney, Manuel Quintana.

To be third assistant mayor of Caney, José Milán.

To be first assistant mayor of San Juan de las Yeras, Laureano Oramas.

To be second assistant mayor of San Juan de las Yeras, Domingo Pérez.

Francisco Abeillé is hereby appointed assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the court of the audiencia of Santa Clara, vice Francisco Consuegra, whose appointment is revoked, he not being available for that position.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 156.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 24, 1899.

I. The following-named officers, nominated by the military governor of Cuba, are appointed disbursing officers of the Cuban census, and will be respected accordingly:

Maj. William H. Miller, quartermaster, U. S. A., province of Matanzas.

Maj. James L. Wilson, U. S. V., province of Habana.

Capt. Charles H. Grierson, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, province of Santiago.

Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, First U. S. Infantry, province of Pinar del Rio.

Capt. W. N. Blow, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, province of Puerto Principe.

First Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, Second U. S. Cavalry, province of Santa Clara.

II. Disbursing officers will pay the compensation of the assistant director, supervisors, enumerators, interpreters, clerks, and employees of the census; the rent of offices of assistant director and supervisors; the purchase or rental of office furniture; transportation and telegraph vouchers; the expenses of travel of officers and employees, as established by the Secretary of War, and such incidental expenses as may be authorized by the director of the census under Paragraph XVI or of Paragraph XVII of the Orders of the President for taking the census of Cuba.

III. In making expenditures and keeping their accounts, disbursing officers will be governed by the rules and instructions applicable to the revenues of Cuba, established by the President May 8 and promulgated by the War Department May 11, 1899: *Provided*, That the accounts of expenditures in behalf of the Cuban census shall be kept separate from all other accounts and forwarded in this form to the Secretary of War.

IV. Disbursing officers will be stationed in the capital cities of their respective provinces, and will communicate without delay with the supervisors of census also resident therein, and will give them such information as to preparing vouchers of expenditures and keeping their accounts as may be necessary to the prompt settlement of all indebtedness.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 158.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be mayor of Puerto Principe, Armando Sánchez Agrámonte.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 161.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

To be substitute justice of the audiencia of Puerto Príncipe, José Julio Martínez Díaz.

To be judge of primera instancia of Puerto Príncipe, Manuel Mojarrieta Olazabal.

To be judge of primera instancia of Morón, Antonio Varona de la Torre.

To be judge of primera instancia of Pinar del Río, Gustavo Arocha y Llanera.

To be deputy clerk of the audiencia of Pinar del Río, Angel Michelena, vice José Manuel Guerrero, resigned.

To be first assistant mayor of Mayarí, Francisco Mastrapa Leyte Vidal.

To be second assistant mayor of Mayarí, Ciro Troncoso Rosignol.

To be third assistant mayor of Mayarí, Juan Grau Moreno.

To be fourth assistant mayor of Martí, Antonio Rodríguez González.

The resignation of Ricardo Cepero as mayor of Placetas, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 164.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be secretary of the civil government of the province of Puerto Príncipe, Rafael Flores Jiménez, vice Ibrahim Cossio, resigned.

To be mayor of Güines, Jacinto Hernández y Vargas.

To be mayor of Cuevitas, Adriano García Oliva, vice Pedro Calderón, resigned.

To be second assistant mayor of Aguacate, Ramón Cossio Para, vice José Acosta Ramos, appointed first assistant mayor.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 166.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be second assistant mayor of Matanzas, Antonio J. Font y Cuesta.

To be third assistant mayor of Matanzas, Luis Dulzaides y Pereira.

To be fourth assistant mayor of Matanzas, Ramón Ximeno y Lamar.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 167.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

For the purpose of collecting, restoring, arranging, and properly caring for the general archives of the island of Cuba, a new office is created in the department of state and government, to which Néstor Ponce de León is hereby appointed as director and custodian of archives.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 168.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be associate justice of Puerto Príncipe, Manuel Nicolás Hernández, vice José Batista y Varona, whose appointment is revoked, he having failed to qualify as prescribed by law.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 170.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

MATANZAS.

To be judge of primera instancia, Mercado district, Matanzas, Raul Trelles y Govín.

To be judge of primera instancia, Palacio district, Matanzas, José Sixto Vasconcellos y Rivera.

To be judge of primera instancia, Cárdenas, Benito José Rodríguez Maribona y Núñez.

To be judge of primera instancia, Colón, Evarista G. Avellanal y Bango.

To be judge of primera instancia, Alacranes (Alfonso XII), José Aurelio Pérez y Díaz.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be substitute justicés of the audiencia of Santiago de Cuba, Manuel Yero Sagol, Luis Fernández Marcané.

To be judge of primera instancia, northern district (Santiago de Cuba), Fernando Salcedo Bonastra.

To be judge of primera instancia, southern district (Santiago de Cuba), José Vicente Tapia y Puente.

To be judge of primera instancia, Holguín, Edgardo Díaz Pujol.

To be judge of primera instancia, Bayamo, Mariano Vilá y Mestre.

To be judge of primera instancia, Baracoa, Rodrigo Portuondo y Miyares.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 172.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

San Juan y Martínez.—To be mayor, Rafael Baster.

To be first assistant mayor, Benjamin Brito.

To be second assistant mayor, Luis Guerra.

To be third assistant mayor, Francisco Alvarez.

To be fourth assistant mayor, Alberto Valdés Brito.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 175.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

CONSOLACION DEL SUR, PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

To be mayor, Antonio Ferrer.
To be first assistant mayor, Justo Sanjudo.
To be second assistant mayor, José Bessú.
To be third assistant mayor, Fidel Crespo Díaz.
To be fourth assistant mayor, Caridad Robaina.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 178.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 26, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following transfers in the assignment of judges of the first instance appointed by decree No. 151, August 30, 1899:

Cristóbal Bidegaray Erbiti from Remedios to Trinidad.
Marcelo de Caturla from Trinidad to Remedios.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 180.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment and resignation:

To be secretary of the civil government of the province of Pinar del Río, Cipriano Valdés.

The resignation of Santiago García Cañizares as mayor of Sancti Spíritus, province of Santa Clara, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 184.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be first assistant mayor of Palma Soriano, Arcadio Isaac Espinosa.
To be second assistant mayor of Palma Soriano, Delfín Arias Arias.
To be first assistant mayor of Jiguaní, Luis García Bello.
To be second assistant mayor of Jiguaní, Julián Liz Collazo.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

To be second assistant mayor of El Cano, Fernando Vigoa Godínez, vice Manuel Felipe Antunes, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 185.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Songo.—To be first assistant mayor, Juan Fernández Carmenati.

To be second assistant mayor, Agustín Fernández Batet.

San Luis.—To be first assistant mayor, Ambrosio Duany.

To be second assistant mayor, José María González.

To be third assistant mayor, José Agustín Oliete.

II.

The resignation of Florentino Hernández y Hernández as mayor of Macuriges, province of Matanzas, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 186.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Ceiba del Agua.—To be mayor, José Castillo.

To be first assistant mayor, Juan de Dios Hernández.

To be second assistant mayor, Ramón Muñiz.

Bauta.—To be mayor, Alejandro Martínez.

To be first assistant mayor, Ignacio Morales.

To be second assistant mayor, Fernando González Osma.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. V., CHIEF OF STAFF.

HABANA, CUBA, *October 20, 1899.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Military Governor of Cuba.

SIR: Having had general supervision over the allotment of the revenues of Cuba for disbursement, I have caused to be prepared several tables with a view to showing, in as clear a manner as practicable, the receipts for the eight months ending August 31 (Tables A, B, C, D, and E), and follow them with other tables, showing in considerable detail the disposition made of the funds under several heads of appropriation—the amounts allotted to military departments, to the Division of Cuba, and to cities and towns, so far as known. The tables referred to are:

Exhibit A. Consolidated statement of receipts and disbursements for eight months.

Exhibit B. Statement of collections and expenses at the various custom-houses (16) on the island.

Exhibit C. Statement of receipts and disbursements of internal revenues.

Exhibit D. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the postal service.

Exhibit E. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the telegraph service.

Exhibits F, G, H, and I. Statement of allotments made to the military departments as at present organized, showing amount of appropriations under the several appropriation heads and the places in the departments where funds were expended, so far as known.

Exhibit J. Similar for expenditures of funds not specially applicable to any military department, and therefore charged to the Division of Cuba.

Exhibit K. Statement showing allotments made to cover deficits in municipal budgets and to purchase sanitary appliances.

Exhibit L. Recapitulation.

On January 1 no one could tell the probable receipts from customs for the month, nor could anyone predict what the receipts would be for any subsequent month.

The amount of internal revenue to be collected was also unknown, but from the condition of the island it was assumed that but little would be obtainable from that source for several months.

The budget for the civil service had to be formed, which was not done until February, and when submitted provided for the salaries of officials, employees, and the usual office material only, and for these on a scale considerably reduced from former lines, necessarily tentative as regards number of employees, because of the disorganized condition existing at the time. Disbursements for the public service in other respects were reserved for military supervision.

There was nothing at hand to guide in making appropriations for public improvements, as the phrase is generally understood.

To afford relief to an army of idle and hungry persons was, under the circumstances existing at the beginning of the year, especially important—a first consideration. Under the circumstances, too, no project for public benefit whereby to give employment to many men was in view of a more needful sort, nor one more easily supervised by the military, than sanitation of cities and towns and the repair of streets and roads in their vicinity. On January 7 the division commander directed that the following instructions be sent to all department commanders:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 7, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Pinar del Rio, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the division to invite your attention to the reported need of food by a large number of people of the island. He desires that you inquire into this matter at once and investigate fully the condition of the people as regards the matter of food supply. In all cases where you may find destitution, you will immediately relieve it. In this connection, your attention is invited to the inclosed extract from General Orders, No. 110, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 1, 1898, specifying the ration to be issued to Cuban destitutes. You will please understand that all able-bodied men needing food will be given work, as soon as practicable, on the repair of roads and sanitary and other public works. They will be paid fair wages in United States money, but this can not now be paid weekly, for the reason that the funds are not available. It is not proposed to furnish work to those people who remain in Cuba and retain their allegiance to Spain. Men who are offered work and refuse to work should not be fed. On investigation of this matter you will show by timely estimates of funds the necessities of your department, remembering, however, that the funds for this and for other purposes are limited at present. You will exercise a wise discretion in the distribution of food. It is better to make an error on the side of humanity always. Medical attendance and medicines will always be afforded and given where necessary. Please keep these headquarters fully advised as to all conditions in your department at all times, and to this end you will acquaint yourself with affairs by an active use of the means at hand. For the present, and until proper arrangements are made for remission of customs revenues to Habana or disbursements of same at port of collection, subcollectors must understand that they will be held to a strict accountability under executive order of December 9, 1898, to the collector of customs for the island for all funds received by them.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

And on January 18 the following by telegraph:

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 18, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Department of Habana*
(And all other departments in Division of Cuba).

Please send as early as possible estimate showing salaries for January of all civil officials in your department, giving class and number in each, with rate of pay per month heretofore allowed in gold or silver, or both.

Include also in estimate all indebtedness you will have to meet at end of month, and specify in detail for what incurred.

No project involving payment of money derived from customs revenues will be entered upon without first securing approval of division commander, unless it be absolutely necessary sanitary work. Much sanitary work ought to be done by men without other employment in return for food. Make early estimate for February, in which include projects with cost, if you have any in view. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Chief of Staff.

February 2 the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 2, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Department of Habana*
(And all other departments in Division of Cuba).

SIR: The major-general commanding enjoins upon department commanders the strictest vigilance and care in the disbursement of funds on this island derived from customs and turned over to them for maintenance of the civil service in their commands.

Absolutely correct and detailed accounts of receipts and expenditures must be kept, and receipts taken for every expenditure. Schedules of account should be sent to these headquarters monthly for audit.

As it is undoubtedly true that these receipts and expenditures will be made the subject of rigid investigation in the future, care must be taken that all accounts shall be clear and complete, and for proper service.

Very respectfully,

W. V. RICHARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Because of the nature of his duty and his many responsibilities as military governor, it is necessary that the division commander have full control of the general administration of the revenues of Cuba. Suggestions that the collections at customs-houses within the department limits be a basis for appropriations did not meet with approval; nor that the division commander accept for the general treasury a specified per cent of the collections in the departments. Neither was it thought advisable to allot what might be deemed necessary to several departments and turn the remainder over to one. It was determined, as being the best course to pursue, to adopt the not unusual method of monthly allotments, and, all circumstances considered from an unprejudiced standpoint, the military governor exercising his best judgment regarding public necessities, time, and place, and to meet special demands, the method of monthly allotments on approved estimates is only a fair and proper exercise of authority as military governor of the island. It is believed, too, that a freer use of the revenues has thereby been secured, the specially controlling check on expenditures being the purpose to maintain a general reserve of about one month's collections.

Whether mistaken or not, it was assumed that superior authority would expect that the military governor would have some knowledge of the disposition of the revenues, therefore the requirement that the estimate should be made in considerable detail. Exhibits F, G, H, I, and K are based on estimates which have been approved by the military governor of Cuba.

Step by step sanitation of cities and towns, repairs of streets and public buildings have become the chief source of expenditures for public improvement, so much so that to now undertake other public improvements on a scale of importance and involving expenditures of large sums of the revenues it will be necessary to check materially the current of expenditures flowing in the direction stated. Estimates show that large sums of money have been expended in sanitation, repair, alteration, and improvement of public buildings of Cuba, state and municipal, but principally state, which were everywhere found to be in a horribly unsanitary condition, and nearly all of them tainted, if not actually, then through report, with yellow fever developments within the walls. Very thorough sanitation was but an ordinary precaution. Extensive repairs and, in some cases, extensive alterations were necessary because of long-standing neglect and for the introduction of modern conveniences. The coast cities for obvious reasons have received most attention, and the greatest benefit from the state's bounty expended for sanitation and repair. The officers of the army, on whom has fallen the burden of supervision of the work, are chiefly located in and about the cities of the coast. But many of the interior towns have been assisted with funds to employ labor and purchase implements for sanitation, as it has everywhere been found that if any town ever possessed animals, carts, and the necessary implements for public use these, as other property, were destroyed during the war.

In further explanation of appropriations, it should be understood that under the general head "Rural guard and administration" are charged sums allotted for the

maintenance of the rural guard in the province of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Department of Habana, and the Department of the Province of Habana and Pinar del Rio. Also the pay of clerks, messengers, and laborers at the headquarters of the division and the military departments; office expenses, including printing for the same, and interpreters for all posts.

To "Charities and hospitals" are charged appropriations in aid of established institutions of this nature, for salaries, support of sick, repairs, and to assist in the establishment of new institutions of the kind and asylums for orphans.

To "Municipalities" belong appropriations for sanitary equipment and in aid of municipal budgets, to pay deficits, municipal revenues being insufficient to meet absolutely necessary expenses for the maintenance of municipal government. Municipal revenues have improved during the last quarter in some localities, but, in the interior towns especially, not to such an extent as will enable them to pay more than a small part of the expense properly belonging to municipal government. It is still apparent that the state will have to afford relief to municipalities for six months, if not a year longer, a few cities excepted, if municipal governments are to be usefully continued. The removal of the consumption tax on meats by order of March 25, pursuant to instructions from the Assistant Secretary of War, took from municipalities a considerable source of revenue without benefit to consumers, whom it was specially intended to relieve. Butchers lower prices only as competition compels such action.

Aid to destitute.—Since April 11 aid to the destitute has been paid for from the revenues of Cuba to the extent that bills have been presented. I have reimbursed the United States for subsistence acquired from stores, excessive in the island because of the withdrawal of troops.

In lieu of rations in kind for the Department of Habana an allotment of \$22,000 was made for August, and, in that month, \$20,000 for September.

The expenditures reported under appropriation "Aid to destitute" represent in part only, not the major part of assistance to the destitute of Cuba.

Since January 1, 5,493,500 complete rations have been turned over to department commanders for distribution to destitute people and charitable institutions. I do not include in this statement a considerable remainder of 1,000,000 rations distributed in accordance with arrangements made by Mr. Gould, about which these headquarters have no record. Real destitution, in such form as to require the issue of food supplies, is fast disappearing from the island, as noted by the absence of any recent calls for rations in large quantity; such as remains outside of Habana is confined almost entirely to the aid of institutions for the care of the sick, poor and old persons, and orphans. The number of the latter is large, and the expense, either to the state or municipal governments, for support of orphans is not a matter of a few months or a year; on the contrary, it is a charge that must continue for at least ten years. The wonderful change in the general health of the people of Cuba from a condition really bad January 1 to one very good at this time, and the very large decrease in the death rate, when compared with any reports for a corresponding period of time during the year previous, is very largely due to relief extended to the needy in the form of food, and to the employment of many thousands of men at wages paid by the state. The benefit conferred on the poor can not be measured by the dollars expended.

Public instruction.—In consequence of the meager revenues collected by municipalities generally, the state has assumed the expenses of public instruction, which by law is a municipal matter. This expense is estimated at \$70,000 a month, the exact amount not having been determined. The estimate includes pay of teachers, rent of schoolrooms, and a small allotment for material, according to the size of the school. It may be remarked, in this connection, that the theory for public-school instruction for the island is not especially bad, but opportunity for practical application of the plan, under favorable circumstances, is wholly wanting. Very few public schoolhouses exist in the island; none at all of the kind needed, constructed for the purpose. I have not heard of a single public school that is supplied with modern school furniture, and I estimate that \$3,000,000 is needed from some source, to the end that appropriate school buildings may be constructed and provided with modern furniture.

Payment of Cuban army.—Pursuant to arrangements, \$3,000,000 were received at Habana on March 17 for disbursement to the Cuban army. It was at first proposed to distribute \$100 to each officer and man, on the general assumption that the army did not exceed 30,000. It was decided to exclude all officers; also all men who were known to have employment at monthly wages paid by the state. Probably the number which really bore arms did not amount to so many as 30,000, but there was an army of "assistance" employed in various ways, which was reported to be quite as deserving of participation in the distribution as those who actually served in the ranks. It was thought that an amicable and satisfactory arrangement for the immediate distribution of the money had been arranged when the funds were requested,

but an annoying delay followed. The rolls were withheld for several weeks, and when received three copies of each roll had to be made. This being done, the officers of the Cuban army selected to assist in the payment declined to serve. The army officers detailed to supervise and make the payment were ordered to do so unaided in the manner arranged for. On May 27 the first payment was made. The payments have been completed, the distribution of the fund being made without special incident because of tact and patience on the part of the officers engaged in this duty. The rolls as prepared and delivered to the paymasters footed 39,966 men. Forty thousand was used as a divisor instead of 30,000, allowing to each man \$75. Thirty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty men were paid, disbursing \$2,544,750, leaving a balance of \$455,250, which has been returned to the United States. All the officers in charge of payments report having found some men not on the rolls, whom they believe entitled to have been entered thereon. These men are scattered all over the island. On the other hand, the officers believe that some men have been paid who were, in fact, not entitled to pay because of any service rendered, but being recognized as the party named on the rolls, payment was made, of course. The expense for insurance of the money in transit to Habana, transportation of guards, hire of clerks, expenses for printing and allowances to officers for extra expenses on account of this service amounted to \$35,518.96, and was paid from the revenues of Cuba.

Júcaro and San Fernando Railroad.—Lieut. O. S. Durfee was detailed as superintendent on January 11, 1899, and since his muster out of the volunteer service has been continued as manager of the property. The road was in bad condition when taken in charge, not paying the expense of operation. An allotment amounting to \$8,705.13 was made by the state to this property, which has been so improved as to be reported in good physical condition. The earnings have also improved, but not yet to the extent of paying all expenses. The manager is permitted to charge, as an offset to the allotment by the state regarded as a loan, service rendered for the government account. To date of August 31, 1899, the last account received, the offsets have amounted to \$3,770.67, leaving a balance due the state of \$4,934.46. A statement of receipts and expenses in Exhibit M.

Civil disbursements.—During the first four months of the year nearly all civil officers were paid by the military, the provincial branches of the hacienda not being reorganized until May and June. The policy of the division commander has since been to reestablish disbursements for the civil service through the hacienda.

At this time all provincial branches are in operation and disbursements are now made by them to all the civil departments and service, except in Santiago Province, where some light-house keepers are still paid by military disbursing officers.

Improvements of ports and harbors.—The commerce of the island is exposed in many places to heavy lighterage charges, which could be removed by improvement of channels and bays and erection of piers, all resulting in public benefit. The chief of the customs service has urgently called attention to the necessity for piers beside which ships may discharge and receive their cargoes for the port of Habana, where about two-thirds of the importations into the island are received. Plans and estimates for the erection of piers in Habana Harbor were, some time ago, prepared and submitted for action by the division commander, the estimated cost for a sufficient number to serve present needs being \$1,225,000. His favorable action would have been accorded to this measure of great public interests had not an unforeseen event induced abeyance. Being notified that the cost of material shipped to Cuba for use of the army, not already paid for, would be referred for settlement from Cuban revenues, made it necessary to withhold for the present approval of any undertaking, regarding which it was not certain, beforehand, could be sustained in continuous operation to completion. In this instance the information was not specific, no mention being made as to the amount of money that might be called for; from the standpoint of inference large sums would be required. To construct piers, three-fourths of the expense will be for material. At the time the subject was under consideration it was not believed a wise move to withhold any part of the large appropriations for sanitation and repair of streets, etc., which, in a very considerable degree, were authorized for the special purpose of giving employment to men who would otherwise remain idle. Seemingly, conditions with respect to sanitation and repair of streets have improved to the point that by January 1 appropriations for these purposes should be reduced to the safety minimum, and the otherwise available public funds applied on substantial works, such as construction of piers for the harbor of Habana, improvement of other harbors, and construction of public highways.

The resources of nearly all the municipalities are largely deficient in amount to meet the necessary expenses of municipal government, and until property shall be in a condition to pay taxes on a much larger scale than now nothing will be available from municipal revenues for local improvements of a public character. From end to end of the island public roads are very generally represented as things by name merely, a few hundred kilometers excepted in Habana Province.

It is probably true that in every military department the whole of the available revenue of the state could be usefully and beneficially employed for a considerable time, but all suggested relief, as well as all known public interests, can not be attended to at once. Years are necessary for a royal palm tree to attain giant growth from seed.

Devastation of rural properties by participants in the war was so widespread and complete as to require planting the very seed of reconstruction to a degree unappreciated, unless facts are known. So, to regain the condition called "normal" (condition existing before the war) is quite impossible of accomplishment within a year.

Very fair progress has been made in eight months, considering the destitute circumstances of the people at the beginning of the year, and while it is true that advance can be recorded and made applicable generally, those who are engaged in agriculture mark the slowness of the event particularly, because of the difficulties encountered. Oxen and implements being as yet scarce, recuperation is slow for them. The farmers are naturally impatient for greater opportunity; they have appealed strongly for state assistance, and say that as the prosperity of the island depends almost exclusively on agricultural pursuits, reconstruction may be accelerated by state appropriations for cattle and implements or retarded by the withholding of it. Four provinces are especially interested in agriculture; another in cattle raising; from the last, request for assistance to the extent of 25,000 cattle with which to restock ranches. Consideration has been given to these matters, but affirmative action has not been had. Assistance of this sort, to the extent that farmers would demand if undertaken in Cuba, is a very large financial problem, besides which data is not available for a safe discussion of the question.

Wishing to obtain information from a local source regarding improvement, if any had taken place during the six months ending June 30, I prepared a blank, which was distributed, through civil governors, to the alcalde of every municipality in the island of Cuba—138. Replies have been received from 100.

The remarks of the mayors on the condition of their respective municipalities was the special object in view by this inquiry, and it is proper to make note of the fact that nearly every alcalde appears to have manifested an interest in the matter from the nature and extent of his "observations." Only a brief synopsis of remarks is made part of the tables, for the reason that space for full statement is not available. Several of the important towns have not made reply, but it will be noted that those that have been received cover a very large part of the island of Cuba. Exhibits N, O, P, Q, R, and S.

I beg to invite attention to two officers deserving of special commendation for their services in connection with the customs revenues of Cuba. I believe that each has demonstrated his fitness and special aptitude for the duty detailed to be performed. I refer to Maj. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of the customs service and collector for the port of Habana; and to Maj. E. F. Ladd, late treasurer and auditor of customs, now treasurer for the island of Cuba.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

EXHIBIT A.

Consolidated statement of receipts and disbursements, island of Cuba, for the period ending August 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from customs, January 1 to August 31, 1899..	\$9,578, 128. 94
Receipts from internal revenue, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	498, 345. 94
Receipts from postal service, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	280, 100. 00
Receipts from telegraph lines, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	17, 193. 24
	<hr/>
Warrants issued but remaining unpaid by treasurer, August 31, 1899	\$10, 373, 768. 16
	<hr/>
August 31, 1899	55, 892. 86
	<hr/>
Total	10, 429, 661. 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

By transfer to disbursing officers on warrants and orders, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	\$7,781,505.56	
By expenditures customs service not covered by warrants or orders prior to July 1, 1899.....	407,192.09	
By expenditures internal revenues, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	498,345.94	
By expenditures postal service, January 1 to August 31, 1899, not covered by warrants.....	246,082.30	
By expenditures telegraph service, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	17,193.24	
		\$8,950,319.13
By cash on hand, treasurer of island, August 31, 1899.....	1,432,271.24	
By cash on hand, treasurer of customs.....	47,070.65	
		1,479,341.89
Total		10,429,661.02

EXHIBIT B.

Statement of the collections and expenses at the various custom-houses (16) on the island of Cuba, from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Receipts.	Expenses.		Receipts.	Expenses.
Baracoa	\$23,633.15	\$6,655.97	Matanzas.....	\$271,934.45	\$15,405.83
Batabano	1,696.30	1,962.11	Nuevitas	153,033.61	12,475.14
Caibarien	96,817.02	9,051.27	Sagua la Grande.....	93,214.83	14,191.01
Cardenas	191,452.73	15,911.76	Santa Cruz del Sur	1,080.78	1,515.63
Cienfuegos	801,241.07	95,850.33	Santiago.....	593,924.18	63,984.23
Gibara	96,873.18	9,365.46	Trinidad	16,699.38	12,352.33
Guantanamo	71,075.73	13,193.18	Tunas de Zaza.....	4,234.16	3,097.05
Habana	7,065,579.94	346,286.72	Total	9,578,128.98	632,829.83
Manzanillo	95,638.47	11,531.81			

EXHIBIT C.

Statement of receipts and disbursements, internal revenue, island of Cuba, for the period from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts January 1 to June 30, 1899	\$347,431.89
Receipts July 1 to July 31, 1899	55,680.06
Receipts August 1 to August 31, 1899	95,233.99
Total.....	498,345.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

By expenditures for the several civil departments, January 1 to August 31, 1899	\$436,794.98
Balance to be accounted for August 31, 1899.....	61,550.96
Total.....	498,345.94

Statement showing collections since June 30, by Provinces.

Habana.....	\$93,662.54
Matanzas	25,113.84
Pinar del Rio	5,388.82
Puerto Principe.....	2,587.64
Santa Clara.....	20,880.14
Santiago de Cuba.....	3,280.97
Total.....	150,914.05

EXHIBIT D.

Statement of receipts and disbursements, postal service, island of Cuba, for the period from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts on island	\$179,488.05	
Receipts from postmaster, New York	50,611.95	
Receipts from money orders	50,000.00	
		\$280,100.00
Warrants from customs fund	99,880.00	
Warrants from customs fund for payment to postmaster, New York	80,000.00	
		179,880.00
Total		459,980.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous	\$7,537.91	
Salaries:		
Department of post	129,741.69	
Clerks in post-offices	27,518.64	
Postmasters	57,827.54	
Railway postal clerks	16,788.03	
Letter carriers	10,325.44	
Telegraph and cable	403.05	
Printing and stationery	15,196.51	
Furniture	3,765.27	
Rents	6,938.99	
Lights	1,677.39	
Per diem	14,177.39	
Bonds	574.00	
Carriage, harness, and equipment	2,390.10	
Newspapers	30.72	
Mail transportation	3,112.81	
Mail bags	3,447.93	
Letter balance and scales	162.00	
Postmarking and rubber stamps	1,835.51	
Street letter boxes	1,356.75	
Safes	5,482.31	
Transportation	7,017.45	
Building and repairs	20,747.36	
Refund	100.00	
Mail wagons	360.00	
Star-route contractors	7,224.03	
Exchange	210.60	
Mail messengers	12.88	
By payment of postmaster, New York	80,000.00	
		\$425,962.00
Balance to be accounted for		34,018.00
Total		459,980.00

EXHIBIT E.

Statement of receipts and disbursements, telegraph service, island of Cuba, for the period from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from telegraph lines	\$17,193.24
Receipts from customs orders	117,175.82
Total	134,369.06

DISBURSEMENTS.

By salaries and construction	\$134,369.06
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EXHIBIT F.

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
CIENFUEGOS.				CÁRDENAS—cont'd.			
Barracks and quar- ters	Mar. 11	\$10,000.00	\$62,582.66	Charities and hospi- tals	June 21	\$528.20	\$1,927.68
	Mar. 21	10,000.00			July 3	445.95	
	Apr. 12	40,000.00			July 24	485.37	
	June 29	438.43			Aug. 26	468.16	
	Aug. 16	2,144.23		Aid to destitute	June 22	425.30
Sanitation	Jan. 28	10,000.00	80,520.00	Total			44,562.87
	Feb. 28	10,000.00		COLÓN.			
	Apr. 12	64,000.00		Sanitation	Mar. 3	1,000.00	8,690.00
	June 10	25,000.00			July 10	5,000.00	
	July 10	18,500.00			Aug. 7	1,340.00	
	Aug. 7	4,020.00			Aug. 26	1,350.00	
	Aug. 26	9,000.00		JOVELLANOS.			
Rural police and ad- ministration	Feb. 28	10,000.00	62,000.00	Sanitation	Aug. 7	400.00
	Mar. 11	10,000.00		MATANZAS.			
	Apr. 12	42,000.00		Barracks and quar- ters	Feb. 27	10,000.00	64,754.46
Public works, ports, etc	June 15	.....	5,000.00		Mar. 11	5,000.00
Charities and hospi- tals	Apr. 12	b 3,494.06	24,251.56		Apr. 20	5,000.00	
	June 10	880.00			May 3	312.67	
	June 15	10,500.00			May 8	3,616.03	
	June 21	1,256.83			May 10	14,500.00	
	June 26	4,500.00			May 29	136.00	
	July 3	952.37			July 20	2,820.00	
	July 24	1,266.49			Aug. 1	2,151.00	
	Aug. 26	1,401.81			Aug. 7	7,206.68	
Miscellaneous	Apr. 12	b2,000.00	3,000.00		...do..	1,732.65	
	June 15	1,000.00			...do..	1,380.36	
Civil government...	June 15	.....	2,000.00		...do..	2,494.00
Aid to destitute .....	...do..	.....	1,000.00		Aug. 8	1,200.00
Total			240,354.22		Aug. 12	299.00	
CAIBARIÉN.					Aug. 26	107.00	
Barracks and quar- ters	Aug. 8	1,712.00	2,372.00	Sanitation	Jan. 21	12,000.00	84,872.50
	Aug. 26	669.00			Mar. 18	10,000.00	
Sanitation	July 10	4,000.00			Apr. 28	6,000.00	
	Aug. 7	670.00	6,720.00		May 29	13,750.00	
	Aug. 26	2,050.00			July 6	6,500.00	
Rural police and ad- ministration	Aug. 5	60.00	210.00		Aug. 1	7,000.00	
	Aug. 8	100.00			Aug. 8	6,000.00	
	Aug. 26	50.00			...do..	11,422.50	
Total			9,302.00		Aug. 26	8,200.00	
CAMAJUANÍ.					...do..	4,000.00	
Sanitation	Aug. 7	1,500.00	Rural police and ad- ministration	Mar. 9	275.00	67,690.48
CÁRDENAS.					Mar. 24	2,819.51	
Barracks and quar- ters	Mar. 8	5,000.00	18,079.89		Apr. 17	624.99	
	May 4	10,000.00			Apr. 20	1,016.66	
	June 2	1,593.00			May 10	725.00	
	Aug. 8	766.66			May 29	1,949.98	
	Aug. 26	720.23			June 19	3,091.24	
Sanitation	Mar. 4	5,000.00	24,130.00		June 26	6,988.68	
	June 14	1,290.00			July 6	2,356.65	
	July 6	5,500.00			Aug. 7	23,961.11	
	July 10	7,000.00			Aug. 26	23,881.66	
	Aug. 7	1,340.00		Public works, ports, etc	Mar. 10	4,000.00	25,000.00
	Aug. 8	1,000.00			May 29	20,000.00	
	Aug. 26	3,000.00			June 2	1,000.00	
			Charities and hospi- tals	Feb. 25	3,000.00		
				Feb. 27	10,000.00	21,534.60	
				May 3	2,073.92		
				June 21	1,430.74		
				June 28	1,708.06		
				July 3	1,050.17		
				July 24	1,155.17		
				Aug. 26	1,114.54		

a Construction at Paso Caballo.

b Estimate does not specify towns.

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
MANTANZAS—cont'd.				SANCTI SPIRITUS—continued.			
Miscellaneous.....	May 29 June 26	\$75.00 820.10	\$895.10	Sanitation	June 26 July 6 July 10 Aug. 7 Aug. 26	\$454.37 3,527.00 4,000.00 1,340.00 1,000.00	\$10,321.37
Municipalities	Mar. 18 June 2	15,000.00 9,821.00		Rural police and administration	July 6 Aug. 26	50.00 50.00	
Aid to destitute.....	May 15 June 26 Aug. 1 Aug. 26	4,329.40 200.00 200.00 100.00	24,821.00	Public works, ports, etc	June 26 July 6 Aug. 26	595.00 1,190.00 1,000.00	100.00
Total.....			4,829.40	Charities and hospitals	June 21 June 26 July 3 July 6 July 24 Aug. 26 ...do ..	169.42 700.00 145.38 7,922.30 218.21 737.48 2,615.00	12,507.79
PLACETAS.			294,397.54	Aid to destitute.....	June 10 June 22 June 28 July 6 Aug. 7 Aug. 26	860.00 500.00 46.67 20.00 3,750.00 400.00	5,576.73
Barracks and quarters	May 6 July 6 July 29 Aug. 8 Aug. 26	1,200.00 5,040.00 2,173.50 1,525.60 3,079.75	13,018.85	Total.....			31,434.44
Sanitation	May 6 July 6 July 29 Aug. 26	1,600.00 1,200.00 1,200.00 1,200.00	5,200.00	SANTA CLARA.			
Municipalities	July 6	1,885.00	1,885.00	Barracks and quarters	May 3 May 23 June 8 June 21 July 6 ...do .. Aug. 4 ...do .. Aug. 26	375.00 913.00 4,957.00 5,502.55 5,026.54 18,555.00 441.30 6,155.12 2,127.90	44,053.41
Total.....			19,603.85	Sanitation	May 3 May 4 May 23 June 21 July 6 July 10 Aug. 4 Aug. 26	785.00 25,000.00 1,007.50 1,439.70 1,715.90 4,000.00 1,880.60 1,785.55	37,614.55
REMEDIOS.				Rural police and administration	May 8 July 6 ...do .. Aug. 4 Aug. 26	21,000.00 75.00 21,000.00 75.00 86.93	42,236.93
Sanitation	July 6 July 10 Aug. 7	200.00 6,000.00 1,340.00	7,540.00	Charities and hospitals	June 21 July 3 July 24 Aug. 26	299.85 219.61 283.16 270.65	1,073.27
Charities and hospitals	June 21 July 3 July 24 Aug. 26	180.19 154.66 264.60 324.92	924.37	Miscellaneous	June 21 Aug. 4	262.46 131.70	394.16
Aid to destitute	June 12	161.50	161.50	Civil government.....	June 21		187.50
Total.....			8,625.87	Municipalities	July 6 Aug. 26	2,911.89 2,188.50	5,100.39
SAGUA LA GRANDE.				Aid to destitute	Aug. 4		1,987.80
Barracks and quarters	Aug. 9 Aug. 26	1,014.82 367.00	1,381.82	Total.....			132,647.71
Sanitation	Mar. 18 June 10 July 10 Aug. 7 Aug. 26	10,000.00 135.00 6,500.00 1,340.00 1,450.00	19,425.00				
Rural police and administration	June 28 Aug. 9 Aug. 26	249.00 50.00 55.00	354.00				
Charities and hospitals	June 21 July 3 July 24 Aug. 26 ...do ..	1,093.69 933.91 1,118.06 1,283.00 719.52	5,148.18				
Total.....			25,026.00				
SANCTI SPIRITUS.							
Barracks and quarters	June 26 Aug. 26	93.55 50.00	143.55				

a Estimate does not specify towns.

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
TRINIDAD.				TRINIDAD—cont'd.			
Barracks and quarters	June 26	\$1,582.22		Rural police and administration	June 28	\$418.54	
	June 28	24.00			July 6	100.00	
	July 6	3.00			July 28	50.00	
	July 28	357.52			Aug. 26	82.00	
	Aug. 8	114.00					\$843.87
	Aug. 26	130.00		Charities and hospitals.....	June 21	191.08	
Sanitation	June 26	150.00	\$2,210.74		July 3	163.95	
	July 6	81.00			July 24	208.94	
	July 10	3,000.00			Aug. 26	162.92	
	Aug. 7	1,840.00		Civil government	June 26		726.89
	Aug. 26	2,000.00					100.00
Rural police and administration	June 10	193.33	6,571.00	Total			10,452.50

RECAPITULATION.

Barracks and quarters	\$208,597.38
Sanitation	298,504.12
Rural police and administration	173,435.28
Public works, ports, etc.	32,785.00
Charities and hospitals	68,094.34
Miscellaneous	4,289.26
Civil government	2,287.50
Municipalities	31,306.39
Aid to destitute	13,980.73
Total	823,280.00

EXHIBIT G.

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Río from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF HABANA.				DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.			
Barracks and quarters.	Mar. 31	\$3,253.71		Miscellaneous.....	Mar. 4	\$100.00	
	Apr. 29	1,350.00			May 19	550.00	
	May 26	2,250.00			May 24	250.00	
	Do ..	24.00					\$900.00
	June 23	41.00		Aid to destitute.....	Apr. 3	40.00	
	July 6	1,896.25			Apr. 27	50.00	
	July 31	672.00			June 22	789.28	
	Aug. 28	803.50					879.28
Sanitation	Apr. 29	150.00	\$10,290.46				46,772.98
	May 26	85.00		DISTRICT OF GUANAJAY.			
	July 6	5,169.76		Barracks and quarters.	July 6	96.78	
	July 20	224.36			July 31	798.78	
	July 31	154.50		Sanitation	Apr. 5	3,500.00	
	Aug. 28	935.00			May 18	1,000.00	
Rural police and administration.	May 26	3,259.96	6,718.62		May 26	3,800.00	
	July 6	2,188.32			July 6	3,000.00	
	July 31	11,483.70			July 31	6,150.00	
	Aug. 28	7,226.64			Aug. 28	5,300.00	
Public works, ports, etc.	May 26	600.00	24,158.62				22,750.00
	June 23	240.00		Rural police and administration.	July 31	100.00	
	July 6	1,200.00			Aug. 28	125.00	
	Aug. 28	186.00					225.00
Charities and hospitals.	June 23	200.00	2,226.00	Public works, ports, etc.	May 26	4,375.00	
	July 6	1,400.00			July 6	3,500.00	
			1,600.00				

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Río from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
DISTRICT OF GUANAJAY—continued.				DISTRICT OF PINAR DEL RÍO—cont'd.			
Public works, ports, etc.	July 31 Aug. 28	\$8,900.00 11,650.00	\$28,425.00	Rural police and administration.	May 26 July 6 July 31 Aug. 28	\$635.00 635.00 875.00 860.00	\$3,005.00
Charities and hospitals.	May 18 May 26 July 6 July 31 Aug. 28	1,750.00 1,450.00 772.50 1,237.00 1,303.00		Public works, ports, etc.	Feb. 9 May 18	5,500.00 3,500.00	
			6,512.50	Charities and hospitals.	Mar. 20 Apr. 5 May 18 May 26 July 6 July 21 July 31 Aug. 28	500.00 500.00 550.00 1,296.59 772.22 913.25 946.40 876.04	9,000.00
			58,808.06	Miscellaneous.....	Mar. 20 Apr. 5	1,000.00 1,500.00	
DISTRICT OF PINAR DEL RÍO.							6,354.50
Barracks and quarters.	Mar. 18 Mar. 25 June 19 July 6 July 31 Aug. 8 Aug. 28	5,000.00 6,000.00 3,991.40 202.00 751.60 5,000.00 400.00	21,345.00				2,500.00
							80,024.50
Sanitation	Mar. 20 Apr. 5 May 26 June 10 July 6 July 31 Aug. 28	3,500.00 3,500.00 10,000.00 250.00 6,300.00 9,770.00 4,500.00	37,820.00	ISLE OF PINES.			
				Barracks and quarters.	Mar. 9 Mar. 17	285.27 143.30	428.57

RECAPITULATION.

Barracks and quarters	\$32,959.59
Sanitation	67,288.62
Rural police and administration	27,388.62
Public works, ports, etc	39,651.00
Charities and hospitals	14,467.00
Miscellaneous	3,400.00
Aid to destitute.....	879.28
Total.....	186,034.11

EXHIBIT H.

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Habana from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
GUANABACOA.				HABANA.			
Barracks and quarters.	Aug. 28	.....	\$458.72	Barracks and quarters.	Jan. 31 Mar. 13 Mar. 24 Mar. 25 Mar. 30 Apr. 28 May 3 May 25 June 1 June 5 June 21 June 21 June 22 July 6 July 20 Aug. 1 Aug. 1 Aug. 8 Aug. 16 Aug. 16	\$4,074.00 25,873.10 2,677.30 7,500.00 3,500.00 16,210.00 42,240.00 239.89 204.75 20,013.00 22,280.00 2,070.10 10,000.00 250.00 3,939.00 926.84 10,000.00 1,800.00 800.00 335.23	
Sanitation	Mar. 11 June 5 Aug. 8 Aug. 28	\$1,500.00 2,500.00 3,000.00 3,000.00	10,000.00				
Charities and hospitals.	June 19 July 29 Aug. 23 Aug. 28	2,342.29 504.59 1,201.84 792.66					
			4,841.38				
Municipalities	July 3 Aug. 23 Aug. 28	3,000.00 2,705.57 2,689.96	8,395.47				
Aid to destitute....	Aug. 28	.....	275.23				
Total.....			23,970.80				

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Habana from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.	
HABANA—cont'd.				HABANA—cont'd.				
Barracks and quarters.	Aug. 26	\$12,250.00	\$190,624.09	Charities and hospitals.	Mar. 25	\$16,424.00		
	Aug. 26	1,840.88			Apr. 6	5,416.67		
	Aug. 28	1,600.00			Apr. 10	16,178.12		
Sanitation	Jan. 14	13,000.00		Miscellaneous.....	Apr. 27	600.00	\$251,665.51	
	Jan. 31	60,092.97			Apr. 28	27,559.18		
	Feb. 13	23,442.82			June 1	1,050.00		
	Feb. 18	135.00			June 3	12,383.33		
	Feb. 25	116,207.77			June 5	63,000.00		
	Mar. 6	12,000.00			June 14	13,362.70		
	Mar. 11	58,704.00			June 15	1,713.00		
	Mar. 11	4,033.00			June 19	207.75		
	Mar. 13	83,946.21			July 6	14,415.00		
	Mar. 20	8,000.00			July 7	4,487.30		
	Mar. 25	5,750.00			July 22	90.65		
	Mar. 25	15,850.00			Aug. 2	14,415.00		
	Mar. 31	44,487.21			Aug. 8	300.00		
	Mar. 31	176,774.29			Aug. 28	15,340.25		
	Apr. 6	18,445.69		Civil government.	Mar. 31	4,480.53	7,080.53	
	Apr. 10	5,585.00			June 3	500.00		
	Apr. 28	249,786.75			June 14	200.00		
	May 6	50,000.00			July 6	700.00		
	May 11	10,000.00		Municipalities	Aug. 2	700.00	61,897.71	
	June 1	2,228.00			Aug. 28	500.00		
	June 2	2,750.89			Jan. 31	3,345.72		
	June 3	6,450.00			Mar. 31	2,611.88		
	June 5	210,850.50			Mar. 31	3,445.03		
	June 14	4,975.00			Apr. 25	2,659.66		
	July 6	8,325.00			June 3	13,068.29		
	Aug. 2	8,325.00			June 14	11,042.15		
	Aug. 8	161,200.00			July 6	8,562.49		
	Aug. 28	8,037.00			Aug. 2	8,562.49		
Rural police and administration.	Aug. 28	113,355.00	1,482,737.10		Aug. 28	8,600.00		
	Jan. 31	38,739.83	Aid to destitute ...	Jan. 31	95,962.90	695,725.78		
	Mar. 3	3,742.98		Mar. 11	9,483.65			
	Mar. 3	4,648.63		Mar. 11	1,942.00			
	Mar. 6	61,645.65		Mar. 25	1,840.50			
	Mar. 13	4,001.48		Mar. 30	2,771.30			
	Mar. 31	4,873.61		Mar. 31	17,568.89			
	Mar. 31	4,287.00		Mar. 31	31,708.18			
	Apr. 6	63,898.99		Apr. 22	1,852.19			
	Apr. 25	4,177.78		Apr. 28	5,145.00			
	Apr. 28	4,308.50		May 6	9,483.24			
	May 4	100,123.64		June 1	1,730.44			
	May 22	4,200.00		June 3	109,184.02			
	June 1	198.00		June 5	39,990.01			
	June 5	4,750.00		June 14	116,521.14			
	June 10	500.00		July 3	203,317.35			
	June 19	4,200.00		July 6	42,556.97			
	July 6	4,200.00		Aug. 8	1,750.00			
	Aug. 1	50.00		Aug. 23	1,168.00			
	Aug. 2	4,200.00		Aug. 28	1,750.00			
	Aug. 8	4,800.00		Quarantine	Jan. 31		2,100.00	3,142,775.70
	Aug. 28	4,200.00			Mar. 6		3,000.00	
	Aug. 28	5,700.00			Mar. 10		363.31	
Public works, ports, etc.	Jan. 31	4,929.62			Mar. 24		438.91	
	Mar. 24	6,692.00	Mar. 25		4,000.00			
	Mar. 31	8,750.00	Apr. 10		3,600.00			
	Apr. 28	4,736.00	Apr. 24		1,045.91			
	June 5	985.00	June 3		9,733.88			
	June 22	1,006.00	June 14		7,320.00			
	Aug. 8	6,817.00	July 6		7,365.90			
	Aug. 28	6,565.27	Aug. 2		22,000.00			
Charities and hospitals.	Jan. 31	19,200.00	Aug. 28		30,000.00	80,968.00		
	Feb. 25	4,433.00	June 1	.....	150.00		
	Mar. 6	15,599.56						
	Mar. 11	990.00						
	Mar. 22	4,500.00						
					Total.....			

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Habana from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$191,082.81
Sanitation.....	1,492,737.10
Rural police and administration.....	331,446.09
Public works, ports, etc.....	40,480.89
Charities and hospitals.....	256,506.89
Miscellaneous.....	7,080.53
Civil government.....	61,897.71
Municipalities.....	704,121.25
Aid to destitute.....	81,243.23
Quarantine.....	150.00
Total.....	3,166,746.50

EXHIBIT I.

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
BARACOA.				GUANTANAMO.			
Barracks and quarters.	Aug. 11	\$346.00	\$2,422.21	Barracks and quarters.	Aug. 11	\$1,165.00	\$1,438.20
	Aug. 26	2,076.21			Aug. 28	273.20	
Sanitation.....	Jan. 29	a 3,000.00	20,200.00	Sanitation.....	Jan. 29	a 3,000.00	27,320.00
	Feb. 27	a 5,000.00			Feb. 27	a 5,000.00	
	Mar. 31	a 2,500.00			Mar. 31	a 5,000.00	
	Mar. 31	a 2,500.00			Apr. 15	a 5,000.00	
	Apr. 15	a 2,500.00			June 9	a 3,000.00	
	May 8	a 4,000.00			July 6	a 5,000.00	
	Aug. 11	300.00			Aug. 11	660.00	
	Aug. 26	400.00			Aug. 28	660.00	
Rural police and administration.	Aug. 11	937.00		Rural police and administration.	Aug. 11	3,061.00	5,648.00
	Aug. 26	1,913.00			Aug. 28	2,587.00	
Public works, ports, etc.	Aug. 11	553.00	1,603.34	Public works, ports, etc.	Apr. 15	2,500.00	7,070.00
	Aug. 26	1,050.34			Aug. 11	2,450.00	
Charities and hospitals.	Aug. 11	.....	200.00		Aug. 28	2,120.00
Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 26	186.27	Charities and hospitals.	Aug. 11	1,500.00	3,000.00
Aid to destitute.....	Aug. 11	.....	50.00		Aug. 28	1,500.00
Total.....			27,511.82	Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 28	56.10
				Quarantine.....	Apr. 20	118.52	226.52
					Aug. 28	108.00	
CIEGO DE AVILA.				Total.....			44,758.82
Barracks and quarters.	Mar. 7	2,000.00	5,642.00	HOLGUIN.			
	Mar. 23	1,200.00		Barracks and quarters.	Feb. 27	a 5,000.00	11,542.00
	May 24	1,242.00			July 6	2,000.00	
	July 28	100.00			Aug. 11	1,960.00	
	Aug. 2	1,000.00			Aug. 25	2,582.00	
	Aug. 24	100.00		Sanitation.....	Feb. 27	a 5,000.00	
Sanitation.....	May 24	5,115.00			Mar. 31	a 5,000.00	
	Aug. 8	250.00			Apr. 5	a 5,000.00	
	May 24	1,662.00			Aug. 11	790.00	
Total.....			12,669.00		Aug. 25	1,040.00	
GIBARA.							16,830.00
Sanitation.....	Jan. 29	a 10,000.00	24,500.00	Rural police and administration.	Aug. 11	3,421.00	8,611.00
	Mar. 21	a 5,000.00			Aug. 25	5,190.00	
	Mar. 31	a 2,500.00		Public works, ports, etc.	Aug. 11	820.00	1,820.00
	Apr. 5	a 5,000.00			Aug. 25	1,000.00	
	June 9	a 2,000.00		Charities and hospitals.	Aug. 11	1,410.00	2,220.00
Total.....					Aug. 25	810.00	

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
HOLGUIN—cont'd.				PUERTO PRINCIPE—continued.			
Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 11	\$100.00		Barracks and quar-	May 11	\$5,000.00	
	Aug. 25	100.00		ters.	May 18	1,600.00	
			\$200.00		June 18	3,850.00	
Aid to destitute....	Aug. 25	.....	100.00		July 3	20,555.00	
Total.....			41,323.00		July 29	4,963.20	
MANZANILLO.				Sanitation	Feb. 3	9,000.00	\$47,968.20
Barracks and quar-	Aug. 11	3,704.40			Mar. 5	7,500.00	
ters.	Aug. 28	2,098.00			Mar. 25	5,000.00	
			5,802.40		Apr. 5	2,500.00	
Sanitation	Jan. 29	a 5,000.00			Apr. 28	7,500.00	
	Feb. 27	a 5,000.00			May 18	3,000.00	
	Mar. 31	a 7,500.00			June 22	4,000.00	
	Apr. 15	a 2,500.00			July 3	12,000.00	
	June 9	a 2,000.00			July 29	10,000.00	60,500.00
	Aug. 11	2,900.00		Rural police and	Mar. 5	7,250.00	
	Aug. 28	3,555.00		administration.	Mar. 25	7,498.20	
			28,455.00		Apr. 28	9,300.00	
Rural police and	Aug. 11	2,449.00			May 18	9,500.00	
administration.	Aug. 28	2,329.00			July 3	13,100.00	
			4,778.00		July 29	11,068.00	57,716.20
Public works, ports,	Aug. 11	3,300.00		Public works, ports,	May 18	5,000.00	
etc.	Aug. 28	3,250.00		etc.	June 22	8,000.00	
			7,125.00				13,000.00
Charities and hos-	Aug. 11	225.00		Charities and hos-	Feb. 27	.....	3,000.00
pitals.	Aug. 28	225.00		pitals.			
			450.00	Miscellaneous.....	May 11	.....	209.45
Aid to destitute....	Aug. 11	25.00		Aid to destitute....	Apr. 28	30.00	
	Aug. 28	50.00			May 18	100.00	
			75.00		July 29	1,400.00	
Quarantine	Aug. 11	250.00					1,530.00
	Aug. 28	250.00					
			500.00	Total.....			183,923.85
Total.....			47,185.40	SAN LUIS.			
MAYARI.				Barracks and quar-	Aug. 11	677.00	
Barracks and quar-	Aug. 11	850.00		ters.	Aug. 28	1,306.00	
ters.	Aug. 28	300.00					1,983.00
			1,150.00	Sanitation	Mar. 31	a 2,500.00	
Sanitation	Mar. 31	a 2,500.00			Apr. 5	a 2,500.00	
	Apr. 5	a 2,500.00			Aug. 11	400.00	
	Aug. 11	300.00			Aug. 28	950.00	6,350.00
	Aug. 28	300.00					
			5,600.00	Rural police and	Aug. 11	2,276.00	
Rural police and	Aug. 11	550.00		administration.	Aug. 28	3,400.00	
administration.	Aug. 28	550.00					5,676.00
			1,100.00	Public works, ports,	Aug. 11	.....	1,500.00
Public works, ports,	Aug. 11	330.00		etc.			
etc.	Aug. 28	330.00		Charities and hos-	Aug. 28	.....	75.00
			660.00	pitals.			
Charities and hos-	Aug. 11	150.00		Aid to destitute....	Aug. 1	.....	150.00
pitals.	Aug. 28	150.00					
			300.00	Total.....			15,734.00
Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 11	50.00		SANTIAGO.			
	Aug. 28	50.00		Barracks and quar-	Feb. 27	a 24,396.16	
			100.00	ters.	Mar. 31	a 5,000.00	
Aid to destitute....	Aug. 11	50.00			Apr. 15	a 6,000.00	
	Aug. 28	50.00			June 9	a 4,000.00	
			100.00		June 23	a 6,500.00	
Total.....			9,010.00		July 6	a 6,000.00	
NUEVITAS.					Aug. 11	10,316.00	
Sanitation	May 18	1,000.00			Aug. 28	8,248.00	70,460.16
	July 3	3,000.00		Sanitation	Jan. 29	a 25,000.00	
			4,000.00		Feb. 27	a 10,000.00	
Public works, ports,	May 18	.....	2,700.00		Mar. 31	a 20,678.00	
etc.					Apr. 15	a 15,000.00	
Total.....			6,700.00		June 9	a 3,000.00	
PUERTO PRINCIPE.					July 6	a 10,000.00	
Barracks and quar-	Feb. 27	5,000.00			Aug. 11	14,550.00	
ters.	Mar. 5	7,000.00		Rural police and	Aug. 28	15,000.00	113,228.00
				administration.	Feb. 27	a 17,103.84	
					Mar. 31	a 12,447.00	

a Estimates do not specify exact amounts for different towns.

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
SANTIAGO—cont'd.				SANTIAGO—cont'd.			
Rural police and administration.	Apr. 5	a \$17,602.00		Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 11	\$650.00	
	May 8	a 18,980.00			Aug. 28	800.00	
	June 9	a 14, 170.00					\$25, 850.00
	June 23	a 19,980.00		Civil government..	Jan. 29	a 10,000.00	
	July 6	a 15,295.00			Feb. 27	a 12,000.00	
	Aug. 11	5,990.00			Apr. 5	a 4, 195.80	
	Aug. 28	9, 428.00			May 8	a 26,934.48	
			\$130,995.84		June 9	a 14, 240.00	
Public works, ports, etc.	Jan. 29	a 25,000.00		Municipalities	Mar. 31	a 11, 875.00	
	Apr. 5	a 2,535.66			Apr. 5	a 6, 166.54	
	May 8	a 4, 116.66			May 8	a 10, 427.32	
	June 9	a 13, 140.00			June 9	a 13,000.00	
	July 6	a 40,800.00			July 6	a 11,300.00	
	Aug. 11	27,630.00					52,768.86
	Aug. 28	28,030.00					
			141,252.32	Aid to destitute....	June 9	a 200.00	
Charities and hos- pitals.	Mar. 31	a 5,000.00			July 6	a 200.00	
	Apr. 5	a 5,000.00			Aug. 11	3,791.24	
	May 8	a 7,250.00			Aug. 28	1,200.00	
	June 9	a 7,250.00					5,391.24
	July 6	a 11,050.00		Quarantine	June 23	a 200.00	
	Aug. 11	5,765.00			Aug. 11	250.00	
	Aug. 28	9,415.00			Aug. 28	300.00	
			50,730.00				750.00
Miscellaneous.....	May 23	a 24,000.00		Total.....			658,796.70
	June 23	a 200.00					
	July 6	a 200.00					

a Estimates do not specify exact amounts for different towns.

RECAPITULATION.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$148,408.17
Sanitation	314,010.00
Rural police and administration	217,375.04
Public works, ports, etc.	176,730.66
Charities and hospitals	59,975.00
Miscellaneous.....	26,601.82
Civil government.....	67,370.28
Municipalities	52,768.86
Aid to destitute.....	7,396.24
Quarantine	1,476.52
Total.....	1,072,112.59

EXHIBIT J.

Allotments made and charged to the Division of Cuba.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.
HEADQUARTERS EXPENSES.			
Rural police and administration:			
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters	Feb. 2	\$2,780.29	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks	Feb. 14	217.15	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters	Feb. 20	485.60	
Do.....	Feb. 28	3,803.35	
Do.....	Mar. 1	151.00	
Do.....	.....do.....	13.76	
Do.....	Mar. 25	150.00	
Do.....	Mar. 29	220.19	
Do.....	Mar. 30	3,501.12	
Do.....	Mar. 31	256.25	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	Apr. 7	191.75	
Do.....	.....do.....	267.40	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters	Apr. 8	22.50	
Do.....	Apr. 20	77.50	
Do.....	Apr. 27	1,950.76	
Do.....	Apr. 29	3,615.01	
Do.....	May 2	457.75	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office treasurer of island.....	May 8	1,322.66	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters	May 9	9.66	

Allotments made and charged to the Division of Cuba—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.
HEADQUARTERS EXPENSES—continued.			
Rural police and administration—Continued.			
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	May 18	\$7.15	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	May 29	3,685.87	
Do.....	June 3	419.25	
Do.....	June 14	39.88	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	June 17	1,198.94	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks.....	June 28	61.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	June 29	3,663.89	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks.....	do	45.00	
Do.....	July 5	15.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	do	458.25	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office treasurer of island.....	July 7	12,480.33	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks.....	July 11	40.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	July 12	1,000.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	July 13	5,298.34	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	July 11	1,629.16	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks.....	July 21	45.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	do	5,147.58	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	July 26	25.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office treasurer of island.....	Aug. 1	23,105.33	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	do	300.00	
Do.....	Aug. 8	6,094.24	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	Aug. 12	9,500.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office treasurer of island.....	Aug. 28	2,840.33	
			\$96,593.24
Miscellaneous:			
Accounts not estimated for.....	Mar. 20	101.22	
Do.....	Apr. 4	147.20	
Do.....	May 18	64.95	
Do.....	June 23	5,000.00	
Reimbursement United States Government Printing Office.....	Aug. 7	2,523.71	
Advertising in Official Gazette.....	Aug. 10	7,634.56	
			15,471.64
Aid to destitute:			
Cuban rations.....	May 18	7,888.74	
Do.....	May 29	18,806.00	
Do.....	June 3	15,628.32	
Do.....	June 22	8,951.06	
Do.....	July 3	12.00	
Do.....	July 11	9,922.79	
Do.....	July 12	125.00	
Do.....	July 17	102.51	
Do.....	July 20	909.39	
Medical supplies.....	do	660.00	
Do.....	do	30,000.00	
Cuban rations.....	July 27	85.20	
Do.....	July 29	1,270.34	
Medical supplies.....	Aug. 1	25,000.00	
Do.....	Aug. 4	12,000.00	
Cuban rations.....	do	71.00	
Medical supplies.....	Aug. 16	30,000.00	
			161,431.35
Total.....			273,496.23
REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, PORT EXPENSES, ETC., AT HABANA.			
Barracks and quarters:			
Repairs to Proteonia militar.....	Mar. 3	926.00	
Do.....	Mar. 15	3,420.50	
Repairs to other public buildings.....	Mar. 18	5,000.00	
Repairs to Proteonia militar.....	Apr. 10	383.90	
Do.....	Apr. 18	217.25	
Repairs to other public buildings.....	Apr. 21	50,000.00	
Repairs to Proteonia militar.....	May 4	3,500.00	
Do.....	May 16	2,568.50	
Do.....	June 2	500.00	
Repairs to other public buildings.....	do	2,119.00	
Do.....	June 30	50,000.00	
Addition office treasurer of island.....	do	1,800.00	
Repairs to building of captain of port.....	Aug. 23	13,792.46	
			134,227.61
Sanitation:			
Military hospital No. 2.....	Mar. 29	450.00	
Do.....	June 28	28.00	
Addition office treasurer of island.....	July 29	1,100.00	
Naval station.....	Aug. 5	1,000.00	
			2,578.00
Public works:			
Printing, stationery, and salaries, captain of port.....	Jan. 31	2,083.84	
Do.....	Feb. 1	2,935.29	

Allotments made and charged to the Division of Cuba—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.
REPAIRS TO BUIDINGS, PORT EXPENSES, ETC., AT HABANA—continued.			
Public works—Continued,			
Printing, stationery, and salaries, captain of port.....	Mar. 13	\$2,654.74	
Launch for custom-house.....	May 2	4,355.90	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, captain of port.....	do	2,084.66	
Do.....	June 1	2,105.87	
Do.....	June 30	2,227.69	
Do.....	July 27	2,270.42	
Do.....	Aug. 25	2,610.79	
			\$23,329.20
Charities and hospitals:			
Supplies for insane asylum.....	Jan. 28	3,403.16	
Repairs to military hospital No. 1.....	Feb. 6	161.20	
Supplies for insane asylum.....	Feb. 9	681.42	
Repairs to military hospital No. 1.....	Mar. 31	50,000.00	
Do.....	May 18	52,156.78	
Supplies for insane asylum.....	June 3	2,103.00	
Repairs to military hospital No. 1.....	Aug. 26	44,675.08	
Do.....	Aug. 29	22,800.00	
			175,980.64
Miscellaneous.....			
Attorney for quartermaster's department.....	May 5	300.00	
Do.....	do	500.00	
Do.....	Aug. 10	200.00	
			1,000.00
Civil government: Building for supreme court.....	July 22		60,000.00
Quarantine:			
Expenses quarantine service.....	Apr. 10	12,500.00	
Do.....	June 6	12,500.00	
Do.....	June 23	12,500.00	
Do.....	Aug. 16	15,000.00	
Do.....	Aug. 24	12,500.00	
			65,000.00
Total.....			462,115.45
CUBAN LIBERATING ARMY.			
Rural police and administration:			
Printing muster rolls.....	Mar. 17	98.00	
Salaries clerks preparing rolls.....	Apr. 25	262.50	
Do.....	May 1	367.50	
Do.....	May 12	735.00	
Do.....	May 20	390.00	
Do.....	May 26	250.00	
			2,103.00
Miscellaneous—			
Insurance on fund.....	May 2	3,000.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	May 16	18,912.69	
Expenses distributing fund.....	May 22	4,500.00	
Expenses of General Gomez in disbanding army.....	May 24	10,000.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	May 29	89.39	
Rent of building for clerks on muster rolls.....	June 10	109.33	
Expenses distributing fund.....	June 17	72.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	do	2,449.00	
Expenses distributing fund.....	June 23	250.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	June 26	11,152.41	
Expenses distributing fund.....	June 28	3,000.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	June 30	4,278.16	
Expenses distributing fund.....	July 5	48.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	do	620.51	
Expenses distributing fund.....	July 8	227.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	do	110.67	
Expenses distributing fund.....	do	707.00	
Do.....	July 17	8,312.50	
Do.....	July 24	370.00	
Expense handling Cuban arms.....	July 25	725.00	
Expenses distributing fund.....	Aug. 28	2,095.13	
			71,028.79
Total.....			73,131.79
SIGNAL CORPS.			
Rural police and administration:			
Salaries and construction.....	Feb. 1	11,959.04	
Do.....	Mar. 11	7,500.00	
Do.....	Apr. 13	22,363.33	
Do.....	May 29	14,100.00	
Do.....	July 3	11,309.05	
Do.....	July 22	11,309.03	
Do.....	July 24	21,868.07	
Do.....	Aug. 25	16,767.30	
			117,175.82

Allotments made and charged to the Division of Cuba—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.
LOAN TO JUCARO AND SAN FERNANDO R. R.			
Public works:			
Supplies and operating expenses.....	Feb. 3	\$1,000.00	
Do.....	Feb. 20	603.84	
Do.....	Mar. 14	5,000.00	
Do.....	Apr. 20	101.29	
Do.....	May 24	2,000.00	
			\$8,705.13

SUMMARY.

Barracks and quarters	\$134,227.61
Sanitation	2,578.00
Rural police and administration.....	215,872.06
Public works	32,034.33
Charities and hospitals	175,980.64
Miscellaneous.....	87,500.43
Civil government.....	60,000.00
Aid to destitute.....	161,431.35
Quarantine	65,000.00
Total.....	934,624.42

RECAPITULATION.

Headquarters:	
Printing, stationery, and salaries of clerks	\$40,585.22
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office of auditor of the island	15,836.22
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office of treasurer of the island.....	39,748.65
Reimbursement of traveling expenses of clerks	423.15
Advertising civil official business, Gaceta de la Habana	7,634.56
Reimbursement to United States Government Printing Office.....	2,523.71
Accounts not estimated for (miscellaneous)	5,313.37
Reimbursement to United States for subsistence stores purchased to complete incom- plete Cuban rations.....	63,771.35
Medical supplies for indigent and sick Cubans.....	97,660.00
	273,496.23
Habana:	
Repairs to building of captain of the port.....	13,792.46
Addition to office of the treasurer of the island.....	2,900.00
Repairs to other public buildings.....	107,119.00
Repairs to Pirotecnia militar (arsenal)	11,516.15
Sanitation of naval station	1,000.00
Sanitation of military hospital No.2.....	478.00
Printing, stationery, and salaries, captain of the port.....	18,973.30
Launch for custom-house.....	4,355.90
Repairs to military hospital No.1.....	169,793.06
Supplies for the insane asylum	6,187.58
Attorney for the quartermaster's department	1,000.00
Building for use of the supreme court.....	60,000.00
Expenses of quarantine service.....	65,000.00
	462,115.45
Cuban liberating army:	
Supplies furnished Cuban army on accounts approved by General Gomez	37,612.83
Expense distributing fund.....	19,581.63
Expended by General Gomez in disbanding army	10,000.00
Rent of building for use of clerks in preparing muster rolls.....	109.33
Expense of handling arms turned into Pirotecnia militar	725.00
Salaries of clerks preparing muster rolls	2,005.00
Printing of muster rolls.....	98.00
Insurance premium on fund in transit from New York	3,000.00
	73,131.79
Signal Corps: Salaries and construction.....	117,175.82
Jucaro and San Fernando R. R.: Supplies and operating expenses (loan)	8,705.13
Grand total	934,624.42

EXHIBIT K.

Statement of deficits of the different departments from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

Departments.	Date.	Amount.	Total.
Postal department: Reimbursing United States Postal Department.....	June 29	.....	\$80,000.00
Puerto Principe: Expenses department civil	June 14	23,295.79	29,295.79
Do	July 23	6,000.00	
District of Pinar del Rio: Maintenance of schools for January, February, and March.....	June 15	.....	8,874.43
Province of Habana: Assisting 24 districts, Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1899	do	.....	47,693.20
Province of Matanzas: Assisting 24 districts	Mar. 24	.....	65,000.00
Province of Santa Clara: Assisting 28 districts	May 12	.....	63,733.44
Habana: Deficit city council	Mar. 10	48,521.08	98,709.28
Do	Mar. 25	11,054.53	
Do	May 1	16,356.03	
Deficit expenses Regla.....	May 3	2,500.00	
Deficit city council	May 16	17,000.00	
Municipality Santa Maria del Rosario.....	July 29	1,413.00	
Deficit expenses Regla.....	Aug. 28	696.64	
Do	do	1,168.00	
Guanabacoa: Indebtedness of, from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1899.....	Apr. 25	6,519.46	
Deficit expenses	May 19	7,286.55	
Do	July 29	3,484.61	17,290.62
Total municipalities.....			<u>a 330,596.76</u>
Aggregate			<u>410,596.76</u>

a In addition to this amount (~~\$330,596.76~~), the sum of \$350,000 was given to and disbursed by "finance department" to cover deficits existing in municipalities.

EXHIBIT L.

Recapitulation of allotments made from the resources of the island of Cuba from January 1, 1899, to August 31, 1899.

To whom made.	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural police and administration.	Public works.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscellaneous.
Division of Cuba.....	\$134,227.61	\$2,578.00	\$215,872.06	\$32,034.33	\$175,980.64	\$87,500.43
Finance department.....					2,000.00	
Postal department.....			99,880.00			
Department Matanzas and Santa Clara.....	208,597.38	293,504.12	173,435.28	32,785.00	68,094.34	4,289.26
Department provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio.	32,959.59	67,288.62	27,388.62	39,651.00	14,467.00	3,400.00
Department of Habana.....	191,082.81	1,492,737.10	331,446.09	40,480.89	256,506.89	7,080.53
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.....	148,408.17	314,010.00	217,375.04	176,730.66	59,975.00	26,601.82
Deficits						
Grand total	715,275.56	2,170,117.84	1,165,397.09	321,681.88	477,023.87	128,872.04

To whom made.	Civil government.	Municipalities.	Aid to destitute.	Quarantine.	Postal department.	Total.
Division of Cuba.....	\$60,000.00		\$161,431.35	\$65,000.00		\$934,624.42
Finance department.....	731,231.18	\$350,000.00				1,083,231.18
Postal department.....						99,880.00
Department Matanzas and Santa Clara.....	2,287.50	31,306.39	13,980.73			828,280.00
Department provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio.			879.28			186,034.11
Department of Habana.....	61,897.71	704,121.25	81,243.23	150.00		3,166,746.50
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.....	67,370.28	52,768.86	7,396.24	1,476.52		1,072,112.59
Deficits		330,596.76			\$80,000.00	410,596.76
Grand total	922,786.67	1,468,793.26	264,930.83	66,626.52	80,000.00	7,781,505.56

EXHIBIT M.

Statement of earnings and expenses of Jucaro and San Fernando Railroad, January 1 to August 31, 1899.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Expenditures.	Amount.
January ...	Earnings during month.	\$1,700.00	January ..	Salaries and operation....	\$1,971.10
	Deficit	271.10			
		1,971.10			1,971.10
February ..	Earnings during month...	1,745.15	February .	Deficit month of January, brought forward.	271.10
	Loan from customs funds..	1,603.84		Salaries and operation....	1,990.09
				Material	603.84
				Balance to be carried forward.	483.96
		3,348.99			3,348.99
March	Balance month of February, brought forward.	483.96	March....	Salaries and operation....	3,204.95
	Earnings during month....	1,852.53		Balance to be carried forward.	1,631.54
	Loan from customs funds ..	2,500.00			4,836.49
		4,836.49			
April	Balance month of March, brought forward.	1,631.54	April	Salaries and operation....	4,927.00
	Earnings during month...	2,165.82		Material	101.29
	Loan from customs funds..	2,601.29		Balance to be carried forward.	1,370.36
		6,398.65			6,398.65
May	Balance month of April, brought forward.	1,370.36	May	Salaries and operation....	4,171.66
	Earnings during month....	1,821.46			4,171.66
	Deficit	979.84			
		4,171.66			
June	Earnings during month...	2,110.17	June.....	Deficit month of May, brought forward.	979.84
	Loan from customs funds..	2,000.00		Salaries and operation....	4,244.21
	Part payment, sales of scrap rails.	1,000.00			5,224.05
	Deficit	113.88			
		5,224.05			
July	Earnings during month....	3,725.94	July	Deficit month of June, brought forward.	113.88
				Salaries and operation....	3,291.02
				Balance to be carried forward.	321.04
		3,725.94			3,725.94
August ...	Balance month of July, brought forward.	321.04	August ...	Salaries and operation....	2,896.82
	Earnings during month....	1,776. ⁶²		Outstanding bills as per statement rendered.	5,008.49
	Deficit	5,807.65			7,905.31
		7,905.31			

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Earnings of road <i>a</i>	\$16,897.69	Operating expenses	\$26,696.85
Sale of material	1,000.00	Material purchased	705.13
Loan from state <i>a</i>	8,705.13	Outstanding bills as per statement....	5,008.49
Deficit August 31, 1899.....	5,807.65		
	32,410.47		32,410.47

a Earnings of road do not include service rendered to the state, which on August 31, 1899, amounted to \$3,770.67, leaving an actual balance due the state on account of loan August 31, \$4,934.46. Add to this amount the outstanding bills, \$5,008.49, and product will show total liability of road on August 31, 1899, \$9,943.95, against which may be shown as asset a pending sale of scrap rails amounting to \$5,248. Thus the total indebtedness of this 40-mile road is \$4,695.95.

EXHIBIT N.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the Province of Habana for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylums.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
City of Habana.....	244,828	.....	\$485,666.17	\$364,705.66	\$810,941.76	United States.	United States.	1,026	\$80,919.66
Ceiba del Agua.....	2,313	\$52.18	752.66	989.12	4,362.01	None.....	None.....	11	354.00
Tapaste.....	820	.....	63.27	935.33	2,057.45	None.....	None.....	.....	.....
San José de las Lajas.....	5,623	328.78	1,559.93	1,753.42	3,313.35	29 beds.....	40 inmates.....	10	264.00
Gibacoa.....	2,160	.....	191.54	545.00	1,244.68	None.....	None.....	6	200.00
San Antonio de Rio Blanco.....	1,624	.....	.....	589.27	3,828.50	None.....	None.....	2	50.00
Alquízar.....	7,000	.....	3,456.57	2,890.20	8,988.70	15 beds.....	None.....	18	738.00
Managua.....	3,500	.....	173.64	1,447.44	3,067.84	None.....	None.....	2	68.00
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	3,000	36	87.50	814.00	(June) 55.57	None.....	None.....	8	336.40
Guara.....	11,066	761.32	149.37	989.95	2,141.82	None.....	None.....	9	309.00
Regla.....	11,066	.....	16,159.93	9,746.14	25,699.71	None.....	None.....	6	210.00
San Felipe.....	2,500	.....	241.12	794.37	2,046.30	39 Red Cross.....	None.....	11	382.00
El Cano.....	4,500	.....	.....	1,469.20	6,082.20	None.....	None.....	14	685.00
La Salud.....	2,082	14.05	1,553.00	1,746.94	2,076.54	None.....	None.....	10	320.00
Aguacate.....	2,500	.....	1,586.54	1,172.17	4,988.94	None.....	30 Red Cross.....	11	414.00
Bauta.....	5,000	13.99	777.73	.....	744.00	None.....	None.....	.....	.....
Catalina.....	4,000	2.71	100.12	1,037.08	2,434.96	None.....	30 Red Cross.....	9	322.00
Nueva Paz.....	8,321	.....	1,558.30	2,099.78	5,654.26	30 beds.....	None.....	31	1,090.00
Batabanó.....	5,600	297.60	4,512.54	157.17	4,669.71	Two.....	None.....	20	660.00
San Nicolás.....	5,021	.....	867.15	1,355.95	4,730.22	None.....	53 Red Cross.....	22	806.00
Madriga.....	6,000	64.85	2,018.98	1,628.03	5,070.61	None.....	50 Red Cross.....	16	627.00
Vereda Nueva.....	1,800	.....	.....	419.61	2,385.42	None.....	None.....	6	170.00
Santa María del Rosario.....	4,210	374.45	757.34	2,233.33	2,990.67	None.....	73 inmates.....	2	80.00
Guantanamo.....	16,800	812.60	18,571.10	14,379.74	25,998.30	60 beds.....	None.....	16	675.00
Guines.....	10,042	196.16	9,647.68	5,091.51	19,269.82	64 beds.....	92 inmates.....	50	1,705.00
San Antonio de los Baños.....	17,000	491.19	7,161.30	3,804.53	11,068.76	20 beds.....	None.....	32	1,220.00
Melena del Sur.....	3,000	.....	420.00	.....	243.33	None.....	None.....	15	580.00
Marianao.....	12,000	269.45	24,064.64	1,563.35	23,829.35	40 beds.....	None.....	31	1,034.00
Jaruco.....	.....	38.10	839.05	2,320.01	5,795.08	25 beds.....	51 Red Cross.....	18	700.00

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the Province of Habana for the six months ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Municipality.	Average prisoners.	Number destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef, per pound.		Cost of flour, per pound.		School attendance.		Condition of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaldes.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.		
City of Habana.....	406	United States distribution.	Cents. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cents. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,833	4,193			Fair....	The hospitals and orphan asylums are under the direction of the United States authorities. Municipal board proposes schools for 15,000 scholars. Outside of public works and hospitals the projected budget will have a deficiency of \$800,000 between expenses and receipts.
Ceiba del Agua.....	None.	None.			8	91			Fair....	The district is composed of farms devoted to smaller cultivation. In a short time 205 farms will contribute to taxes, as well as taxes on town property; some industry and commerce, but on a small scale.
Tapaste.....	None.	None.			0	0			Bad....	The income is small, owing to the total destruction of country property, and such farms as are cultivated come within the decree of Mar. 25, 1899.
San José de las Lajas.....	None.	None.	35	25	6	105	119		Bad....	District composed of 147 small farms. One sugar estate working. Land is sold at \$100 to \$200 per "caballeria," its real value being \$1,000 for first class.
Gibacoa.....	None.	872	25	25	5	0	0			Municipality not fully organized. Schools to be put into operation Sept. 1. City physician appointed to attend to poor and vaccination.
San Antonio de Rio Blanco..	None.	None.				0	0			This municipality is in such a deplorable condition that it has been annexed to that of Santa Cruz del Norte.
Alquízar.....	None.	206	22	27	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	109	137	Fair....	The district is very fertile, and tobacco is largely grown. In a short time it should become self-supporting.
Managua.....	None.	589	28	27	10	5	38	62	Fair....	This municipality was reorganized on June 22, so is not yet in working order. Had a population of 6,000 before the war.
San Antonio de las Vegas....	None.	898	30	25	5	4	30	107	Bad....	Land rich and fertile, many small farms being cultivated; pastures for raising cattle and plantations commencing work.
Guara.....	None.	None.					55	76	Fair....	Arrangements being made for an orphan asylum. The district is improving in cultivation and will continue to do so.
Regla.....	None.	1,732					270	518	Fair....	Situated across the bay from Habana, of some commercial importance, and is improving rapidly. Its principal want seems to be an adequate water supply, which will be remedied.
San Felipe.....	None.	None.					61	101	Fair....	There is no farming community connected with it. A great change for the better is noted since Jan. 1, 1899.
El Cano.....	None.	2,246					0	224	Fair....	Farms being cultivated, the greater part in corn and other food products, including sugar cane. Other lands are being prepared for tobacco.
La Salud.....	None.	None.	40	30	10	5	307	177	Bad....	The condition of this municipality is satisfactory, its former wealth being reconstructed rapidly.
Aguacate.....	None.	649	30	25	6	5	57	57	Fair....	No special report from this district in regard to improvements. The major part of the farms are abandoned. Many are now commencing to be put in cultivation by the owners. Large sugar centrals near town. Prospects of improvement good.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the Province of Habana for the six months ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Municipality.	Average pris- oners.	Number desstitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef, per pound.		Cost of flour, per pound.		School at- tendance.		Condi- tion of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaides.
			Janu- ary.	June.	Janu- ary.	June.	Janu- ary.	June.		
Bauta.....	None.	None.	Cents. 40	Cents. 30	Cents. 10	Cents. 6	20	33	Bad	68 farms in working condition. District improving slowly. Sept. 1, 1899, four schools to be opened. Fine sugar lands. Financial condition bettered notably since January. Harmony prevails among the various elements. Poverty has notably diminished. Last year's deaths, 566. This, six months, 62. 250 families are at work preparing a crop of smaller products. June 1, 20 farms under cultivation and 20 head of cattle, 106 caballerias now worked, and 365 head of oxen. The lands of this municipality represent a taxable income of \$236,000, but all are abandoned. Even those which were completely ruined are in an unproductive state. This being the southern seaport for Habana and connected thereto by rail, will improve, though at present conditions are not good.
Catalina	None.	3,834	25	25	8	6	21	85	Good ...	
Nueva Paz.....	None.	6,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	278	Fair	200 caballerias of land out of 2,383 under cultivation. Improvement very slow. One year's work with necessary elements would reestablish wealth of community. Crimes are unknown. Deaths in December, 1898, were 38; in June, 1899, were 7. The economic conditions improve visibly. There is a notable increase of industrial licenses, more activity in business, and a slow but sure return of former credit. This is one of the poorest localities in the province, but is slowly improving.
Batabanó	One.	1,810	25	25	7	7	75	313	Fair	
San Nicolás.....	None.	1,308	27	28	5½	3½	89	108	Poor.....	There are no large sugar estates. All cultivation is on a small scale, and for want of means this is not going on. The estimated expenses are \$140,000, and the present income only \$60,000. It is believed that there will not be for some time a change in the economic situation of this municipality, owing to the slow manner in which the country districts are being reconstructed. Great improvement in sanitation, the death rate having been lowered 75 per cent since March. This place is the center of a very rich agricultural locality, being irrigated and prolific in small vegetables and is rapidly improving.
Madrugá	None.	7,839	37½	22½	7	7	0	60	Fair	
Vereda Nueva.....	None.	2,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	46	Poor.....	This municipality, which suffered much by reconcentration, is at present under way to a rapid reconstruction in every respect. The rural portion is rehabilitating its small farms and greatly increasing cultivation. And in the town trade is also increasing. It is the center of a large tobacco-producing locality.
Santa María del Rosario.....	None.	4,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	86	Fair	
Guanabacoa	None.	24,289	35	30	5	4	580	580	Fair	This municipality, which suffered much by reconcentration, is at present under way to a rapid reconstruction in every respect. The rural portion is rehabilitating its small farms and greatly increasing cultivation. And in the town trade is also increasing. It is the center of a large tobacco-producing locality.
Güines.....	17	None.	25	30	5	7	245	297	Fair	
San Antonio de los Baños.....	18	5,000	27½	22½	7	6	454	428	Fair	

Melena del Sur.....	None.	564	.....	.....	.....	72	84	Fair.....	Municipality left in an impoverished condition by the war. Many farms are now being reconstructed; the number, 160 large and small; over 1,000 head of cattle. Sugar plantation "Mercedita" is in operation. Employs 300 men.
Marianao.....	14	1,683	20	20	4	132	158	Good....	Situated not far from Habana, and to some extent a place of suburban residence. The camp of United States troops in the vicinity and the headquarters of the Department of Habana and Pinar del Rio. The public services are fairly attended to. Public lighting, hygiene, police, disinfection, street cleaning, charity, and public works.
Jaraco.....	18	744	30	30	10	48	140	Fair.....	No remarks in regard to the agricultural condition of the municipality.

EXHIBIT O.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the province of Matanzas for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylums.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
Méndez Capote.....	3,568	\$3.50	\$1,179.15	\$331.65	\$2,113.37	None.....	None.....	2	\$50.00
Máximo Gómez.....	.....	151.12	3,458.85	3,106.74	5,899.65	None.....	None.....	3	96.00
Carlos Rojas.....	4,200	.42	2,565.13	2,402.28	4,968.41	None.....	None.....	4	125.00
Perico.....	4,163	6.50	3,306.56	767.90	3,467.28	None.....	None.....	6	155.00
Union de Reyes.....	6,400	90.66	3,950.64	3,231.57	7,257.87	None.....	None.....	5	154.10
Jaguay Grande.....	5,000	.....	2,104.21	5,813.66	6,054.72	None.....	None.....	11	880.00
Martí.....	12,000	182.50	3,737.47	5,664.37	.....	None.....	None.....	7	260.00
Sabanilla del Encomendador.....	6,508	27.65	869.78	1,763.20	2,657.60	None.....	None.....	4	170.00
Alacranes.....	7,107	422.46	4,910.12	6,163.57	11,523.17	None.....	None.....	10	405.00
Roque.....	5,654	29.97	2,292.08	520.79	5,995.80	None.....	None.....	5	157.00
Cabezas.....	6,000	.....	402.15	5,249.62	5,562.27	None.....	None.....	10	290.00
Macagua.....	5,218	183.50	1,591.19	1,033.81	2,423.87	None.....	None.....	9	275.00
Jovellanos.....	8,072	47.70	7,379.16	876.82	7,481.65	31 beds.....	8 inmates.....	14	424.00
Arcos de Canasí.....	2,111	.....	7,289.16	2,606.36	3,046.21	None.....	None.....	9	988.90
Macuriges.....	12,000	25.44	6,906.16	1,982.84	9,848.17	None.....	None.....	17	588.00
Cuevitas.....	5,400	466.25	2,837.78	1,940.18	5,413.74	None.....	None.....	5	174.00

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the province of Matanzas for the six months ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Municipality.	Average prison-ers.	Number des-titute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School attendance.		Condi-tion of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaldes.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.		
Méndez Capote.....	None.	1,534	Cents. 30	30	Cents. 5	4	0	21	Fair	During the past six months, in spite of monetary scarcity and want of oxen and agricultural implements among the poor farmers, something more was done than expected. The number of persons receiving rations has decreased considerably in the last month, because many are going to work in agriculture and are not so needy. No report of alcalde in regard to economic condition of the municipality. One plantation of 106 caballerías in operation, one of 88 caballerías about to be reerected; also some small farms and colonies footing up about 600 caballerías in process of construction. The sanitary condition of the district is good. There is no doubt that under a progressive administration the district will prosper in a high degree. The condition of this municipality is highly satisfactory, since all owners of land have commenced agricultural work with great vim although on a small scale. Two sugar estates have made large plantings, also colonists. Small farms are continuing to be established over the whole district. Condition of health better than for years. Municipal autonomy is daily becoming more necessary, giving municipalities more sphere of action. Agricultural interests need an impulse in order to reach greater proportions as early as possible and thereby obtain the prompt reconstruction of the country. A great deal of sugar cane is produced in the district and there are railroad facilities for the industry. Vegetables and charcoal are produced in large quantities and sent by rail to Habana and Matanzas. The district is improving. Public order is assured. Two sugar centrals grinding cane from their own land and that of colonists. The reconstruction of many pieces of property has begun, and though work is slow they will be reconstructed at no late date, and the district will recover its lost prosperity. Reconstruction is progressing, commencing by the farms of small cultivation and extending slowly to the larger ones. Hopes that within two years a normal condition will have been reached.
Máximo Gomez	None.	1,675	20	25	5	7	124	124	Good ...	
Carlos Rojas.....	None.	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	131	Good....
Perico	None.	1,000	35	30	10	7	64	213	Good ...	
Union de Reyes.....	None.	2,424	25	30	5	3½	75	102	Good ...	
Jagüey Grande.....	None.	2,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	132	Bad
Martí.....	None.	6,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	143	Good ...
Sabanilla del Encomendador	None.	1,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	225	Fair
Alacranes	46	2,627	30	25	7	5	167	204	Fair	
Roque.....	None.	1,684	30	25	10	7	33	107	Fair	
Cabezas.....	None.	3,260	20	25	5	5	91	188	Fair	

Macagua	None.	2,388	32½	27½	4	4	49	205	<p>One hundred and twenty-three caballerías have been placed under cultivation in sugar and vegetables, the greater part of which has been worked by hand, because of the scarcity of oxen. A real desire is noticed for reconstruction. Industry and trade have prospered notably. The breeding of hogs and poultry increases considerably.</p> <p>There is a great deal of confidence, and normality is established solidly and progressively. Reconstruction is slow but steady. The want of work animals reverts more rapid improvement. Much improvement in the hygiene, and the sanitary state is good. Mortality has decreased.</p> <p>The condition of the soil is good and can be improved, particularly in the southern part, where irrigation is obtained from the mountain ranges running east to west, forming valleys of luxuriant vegetation. The farms are especially fructiferous in horticulture, but this cultivation, unfortunately, is carried on in a small scale. The greater development of agriculture is necessary for the rehabilitation of the district.</p> <p>This district is slowly working its reconstruction by private efforts, which will take many years if assistance is not given by large companies to the poor owners of small property. It is very fertile.</p> <p>This district is on the progressive road to reconstruction, due to the individual efforts of the honest and laborious inhabitants, but they need the assistance of the Government in procuring oxen and agricultural implements, as they have now to rely upon their attenuated arms as their spades. The state of health is excellent.</p>
Jovellanos.....	8	4,908	37½	27½	7½	5½	158	307	
Arco de Canasí	None.	2,246	.....	.....	10	10	0	110	Good...
Macuriges	None.	4,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	393	Fair
Cuevitas.....	None.	8,271	30	30	5	5	99	120	Fair

EXHIBIT P.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the province of Pinar del Rio for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylums.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
Consolacion del Sur	10,000	\$280.70	\$5,499.76	\$240.00	\$4,758.72	None	None	25	\$940.00
Mariel Diaz	4,692	.40	816.73	406.80	4,371.00	None	None	1	25.00
Julian Diaz	2,000		718.44		714.50	None	None	10	317.00
Pinar del Rio	33,856		31,380.54		55,174.62	106 beds	30 inmates	17	674.22
Caminito de Guayabal	3,000	14.00	244.87	247.50	1,432.00	None	None	5	150.00
Bahia Honda	2,505	1.35			4,626.78	None	None	0	
San Diego de Nunez	1,035	5.64	245.80		310.49	None	None	0	
San Diego de los Baños	3,701	11.66	586.62	133.33	989.96	None	None	16	556.00
San Cristobal	1,000	20.80	8,252.58	276.00	2,905.31	None	None	0	
San Juan y Martinez	14,000	1,039.75	9,275.04		5,379.38	155 beds	None	22	760.00
Guanajay	10,000		104.00	187.50	8,951.99	None	None	2	891.00
Consolacion del Norte	5,689		515.17		291.50	None	None	1	40.00
Vinales	14,000	5.76	6,376.05	722.75	5,638.09	None	None	2	80.00
Mantua	6,000		622.51		2,940.00	None	None	0	
Los Palacios	2,000	32.36	694.43		442.87	None	None	1	20.83
Cabañas	3,239		691.01	238.50	2,328.30	None	None	39	1,265.00
Artemisa	7,648	546.43	4,175.59		5,932.98	None	12 inmates	24	845.00
Guane	10,600	201.78	2,016.83	102.54	3,358.12	None	None	3	120.00
Candelaria	2,500		383.78	187.50	11,319.65	None	None	15	370.00

Municipality.	Average prisoners.	Number destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.	Cost of flour per pound.	School attendance.	Condition of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaldes.
Consolacion del Sur	None.	1,300	Janu. 30 Cents.	June. 4 Cents.	Janu. 167	June. 126	The economic state of the municipality is rather critical in consequence of the great losses sustained by agricultural property during the war. However, the district is one of the least indebted of the province.
Mariel	5	760	26	4	96	93	The economical condition of this municipality is now rather bad, due in the first place to the destruction of the estates in its district, which are nonproductive, and in consequence paralyze all commercial and industrial movement.
Julian Diaz	None.	250	30	(?)	0	0	This municipality, in consequence of the late war, finds itself at present in bad condition pending the reconstruction of country and town property, as also industry and commerce.

Pinar del Rio.....	73	1,000	35	35	6	6	374	563	Fair	There is no report from this municipality in regard to its economic condition.
Caimito de Guayabal.....	None.	126	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	42	68	Fair	Although this municipality is passing through a languid and sad existence as the result of the war, it is hoped that once the affairs of the country are normalized matters will return to their former state of prosperity, for the lands are very fertile and the topographical situation excellent, and communication good by land and sea.
Bahia Honda.....	None.	1,450	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	(?)	Its situation and port are of considerable importance, but unfortunately all its former agricultural wealth is lost, and as it lacks railroad or other road communication it is isolated, and private enterprisers do not undertake the work of reconstruction of property.
San Diego de Nuñez.....	None.	None.	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	(?)	Composed of 81 farms of all sizes, but at present, save exceptions, they are abandoned. This town is without a post-office. Mail has to be taken from here to Bahia Honda; from thence by weekly steamer to Habana, the only communication.
San Diego de los Baños.....	None.	404	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	36	Fair	This district is composed of small farms which come under the decree of March 25, 1899, and consequently contribute nothing to municipal expenses. They are generally reconstructed.
San Cristobal.....	6	1,713	40	30	8	6	0	0	(?)	This district has only 5 estates and 33 small farms in existence out of 206 in ante bellum days. The owners are exceedingly poor. Their need is oxen and agricultural implements. It is expected that it will take two or three years to bring this district to anything like its normal state.
San Juan y Martínez.....	None.	612	30	30	6	4	58	55	Bad	At this time the town and the barrios are in reconstruction, and there is a good deal of activity in the cultivation of tobacco, the quality being first class; but labor is scarce.
Guana-jay	28	2,400	35	28	5	5	213	365	Fair	Its source of income impoverished by the war, and great difficulty is experienced in meeting liabilities. No economic report of agriculture or industry.
San Luis.....	None.	None.	25	25	7	7	0	0	Bad	The present condition of the district regarding the establishment of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial industry generally is very poor. There are instances of the complete abandonment of entire large "barrios," with their land lying idle.
Consolación del Norte.....	None.	739	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	17	25	Fair	This municipality is in a state of reconstruction and public will is of the best, but there is need of the principal elements, oxen and agricultural implements, to enable the people to get to work.
Vinales.....	None.	1,131	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	162	210	Good ...	This district had an important increase in its population during the war and agriculture increased. At the close of the war this population was lessened by the return of these "recontrados" to their own homes, and a consequent diminution of agricultural labor, but it is expected that in the next agricultural year there will be an increase of laborers, who, seeking new lands, changed their residence.
Mantua.....	None.	78	30	30	15	8	(?)	(?)	(?)	No economic report of agriculture or improvements noted in report of alcalde.
Los Palacios.....	None.	None.	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	Owing to the abandoned state in which this municipality was left, since it was completely burned during the war, it is difficult to exactly state its present economic condition.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the province of Pinar del Rio for the six months ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Municipality.	Average prisoners.	Number destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School attendance.		Condition of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaides.
			January.	June.	January.	June.	January.	June.		
Cabañas.....	None.	133	Cents. 26½	Cents. 25	Cents. 6	Cents. 6	13	12	Fair	There is a notable advance in its reconstruction, there being now a great number of huts, and shortly there will be several sugar mills in operation. Sanitary condition excellent. The alcaide states that he believes that the remarks called for regarding the condition of the municipality should refer principally to finances, so does not touch on the agricultural condition of the country. 110 pieces of rural property out of 570 are in working order and pay their taxes. This municipality, while improving, is composed of small farms. Even if all cultivated would not under present taxes cover share of expenses.
Artemisa.....	None.	617	25	25	10	8	34	26	Fair	
Guane.....	3	1,629	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	(?)	
Candelaria.....	None.	600	(?)	25	(?)	6	112	125	Good ...	

EXHIBIT R.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the province of Santa Clara for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylums.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
Palma	8,768	\$104.15	\$5,114.02	\$2,489.09	\$7,204.74	None	None	5	\$202.81
San Diego del Valle	5,037	.....	413.72	2,275.89	413.72	None	33 Red Cross.	2	65.70
Santo Domingo	8,240	.....	5,217.64	5,643.45	10,861.09	None	None	7	250.00
Rodas	9,576	42.79	3,741.70	5,035.35	8,856.35	None	25 inmates	5	230.90
Abreus	6,295	6.69	4,137.38	1,354.91	5,492.29	None	None	5	170.00
Caibarién	8,177	985.90	8,538.34	2,705.87	11,136.05	None	None	9	274.70
Ceja de Pablo	9,723	46.72	2,106.62	1,025.53	2,683.83	16 beds	None	2	55.60
Remedios	13,382	521.18	11,397.46	10,323.94	25,973.88	240 beds	25 beds	23	645.00
Camaquán	12,480	46.80	8,772.21	3,752.55	10,694.85	None	None	11	400.00
San Antonio de las Vueltas	11,339	210.09	5,638.30	5,953.94	11,147.39	None	None	7	250.70
Placetas	6,000	27.31	1,478.45	3,198.81	3,664.26	None	None	6	227.70
Gifentes	9,500	3,770.54	13,636.36	3,920.76	16,055.40	None	None	9	268.90
San Fernando de Camarones	7,043	335.42	5,236.51	2,898.92	8,477.90	None	None	9	354.25
Cartagena	7,110	3.00	480.75	1,321.41	3,047.50	None	None	5	204.25
Cruces	4,465	104.38	9,649.11	2,010.30	11,659.41	None	None	7	221.60
Rancho de Velez	8,400	987.30	6,585.23	1,144.91	12,464.26	12 beds	40 inmates	4	142.00
Quimada de Güines	9,945	14.25	4,383.07	1,233.50	5,153.21	None	None	5	170.00
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,712	2,033.80	5,335.57	2,448.60	9,534.52	None	None	7	230.00
San Juan de las Yeras	4,500	1,150.20	1,375.45	3,267.75	4,288.73	None	None	3	90.00
Esperanza	7,900	.....	1,874.75	3,940.18	5,724.18	None	None	5	185.30
Caibazar	11,930	1,056.81	4,996.13	7,065.49	10,075.49	None	None	16	553.58
Sancti Spiritus	25,192	621.14	12,966.13	11,943.11	27,181.01	9 beds	25 inmates	24	863.50

EXHIBIT R.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the province of Santa Clara, for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Average prison-ers.	Number of destitute persons ru-tioned.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School at-tendance.		Condi-tion of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaldes.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.		
Palmira	None.	2,859	Cents. 30 40	Cents. 30 40	Cents. 10 5	Cents. 5 5	20	204	Fair	This municipality is in a lamentable state of administrative poverty, owing to the natural depreciation of its country and town property. A general disappearance of sugar estates and other elements contributing to the expenses of the municipality. Work of reconstruction is very slow; lack of railroads is a drawback to the locality.
San Diego del Valle.....	None.	1,348	30 30	30 30	5 5	5 5	8	25	Fair	
Santo Domingo.....	None.	300	40 30	40 30	.....	.....	149	334	Fair	Cuba. Up to the fiscal year 1894-95 it was free of debt. It is now improving, and its fiscal affairs are much better. The municipal district is situated in a rich agricultural zone of privileged and special soil for the cultivation of sugar cane, produced both by plantations and colonies. Owing to the war, this has almost completely disappeared.
Rodas	None.	56	30 30	30 30	10 10	10 10	89	646	Fair	
Abreus	None.	439	40 25	40 25	10 5	10 5	110	210	Fair	There are several cane-raising colonies, stock farming, and smaller farms for other cultivation. Communication with Rodas by steamer on River Damuji, navigable to the extent of 7 leagues. The state of the municipality has suffered by the difficult economic situation brought on by the war, and it is hoped that when this is improved by the development of trade and agriculture, the municipality will be enabled to attend to its various obligations.
Cuabarién.....	None.	4,958	30 40	30 40	5 5	5 5	33	212	Fair	
Ceja de Pablo	None.	None.	30 30	30 30	5 5	5 5	103	110	Fair	Has no communication either by railroad or high road; nearest railroad is 10 leagues distant. There are only common roads communicating with other districts.
Remedios.....	53	None.	40 30	40 30	4 34	4 34	137	575	Good ...	
Camajuaní	None.	3,461	35 25	35 25	8 6	8 6	73	330	Fair	This municipality was formed in 1879, and made rapid strides in its development. In addition to natives dedicated to agricultural work, there are a considerable number of Canary Islanders engaged, and such is the profit from personal labor that a good portion of them visit their native country yearly, returning with others of their nationality. This section is largely tobacco, and at the present time \$2,000 are distributed daily for work in the factories. If no unexpected atmospheric disturbances occur, it is almost sure that the next tobacco crop will be a normal one.
San Antonio de las Vu-el-tas.	None.	None.	35 30	35 30	5 4	5 4	139	174	Bad	

The present condition of this province is rather prosperous. Service is well attended to, and the obligations for the six months ending June 30, 1899, have all been paid.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipality of the province of Santa Clara for the six months ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Municipality.	Average prison-ers.	Number of destitute persons ra-tioned.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School at-tendance.		Condi-tion of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaldes.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.		
Cifuentes	None.	None.	Cents. 37	Cents. 35	Cents. 7½	Cents. 7	80	440	Good ...	Values have greatly diminished, and in consequence of unfairness in appraisements, it appears now that the vast majority of farms do not reach the rate of \$5, and are therefore exempted from taxes. At the present time almost all the farms and estates are in ruins and abandoned, because the owners have not the means to reconstruct them. There are a great number of peasants at work in the fields, but with such scarce means it is a hard and little-productive task. It contains 2 magnificent sugar estates, making 80,000 sacks of sugar; 57 stock farms, 147 small farming, and 62 colonies, all of which are in production. The smaller cultivations are carried on in a large scale, and bee culture is an important feature. Out of 324 farms of all kinds the war left only intact a portion of 1 sugar estate. Reconstruction is now under way, but is retarded for want of oxen.
Placetas	None.	1,800	35	25	7	4½	209	209	Poor....	
San Fernando de Camarones.	None.	235	40	25	7	5	110	176	Fair	
Cartagena	None.	1,400	40	28	5	4	47	95	Good ...	
Cruces	None.	2,900	30	20	4	3½	190	495	Good ...	
Rancho Veloz	9	688	20	20	10	10	36	192	Good ...	
Quemado de Güines	None.	3,969	35	30	8	5	73	163	Good ...	
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.	None.	3,708	30	30	4	3	26	72	Fair	
San Juan de las Yeras	None.	500	40	35	5	5	39	152	Fair	
Esperanza	None.	2,130	27	26	6	5	83	394	Fair	
Calabazar	None.	None.	25	25	5	5	192	283	Good ...	The condition is rather satisfactory. There are great preparations being made for the next sugar and tobacco crop, the majority of the estates being now reconstructed. It is believed that the ingress for the coming year will be sufficient to meet the obligations. The families concentrated in the town during the war have all returned to their respective country homes, but there are a considerable number of farms uninhabited. Sanitation has been carried on so that the hygienic conditions have notably improved; only a few cases of malaria. Communication between the different "barrios" is difficult, owing to the absence of roads. Nothing special reported of an economic nature. In May and June 7,459 families returned to the country. No statement in regard to the agricultural outlook of the district.
Sancti Spiritus	24	30,664	41½	30	3½	3½	511	556	Fair	

EXHIBIT S.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipality of the province of Santiago de Cuba for the six months ending August 31, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylums.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
Bayamo.....	14,000	\$9.87	\$2,150.84	\$784.30	\$4,194.52	8 beds.....	None.....	6	\$185.00
Cobre.....	8,900	.....	1,557.81	.....	1,423.00	None.....	None.....	1	17.00
Palma Soriano.....	5,540	.....	1,662.20	.....	1,654.30	None.....	None.....	2	25.00
Campechuela.....	7,000	.....	3,903.87	50.00	3,691.26	12 beds.....	None.....	5	130.00
Mayarí.....	130.00	.....	3,083.14	.....	6,218.91	None.....	None.....	4	105.00
Puerto Padre.....	15,297	.....	8,127.80	.....	8,600.91	74 beds.....	None.....	8	221.00
Manzanillo.....	13,450	.....	30,575.12	.....	June, 4,230.48	35 beds.....	63 inmates.....	23	900.00
Baracoa.....	.....	.....	6,133.88	.....	9,674.99	None.....	None.....	5	230.00
Niquero.....	2,756	.....	1,178.45	66.34	1,248.25	None.....	None.....	2	50.00

Municipality.	Average prisoners.	Number of destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.	Cost of flour per pound.	School attendance.	Condition of schools.	Remarks.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	
Bayamo.....	7	None.....	Cents. 30	Cents. 25	210	780	Good... No report from the alcalde on the question of agriculture or industry. Reports have been frequently made to the military governor of Santiago de Cuba.
Cobre.....	None	None.....	.....	.....	0	15	Good... Without the protection of the state to cover the deficits, it would be impossible to even think of meeting expenses though reduced to a minimum.
Palma Soriano.....	None	None.....	.....	.....	135	148	Fair... Owing to this having been a "barrio" dependent to the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, with difficult means of communication through neglect of Spanish domination in the first place and the result of the war later, constant and close attention are requisite to place it in good condition. One sugar estate and a good many coffee ranches, stock farms, tobacco plantations, and small farms in development.
Campechuela.....	None	None.....	30	25	137	357	Fair... This district is of the creation of November last, having formerly been a "barrio," and apparently in a bad way in regard to improvements and sanitation for want of means.
Mayarí.....	9	None.....	25	25	30	50	Good... The income of the municipality exceeds the expenses, and, considering the development and advance in the locality, it is probable that in subsequent months expenses can be met without aid from the treasury of the island.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipality of the province of Santiago de Cuba for the six months ending August 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Municipality.	Average prisoners.	Number of destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School attendance.		Condition of schools.	Remarks.
			January.	June.	January.	June.	January.	June.		
Puerto Padre	None	None	Cents. 30	Cents. 30	Cents. 5	Cents. 5	81	330	Good ...	This district has met all its obligations for the past six months and has a small balance in the treasury, without assistance from the state. In the next fiscal year, with the improvements going on, it is believed that the municipality will be self-sustaining in all respects. The extensive stock farming, with fine pasturing, like everything else is in need of reconstruction and cattle are needed for them. Commerce has improved lately. Roads are in bad condition. When this municipality is able to get pack animals to handle the produce (coconuts and bananas) it will rapidly improve; it is in no sense of the word an agricultural locality. Ores will be found by prospectors. It has a good harbor—one of the best on the north coast; it needs badly a new wharf, which would pay for itself before long by being placed in charge of the collector of customs. The district is naturally rich in soil, but is to-day almost unexploited; only one sugar mill in bad shape. Forest products abundant and of superior kind and quality. Public order can not be better; no cases of robbery have been recorded. There is no record in this municipality regarding rural nor urban property. Valuation and assessments will be made in accordance with land.
Manzanillo	22	None	14	17	5	5	1,328	1,192	Fair	
Baracoa	14	None	25	25	4	4	937	937	Fair	
Niquero	None	None .....	.....	20	.....	5	None	123	Fair

REPORT OF MAJ. EDGAR S. DUDLEY, JUDGE-ADVOCATE, U. S. V.,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE DIVISION OF CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
Habana, Cuba, September 30, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this office in connection with civil affairs since January 1, 1899:

Matters connected with civil administration of the island have, from the beginning, occupied the attention of this office, the military work being but small in comparison with it.

On the 1st day of January, 1899, when the military governor assumed control of the government of the island, acting under the authority of the President of the United States, I received, by his order, and assumed charge of the following departments:

1. That of the secretary of the general government;
2. The office of the presidency of the council of secretaries;
3. The department of grace, justice, and government;

The duties of the two former were most closely allied to former methods of administration, being intimately and directly connected with the governing power. Upon the assumption of control of government by the military governor the duties of these two departments became, therefore, very small, and they were merged into the newly organized department of state and government, and subsequently abolished in the reorganization of that department February 24, 1899.

In the department of grace, justice, and government there were matters requiring immediate action, and which could not be delayed; such as release of prisoners, pardons, designation of place of imprisonment of convicts, etc., but all matters not of immediate necessity were held until the duly appointed secretary could take charge. The appointment of José Antonio González Lanuza as secretary of this department was made January 12, 1899, but on account of his absence he did not take the oath of office until January 31, 1899.

The former departments of government were, on January 11, 1899, consolidated into four, viz:

1. The department of state and government;
2. The department of finance;
3. The department of justice and public instruction;
4. The department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.

The oath of office to all the secretaries of the above departments was administered by me on January 16, 1899 (except the secretary of justice, to whom I administered it later, as above), in the presence of the military governor, members of his staff, and others.

CONDITION OF LAWS, ETC.

It became at once necessary to examine into and understand the form of government which the military government was supplanting; its methods of administration; organization and methods of procedure of the courts; the nature of the laws and modifications most immediately needed to suit the changed condition of affairs.

The government of the island was that of monarchical Spain, ostensibly, but not actually, modified by the so-called government of autonomy, which had been in existence for about a year, and which was a concession to the protests of the United States against the system of oppression of the Cuban people, formerly pursued by the Spanish rulers. This government of autonomy was one in name rather than in fact, for the Spanish Governor-General of the island still retained supreme power and control, laws passed being subject to his sanction before promulgation.

The laws existing were those of the Latin-speaking races of people generally, existing under a monarchical form of government.

While the laws themselves provided in most instances proper remedies, the law of procedure and the administration of the laws were entirely antagonistic to our modern methods of practice and recognition of the personal rights of men. The courts were said, and appeared from satisfactory indications, to be corrupt, largely due to the methods pursued in criminal cases.

In the prisons men were found who had been imprisoned for months for minor offenses without being brought to trial; and the trials in some similar cases had dragged through years, even, without being brought to conclusion. So manifestly unjust were some of these cases of imprisonment that in different provinces the military commanders set prisoners free without due process of law, and complaint thereof being made by judges and audiencias, the matter was only remedied by the necessary action of the military governor in the exercise of his high powers.

These conditions of the laws and of methods of procedure were so contrary to American law and customs that immediate changes seemed necessary to insure justice to the people. But upon examination it was found that the entire system ought to be revised and altered, a work requiring much time and careful consideration, since the people had been born and bred to the existing methods, customs, and administration of law, and were averse to changes until they understood the full meaning of the change. Such was the condition as to the laws when the military government began its operations.

By his proclamation of January 1, 1899, the military governor stated that the laws which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty would continue in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

Customs affairs of the island were placed under the charge of an American officer appointed by the President, on the staff of the division commander, and designated by the military governor as "chief of customs service," and charge taken of said duties January 1, 1899.

The duties formerly belonging to the "cuerpo de comunicaciones," consisting in the control of telegraph and telephone lines and postal service, hitherto under the charge of the secretary of public works and communications, were turned over to the American officials, the postal service to a civilian appointed by the President to be director of posts, and the telephone and telegraph lines to the chief signal officer of the division commander's staff. Those duties still devolve upon these officers.

Modifications of the law were found necessary, and were made as rapidly as practicable, to carry out the purposes of the administration of affairs by the military governor for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island, as stated by him in his proclamation. Oppressive taxes were remitted; restrictions upon personal liberty removed; provision made for relief of debtors, to the future benefit of both debtor and creditor; property restored to its owners, and in many ways the laws modified to the material benefit of all inhabitants.

Radical changes in the law which might be made in territory wholly subject to the United States, with a view to the introduction of American systems of law or procedure, can not well be made in a country which we are holding, as a friendly territory, under belligerent rights acquired through our war with Spain, with the object of enabling a stable government to be established. It is necessary to consult the views of the representatives of the people who are to form the new government as to such changes, and to act in accordance with what will be for the best interest of their future, setting aside our own personal views; for they have grown up under an entirely different system of government from our own, are accustomed to their own laws and methods of procedure, and it is not easy to change the entire customs of a people, even for the better, until they are educated to the necessity therefor and the wisdom of doing it. It is necessary also, before such changes are made, to consider the effect upon the entire system of laws, as some proposed changes, if many in number, would result in the necessity for a complete change of the system, and for that the people are not yet prepared.

We must have regard to the race of men, their education, customs, conditions under which they were born and have lived, and the ideas with which they are imbued. Thus it will be seen that in Cuba it is better to "make haste slowly" than to enforce laws antagonistic to the people, and which they will not appreciate until educated to it.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The judicial system of the island, beginning with the lowest court, consisted of the municipal courts, the jurisdiction of whose judges was local, for minor criminal offenses; the courts of first instance and instruction, which formed the lower branch of the judicial organization of the state; the audiencias, or provincial courts, one for each province, but only three of which (those at Habana, Matanzas, and Santiago) had both civil and criminal jurisdiction; the other three had criminal jurisdiction only, the civil cases in the province of Pinar del Rio coming before the audiencia at Habana, those of the province of Santa Clara going to Matanzas, and those of Puerto Principe to Santiago. The supreme court (tribunal supremo) was at Madrid.

REORGANIZATION OF COURTS.

Upon the transfer of sovereignty the jurisdiction of the supreme court at Madrid over new cases arising in the island ceased, and it became necessary to replace it

by a court in the island. This was done by the organization of a supreme court for the island, by order of the military governor, April 14, 1899, and its methods of procedure prescribed July 21, 1899.

The audiencias were also reorganized by him July 15, 1899, one being established in each province, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Experience has shown that the evils formerly complained of in obtaining justice and early action in the courts were due rather to the personnel of the courts and their methods of procedure than to the laws governing the cases. The law of procedure, especially in criminal cases, was not based upon any consideration of the rights of men, but rather appears to have been a relic of the dark ages, with a slight touch of the inquisition, in the powers held by judges, under the "incomunicado" system which existed. Much injustice and many hardships have been due to the absence of those remedial writs which give to the Anglo-Saxon legal assurance of proper regard for his personal rights of liberty and to property.

Much of the corruption which existed in the courts under the Spanish régime was due to the system of payment of municipal judges, and the subordinate clerks or employees of all courts, especially in criminal cases, by fees instead of salaries. The demand for fees outside of the legitimate allowances was so habitual that it became a "custom of the country," and in important matters payment thereof was necessary to secure prompt transaction of business. The methods of collection of such illegal fees had, through long years of use, attained the highest point of perfection, and it was difficult to say what official was free from it. It was so customary that the thought of moral wrong does not seem to have attached to it, and it will probably only disappear under new methods of procedure and education as to moral principles of right and wrong in money matters.

The system of government at a distance by Spain, through officials who apparently used their offices for personal purposes and to attain private wealth, has left its effect upon these people who have for centuries lived under it, and it will probably take some years to completely change the wrong ideas with which many office-holders seem to have become imbued.

Changes in the law of procedure have already been made, the "incomunicado" system abolished, and the judges, clerks, and employees of the supreme court and of the audiencias, and the judges of first instance and instruction now receive regular stated salaries. Steps are being taken to provide salaries for the municipal judges and all clerks and employees of courts not now salaried.

These reforms, with needed changes in the law of procedure, and the appointment of new judges, clerks, etc., will, it is hoped, procure the honest administration of justice, free and untrammelled, and rid the island of many of the corrupting influences which heretofore existed under Spanish rule.

An incorruptible judiciary is indispensable to the welfare and even to the existence of a nation.

The modifications made in the laws, the abolishment of the "incomunicado" system, the proposed introduction of remedial writs, which it is hoped may be found available in connection with the existing system of laws, and the payment of salaries instead of fees, with the change in personnel of the court, will introduce a new era of justice and a recognition of personal rights not heretofore enjoyed.

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED.

Not only have matters affecting proposed changes in the form of government of the island, of provinces, and of municipalities, and also in the laws, constitution of courts, etc., been considered in this office, but questions of relationship to foreign countries and to the United States; questions arising under the protocol and treaty of peace with Spain; construction of laws, not only Spanish and American, but constitutional and international law, with questions relating to all sorts and kinds of claims, petitions, appeals, protests, reports, etc., with which the office of the military governor has been overburdened from the beginning of his administration; and innumerable questions as to taxes, lands, mortgages and conditional sales, and almost everything conceivable that could properly, or improperly, be brought before the military governor, have been acted upon.

GRANTS AND CONCESSIONS.

Among the most important matters, which from the beginning of the military government began to appear, were those relating to grants, concessions, and claims, including requests for approval of the military governor thereto. Many of these were claimed to be completed concessions by act of the Spanish authorities, and all that was necessary was the permission of the military governor to proceed with the work. Some of them involved millions of dollars; one alone, the so-called "Dady concession," involving about \$14,000,000; and there were also extensive concessions for tramways and railways claimed.

Upon examination of these various claims, it was found that in most instances the concessions were incomplete, some lacking the final approval of the authorities of the island, or in Madrid, while rights to others were in dispute, and the title thereto, and questions involved, ought to be decided in the courts rather than by the executive.

Some concessions granted by the Spanish Government appeared to be contrary to public policy and the interests of the people, as giving to the concessionaries rights which were an incumbrance upon the community and inconsistent with modern systems of government. One of these was what is known as the "O'Reilly concession," or hereditary right, originally granted in 1704, to perform certain duties in connection with the slaughterhouse of the city of Habana, and to collect certain sums therefor. This was abolished by order of August 10, 1899.

Several grants were made by the Spanish Governor-General of the island after the signing of the protocol, and some of them of such character that they appeared as if purposely secured in anticipation of the change of government in order to have some claim to present to the new government.

These were carefully scrutinized, and the ground taken by this office in all cases where grants had been made by the Spanish Captain-General after the signing of the protocol, which would give the parties rights, extending through a series of years, in some instances, into the future, that this authority had no right to bind the future government of the island by any act of his, done after he knew his own Government was to lose control, and that such concessions were to be looked upon with suspicion as an attempt to bind a succeeding government to terms and conditions which that Government itself would not have conceded.

THE "FORAKER AMENDMENT."

The "Foraker amendment" prohibits the granting of any property, franchise, or concession of any kind whatever by any military or other authority whatsoever while Cuba is under occupation by the United States. This has not only prevented attempts upon the part of speculators to secure, in the unsettled condition of affairs, concessions which might be found later it would have been better to have withheld, but it also had the effect to prevent the progress of works, public and private, which would greatly have benefited the island. There is no doubt that the construction of certain railroad lines in the island, if it could have been proceeded with, would not only have benefited the island, but would have given needed work to the people. There are several cases of desired concessions where, if grants could have been given, both the island and people would have been greatly benefited.

CITIZENSHIP, ETC.

Among other questions which have come before this office, and the decision of which will affect the immediate future of the island, has been that of citizenship, or rather of the status of certain Cuban-born persons who during the late war or before, had become naturalized citizens of another country, and now desire to acquire the rights, duties, and privileges of other Cubans who remained subject to Spain.

It was proposed by the secretary of state and government of the island that by renunciation of such foreign allegiance and registration under existing (Spanish) law there would be a restoration to all the rights, etc., enjoyed by other Cubans not naturalized in foreign countries. But it was held by this office that mere renunciation of their foreign allegiance and registration would not give them the rights of citizenship, that something more is necessary; it being held in the United States and in other countries that persons who have formally renounced their allegiance thereto and have assumed the obligation of citizen or subject of another power, in other words, have denationalized or expatriated themselves, are aliens, and "can become citizens only by virtue of the same laws and with the same formalities and by the same process by which other aliens are enabled to become citizens.

This subject seems to be one of immediate importance, for the census of the people is being already taken preparatory to determination as to their future government. There are many native-born Cubans who, through force of circumstances, became citizens of other countries, but whose interests in the future of the island are not less than those who permanently remained here, who are now in the island, working for its recuperation and regeneration.

When a government is about to be formed with whom rests the decision as to who shall participate in the birth and control of this governmental organization? This is an important question and should be met before the time for action comes.

The final decision as to the civil rights and political status of inhabitants of this "relinquished" territory may, as in cases of "ceded" territory under the treaty, rest with Congress. If not acted upon by it, this decision must be made by the President or by the military governor of the island.

FUTURE NEEDS.

One of the most immediate needs of the island appearing to this office is that of the reorganization of the civil government and a complete revision and codification of the laws.

The subject of the government of municipalities and provinces is already under consideration. Their government and that of the country needs to be so organized that the entire island shall be governed by the people thereof through their chosen representatives.

The laws have been so amended by royal orders and decrees that it is difficult to ascertain what the law actually is upon many subjects, or even to find the provisions thereof, scattered as they are through years of published copies of the Official Gazette, complete copies of which are not now obtainable.

If, with this revision, some modern modifications might be introduced into the general system, it would be greatly beneficial. Especially is there needed the introduction of the writ of habeas corpus, which is now under consideration, and the remedial writs of American law, or the substance thereof, as necessary to the rights of a free and self-governing people, such as the Cubans hope to be. The establishment of salaries for judges and court officials, instead of fees, already begun, and the prompt removal of any judge or official guilty of corrupt practices, and punishment therefor, will tend to purify the courts.

One of the greatest needs is the introduction of changes in the present methods of procedure of courts, which are now voluminous, tend to procrastination, delay, and injustice. Especially is this true in such cases as come ordinarily before our police courts. The municipal judges seem unable to dispose of cases rapidly, as do our police judges, and there is consequent long delay in trial, with unreasonable imprisonment and injustice. One single American, as has been proven by the police court held by an American army officer in this city, can dispose of more cases and do better justice to the parties in one day than the municipal judges have ever hitherto disposed of in a week, and, perhaps, even in a month. They need to learn this system of disposition of minor criminal cases, and that immediate daily action will conduce to justice and keep their dockets clear.

That there are other remedies needed is not to be questioned, but the necessities are met by the military governor as they develop. So much has already been accomplished that the future is hopeful. The "mañana" of the Spanish race is giving way somewhat before the activity of the Anglo-Saxon, and with the inevitable introduction of American blood into the island, working in unison with the experience, vivacity, and intelligence of the educated Cuban people, the future is full of hope.

A brief synopsis of the different orders relative to civil matters affecting the government or the laws issued by the military governor since January 1, 1899, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR S. DUDLEY,
Major and Judge-Advocate, U. S. V., Judge-Advocate.

LIST OF CIVIL ORDERS ISSUED BY MILITARY GOVERNOR AFFECTING FORM OF GOVERNMENT, OR FORMERLY EXISTING LAWS, OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, SINCE JANUARY 1, 1899.

The following is a list of the civil orders which have been issued, affecting the form of government, or the formerly existing laws of the island, all of which are published and promulgated in both the English and Spanish languages, viz:

PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of the military governor, stating the object of the present government to be "to give protection to the people, security to person and property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace, to build up waste plantations, to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights," and that these objects would be carried out "through the channels of civil administration, although under military control for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island."

This order also stated that "the civil and criminal code which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government."

All the people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliation, were invited and urged to cooperate in the above objects, and all who desired to consult with the military governor on matters of public interest were invited to do so.—*January 1, 1899.*

ORDERS.

1. Decrees relative to passports in force January 1, 1899, were rescinded, and such passports no longer required.—*January 5, 1899.*

2. Pending the appointment of a secretary of finance, Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of customs, was directed to perform the duties of said secretary.—*January 7, 1899.*

3. To secure better organization of the civil service in the island of Cuba it was ordered that the civil government shall be administered by four departments, each under charge of its appropriate secretary, viz: The department of state and government; the department of finance; the department of justice and public instruction; the department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.—*January 11, 1899.*

4. The appointment of the following secretaries of departments, viz: Domingo Mendez Capote, to be secretary of state and government; Pablo Desvernine, to be secretary of finance; Jose Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza, to be secretary of justice and public instruction; Adolfo Saenz Yanez, to be secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.—*January 12, 1899.*

8. Civil officials in office before the military occupation of Cuba, and still holding said offices by appointment of the Governor-General or his authority, and those holding such offices in the several provinces and municipalities by continuance therein under authority of commanding generals of departments, were confirmed in their offices to date from January 1, 1899.

Civil officials appointed since that date by said commanding generals are confirmed from the date of their entrance upon the duties of their respective offices. Such offices to be hereafter filled by the military governor, recommendations of the department commanders being considered.—*February 1, 1899.*

9. All taxes due under Spanish laws in force in the island and unpaid January 1, 1899, remitted. Taxes collected on railway passengers and freight prior to that date to be passed into the treasury at once.—*February 10, 1899.*

13. Provincial deputations abolished. Matters of business under their jurisdiction to be submitted to and acted upon by civil governors.—*February 24, 1899.*

14. The office of the president of the council of secretaries, and the department of general government, abolished, and the department of state and government reorganized and divided into three sections: (1) Section of state, with charge of matters relating to consular and diplomatic service and foreign affairs; (2) section of government, in charge of matters relating to municipal affairs, sanitation, cemeteries, statistics, penal establishments, and charitable institutions; (3) section of general government, in charge of correspondence, preparations of such matters as require the approval of the executive, officers and employees of the provinces, matters relating to newspapers, censorship of theatrical performances, public libraries, archives, elections, and miscellaneous matters.—*February 24, 1899.*

17. Decree of Captain-General Blanco of July 19, 1898, as to audiencias of Matanzas and Puerto Principe revoked, and the jurisdiction of those audiencias limited to what, under the law, was appropriate to each prior to said decree.—*March 4, 1899.*

18. The capitation tax at all Cuban ports abolished, to take effect March 1, 1899.—*March 4, 1899.*

21. Establishes rules and regulations for auditor of the island of Cuba.—*March 14, 1899.*

23. Auditor appointed for the island of Cuba.—*March 18, 1899.*

24. Prosecutions of claims against municipalities or provincial deputations suspended until method of adjustment can be determined, after reorganization of said corporations.—*March 21, 1899.*

25. All fines governmental or municipal in character to be hereafter paid in cash, receipts given and record kept.—*March 21, 1899.*

26. Courts directed not to take cognizance of prosecutions having for their object punishment of criminal acts committed by troops in active military service during the past war, or by any person connected therewith, whether belonging to Cuban or Spanish forces, including all individuals invested with civil authority.—*March 23, 1899.*

27. Municipal assessment known as "repartimiento" abolished, and outstanding quotas unpaid and due in second half of fiscal year remitted.

Tax on beef cattle abolished, to take effect April 1, 1899.

Taxes and imports on articles of prime necessity, such as food, fuel, etc., abolished, except those on alcoholic liquors.

Municipalities not allowed to tax importation or exportation of merchandise and cattle, and municipal taxes now affecting them abolished.

Certain taxes on urban and real property and industry and commerce turned over to the municipalities for payment of local necessities.

Payment of taxes to be in United States money, or its equivalent.

Internal excise tax on wholesale and retail sale of alcoholic spirits and liquors provisionally turned over to municipalities.

Taxes collected from telephone companies, services of which are rendered wholly within bounds of municipality, assigned to such municipality.—*March 25, 1899.*

30. Operation of the decree of Captain-General Blanco, dated March 5, 1898, extending provisions of previous decrees with regard to the collection of debts upon city and country properties, extended to April 30, 1899.—*March 29, 1899.*

31. Dues heretofore paid to the Government for issuing academic and professional degrees abolished, and in future to be issued free of cost to persons entitled to them.—*March 29, 1899.*

31a. The *Gaceta de la Habana* announced as the Official Gazette of the military government of Cuba.—*March 31, 1899.*

33. The "tribunal local contencioso administrativo" abolished. Suits formerly under its jurisdiction transferred to the "sala de lo civil" of the *audiencia* of Habana.—*April 1, 1899.*

34. Courts of justice directed to execute fully the decrees of pardon granted members of the late corps of volunteers December 16 and 27, 1898, by General Castellanos, under conditions expressed in said decrees, as modified by this order.—*March 30, 1899.*

36. Time for registration of births not registered within period prescribed by law extended one hundred and twenty days from date, and to be made upon taking prescribed oath by proper party, as designated by law.—*April 4, 1899.*

38. Administration of cemeteries constructed with municipal or other analogous funds, not proceeding from the church, to pertain to municipalities. Also those partly belonging to church and partly to municipality, administration to pertain to latter, the church receiving proportionate share of the receipts. Administration of cemeteries constructed exclusively with ecclesiastical funds to pertain to church, but questions of police and hygiene to civil authority.—*April 12, 1899.*

39. "Institutos de segunda enseñanza," formerly depending upon provincial deputations, to be hereafter under charge of the State; and dues for matriculation, examination, and other similar charges to be paid to the state. Fees paid for degrees issued by the institutos abolished.—*April 13, 1899.*

40. Royal decrees, creating and establishing rules for the government of a bureau of pensions, and retired pay for primary teachers, revoked, and decree of antonomist government, of May 24, 1898, organizing a board to take charge of said pension matters, also revoked. Duties of said board placed under director of public instruction. No deduction to be made from salaries of teachers after April 1, 1899, on account of pensions or retired pay, nor from the amount assigned any school for material.—*April 13, 1899.*

41. Organization of the supreme court for the island of Cuba. Constitution and attributes, officers, employees, etc., salaries, etc.—*April 14, 1899.*

44. Regulations governing administration and collection of taxes on real estate securities published in the *Gaceta de la Habana*, August 17, 18, 19, 20, 1892, modified and changed.—*April 19, 1899.*

46. Extension of two years, terminating May 1, 1901, granted to debtors who have given obligations secured upon real estate in Cuba which have already matured or may mature before said date. The same rule to apply as to sale of lands for obligations not secured by mortgage in Cuba.—*April 24, 1899.*

47. Announcement of ratification of treaty of Paris, terminating war between the United States of America and Spain, April 11, 1899.—*April 24, 1899.*

49. Appointment of the chief justice, associate justices, fiscal and assistant fiscals, chief clerk and deputy clerks of the supreme court.—*May 4, 1899.*

50. Royal decree of June 1, 1897, extending jurisdiction of province of Santa Clara over the towns of Ciego de Avila, Moron, and Jucaro revoked.—*May 4, 1899.*

51. Municipal court at Pepe Antonio provisionally sitting at Gnanabacoa transferred to the town of Campo Florido, in the same municipal district.—*May 5, 1899.*

53. Articles of agreement with General Maximo Gomez to effect distribution of \$3,000,000 to soldiers of Cuban army and rules therefor.—*May 9, 1899.*

57. Civil courts given exclusive jurisdiction in all suits of divorce or for nullification of marriage.—*May 12, 1899.*

59. Copies of all charters, concessions, or grants, and of amendments thereto, relating to railway or other corporations under Spanish Government or governor-general of the island, and of those hereafter given, to be filed with the secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.—*May 16, 1899.*

61. Officers designated for disbursement of the \$3,000,000 allotted by the President of the United States for the Cuban army.—*May 16, 1899.*

62. Stocks or other securities given as bond by public officials, employees, or contractors for performance of duties or services to the state, a province, or municipi-

pality, to be surrendered and turned over to owners if obligations so guaranteed shall not have continued beyond December 31, 1898, and no judicial proceedings pending involving said securities; also, in like cases, all liens, incumbrances, or mortgages held on real property to be released and canceled.—*May 25, 1899.*

63. Votos reservados of justices of a court who do not agree with a majority decision to be public and recorded, such dissenting opinion to be signed by dissenting justices and to be known as votos particulares, and to be entered in the original records.—*May 25, 1899.*

64. Municipal court of Quiebra Hacha, district of Mariel, province of Pinar del Río, abolished, and jurisdiction of municipal court of Mariel extended to that embraced by court of Quiebra Hacha.—*May 26, 1899.*

66. Civil marriages only shall be legally valid. Marriages heretofore solemnized and consummated with full belief of the parties so married, or either of them, to be deemed and adjudged valid, provided said marriage is recorded within one year from date of this order. Such marriage to be proved on presentation of documentary evidence, the declaration of the functionary performing the ceremony and of the witnesses thereto, or by such other proof as the law allows. Fee for performing ceremony of marriage limited to \$1 in United States money.—*May 31, 1899.*

67. Provisions of decree of July 20, 1882, extending provisions of Article XIV, Penal Code of Cuba, made to apply to all crimes and misdemeanors committed by means of printing, engraving, or other mechanical means of publication. Directors and editors of all periodicals, as well as printers thereof, to be civilly and criminally responsible for everything published in such periodicals.—*June 1, 1899.*

68. Total pardon granted all persons convicted of crimes punishable under Military Code of Spain and Penal Code of Spanish Navy committed prior to January 1, 1899.—*June 1, 1899.*

69. Order of April 24, 1899, granting an extension of two years, terminating May 1, 1901, for collection and enforcement of obligations, modified, and methods of procedure under it explained fully.—*June 3, 1899.*

70. Aynuntamientos charged with the execution of regulations of May 30, 1882, to give effect to law of weights and measures of July 19, 1849, and collection of fines. Metric system to be the standard, but use of weights and measures of other countries allowed, provided corresponding equivalents be expressed.—*June 6, 1899.*

72. Special commissioner for Cuba in the United States authorized and appointed.—*June 7, 1899.*

73. Taxes on slaughter of cattle and on slaughterhouses to be regulated and collected on the number of cattle killed. Rates which are not to be exceeded are given. Taxes payable in United States currency. Private persons, associations, or companies allowed to exercise the trade of butcher and vender of meats under prescribed regulations. Rates of tax fixed, etc.—*June 9, 1899.*

77. Order of February 10, 1899, remitting taxes due before January 1, 1899, extended to cover all taxes, for collection of which the state or a municipality may hold property; and such property not already sold and title passed may be returned to owners or heirs.—*June 14, 1899.*

78. Collectors of all ports of Cuba, except Habana, to perform the duties of captain of the port.—*June 14, 1899.*

80. Organization of audiencias of the island, constituting one in each province, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and extending jurisdiction of the audiencia of Habana to administrative matters (contencioso administrativo), methods of procedure, etc. Rules governing organization of audiencias, their constitution and attributes, judges and court officials, subordinate employees, salaries, etc.—*June 15, 1899.*

82. Persons holding positions as teachers in the public schools, and absent from their duties by jubilación, discharged, and jubilación abolished. Teachers or professors absent with leave granted prior to January 1, 1899, to obtain approval thereof within one month.—*June 20, 1899.*

83. Provision made for sworn guards on private plantations or estates under rules and regulations prescribed herein.—*June 19, 1899.*

85. The fiscal year designated to end June 30. Regulations as to accountability and returns to be made for insular funds.—*June 20, 1899.*

87. Horses taken by officers or soldiers of the Cuban army during the late war against Spain to be inscribed in the "registro pecuario" as property of said officer or soldier, provided fact of their possession prior to August 12, 1898, is established by two reputable witnesses.—*June 20, 1899.*

88. The plantation known as "Santisima Trinidad," and the estate known as "Santa Susana," separated from municipal district of Santo Domingo and incorporated with that of Santa Isabel de las Lajas.—*June 21, 1899.*

90. Rules and regulations governing admission to practice in the professions of graduates of foreign institutions.—*June 23, 1899.*

92. Rules and regulations governing appeals and methods of procedure before the supreme court.—*June 26, 1899.*

93. Rules governing use of military telegraph for public business in the island of Cuba.—*June 26, 1899.*

96. Prescribes the only recourse that shall hereafter be had against the rulings, decrees, or judgments pronounced by the sala de lo civil of the audiencia of Habana and of the supreme court.—*June 29, 1899.*

97. Requires security, which under existing law must be given by foreign insurance or surety companies, to be submitted for approval of secretary of finance, and after acceptance to be deposited in the treasury of the island, and makes provision for acceptance of such companies as sureties.—*June 30, 1899.*

102. Rules and regulations concerning sponge fishing.—*July 8, 1899.*

104. Order relative to inscription in registro pecuario of horses possessed by members of Cuban army amended.—*July 10, 1899.*

106. The tax known as industrial tax to be paid to State and not to municipalities.—*July 11, 1899.*

107. The requirements to be stated in document to be drawn up before alcalde in case of Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, who desire to retain their Spanish nationality, etc., published.—*July 11, 1899.*

108. Postal regulations for the island of Cuba published.—*July 12, 1899.*

109. The "incomunicación" of persons arrested or undergoing trials abolished.—*July 13, 1899.*

111. Order organizing supreme court modified as to qualifications of subordinate employees, and also applied to "audiencias."—*July 20, 1899.*

112. Penal code is amended so that in case of officials receiving bribes the party from whom it is demanded shall be exempt from punishment for giving same, provided he furnish information and evidence of the bribery before the proper authorities to convict such official.—*July 20, 1899.*

114. The order prescribing methods of procedure before the supreme court declared to be of force from date of publication.—*July 21, 1899.*

115. Postal code of the island published and former laws revoked.—*July 21, 1899.*

116. The incorporation of municipal districts or parts thereof with others adjacent thereto, or changes in names, to be effectual only under authority and direction of the military governor.—*July 21, 1899.*

117. Supervisors of census are appointed.—*July 22, 1899.*

118. Penal code is modified to prevent gambling, lotteries, etc.—*July 24, 1899.*

119. The provisions of the order establishing audiencias, their jurisdiction, etc., not to take effect until announced after appointment of personnel thereof. The present audiencias to continue in the meantime to exercise the same jurisdiction and perform the duties which pertain to them according to former law.—*July 25, 1899.*

120. Municipal districts of San Antonio del Rio Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa abolished August 15, 1899, and the two united in the municipal district of Santa Cruz del Norte.—*July 23, 1899.*

122. Official transportation requests to be used for travel on public business.—*July 28, 1899.*

123. Circulars No. 2 of Division Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, January 4, 1899, ordering all customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Cuba to be paid in United States money, etc.

Circular No. 8, January 17, 1899, from same authority, to prevent introduction of epidemic diseases.

Circular No. 15, March 13, 1899, same authority, providing for payment of guaranteed expenses from tonnage taxes.

Circular No. 18, May 8, 1899, same authority, providing for the offices of auditor and assistant auditor of the island; an assistant auditor for auditing the accounts for the department of post-offices and creating the office of treasurer of the island; and also tariff circulars Nos. 77 and 78 published.—*July 28, 1899.*

124. The proceedings known as "contencioso administrativo" pending before the sala de lo civil of the audiencia of Habana established against decisions rendered prior to January 1, 1899, by authorities under Spanish Government, suspended and cases closed and proceedings to be forwarded to department of justice and public instruction; parties interested given right to appear before the military government by petition filed with the department of justice and public instruction prior to September 1, 1899.—*July 29, 1899.*

125. Penal code relating to punishment for calumny or libel amended.—*July 31, 1899.*

127. The ownership of animals in the province of Santiago having been settled by decree of the acting civil governor of the province November 26, 1898, and questions as to title having been determined thereunder, that province is excepted from the order of July 10, 1899, on that subject.—*August 1, 1899.*

129. The appointments to the audiencias of the provinces announced.—*August 2, 1899.*

130. States requirements for oaths administered in United States in authentication of legal documents to be used in Cuba.—*August 4, 1899.*

134. The order of June 15, 1899, establishing audiencias, modified as to recently appointed officers of audiencia so that they shall make oath and take possession of office before the president and fiscal of their respective audiencias; and the provisions of the order organizing audiencias to go into effect on publication of this order.—*August 10, 1899.*

135. In every case in which the laws of civil or criminal procedure in force prescribe stated periods of time for appearance before the supreme court the periods are reduced to ten days whenever the audiencias of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, or other courts of law within said provinces, have cognizance thereof, and to twenty days where those of Puerto Principe or Santiago de Cuba are concerned.—*August 11, 1899.*

137. The rights, duties, and privileges pertaining to or derived from the old alienated office known as alguacil mayor de la Habana (the so-called O'Reilly concession) abolished.—*August 10, 1899.*

140. Provisional clerks authorized during the period of reorganization of courts of primera instancia where there is a vacancy in the position of clerk of the court.—*August 15, 1899.*

141. Primary school vacations extend to include September 15, 1899.—*August 15, 1899.*

142. Tariff circulars 83 and 84, War Department, July 12, 1899, and circular 87, Division of Customs, June 22, 1899, admitting graded bulls and cows free of duty for breeding purposes, and conditions thereof, published.—*August 17, 1899.*

146. Circular 27, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, July 27, 1899, creating the office of assistant auditor for auditing accounts of the department of internal revenue and an assistant treasurer in the office of the treasurer, and circular 29, same authority, for detection of smugglers and prevention of frauds, published.—*August 23, 1899.*

149. The period of time allowed by the decree of April 4, 1899, in order to secure complete record of births, extended one hundred and twenty days from expiration of time authorized in that order.—*August 28, 1899.*

150. Provisions of the decree of June 30, 1899, prescribing period in which foreign insurance or surety companies were required to comply with requirements of law, extended thirty days from date of expiration of the sixty days granted in that order.—*August 28, 1899.*

151. Judges of "primera instancia" appointed.—*August 30, 1899.*

152. The proclamation of the President directing census to be taken, published.—*August 30, 1899.*

154. Regulations for taking census published.—*August 31, 1899.*

156. Order of War Department appointing disbursing officers of the census published.—*September 1, 1899.*

157. In all cases where law of civil or criminal procedure reserves the decision in any case to the "court in full" (tribunal en pleno), from the date of this order decision shall be made by the section of the court having cognizance thereof, and in case of no legal quorum provision made therefor.—*September 5, 1899.*

159. Circular No. 31, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, August 24, relating to fraudulent customs entries, etc., and punishment therefor, and giving criminal courts jurisdiction in the cases therein set forth, and amending existing laws accordingly, published.—*September 7, 1899.*

160. Directs that transportation requests and telegraph blanks especially prepared for use of officers and employees in taking census be received by railroad, steamship, or other public carriers, and all telegraph and cable lines, public and private, in lieu of money, and gives method for securing payment of same.—*September 9, 1899.*

162. Offenders in cases of electoral offenses punishable by penal part of various electoral laws in force in Cuba till January 1, 1899, included in decree granting pardons, dated June 1, 1899.—*September 9, 1899.*

165. The foundation of the asylum for children (Children's Home), under the patronage of the "trustees of the Cuban orphan funds," established in San Juan de los Remedios, approved.—*September 12, 1899.*

167. The office of director and custodian of archives created.—*September 14, 1899.*

169. Circular No. 30, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, August 24, 1899, stating that "All certificates and other documents issued under the seals of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, for use in Cuba, will be authenticated by the Secretary of the United States," and tariff circular No. 23, relating to coffee imported from Puerto Rico, published.—*September 16, 1899.*

171. Ayuntamientos authorized to decide in matters pertaining to the removal of temporary military works constructed in their respective districts during the recent war.—*September 19, 1899.*

173. The ward of Puentes Grandes transferred from municipal district of Habana to municipal district of Marianao.—*September 20, 1899.*

174. Duties of captain of the port of Habana prescribed.—*September 20, 1899.*

176. Fixes thereafter for legal purposes Sundays, New Year's Day, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Christmas as holidays, and provides for suspension of business of tribunals and courts from December 25 to January 2 following, except proceedings which refer to misdemeanor suits, summary instructions, cases relating to the release of accused persons, and to civil register.—*September 21, 1899.*

177. Adds port of Santa Cruz del Sur, province of Puerto Principe, to list of ports at which graded bulls and cows may be entered for breeding purposes free of duty.—*September 23, 1899.*

181. For the purposes of security, which according to the existing law they have to give, insurance companies, either foreign or domestic, as are classified and regulations as to security offered, amount thereof, etc., made.—*September 27, 1899.*

182. Functions, powers, and duties of the "cuerpo de comunicaciones" of the island of Cuba transferred to, and to be exercised by, Signal Corps, United States Army, except such part as relates to postal service.—*September 28, 1899.*

The omitted orders relate principally to appointments to office and to minor affairs. Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR S. DUDLEY,

Major and Judge-Advocate, U. S. V., Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, Cuba, October 3, 1899.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

HABANA, September 16, 1899.

Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Military Governor of Cuba.

SIR: You will please find attached hereto a number of appendices and schedules containing the report that you requested of this department on August last, drawn up in a succinct form and as minute and exact as it has been possible to do it.

In order that you may better understand these schedules, I deem proper to make a few explanatory remarks; but, before doing so, I beg to state that the work, as presented, does not meet with my wishes and ideas, owing to the fact that affairs in my department are in process of reorganization. Even at this late date, some of the important information and data asked for has not reached this office, and some of what has been sent us is not so complete and pertinent as would be desired, although the omissions incurred in are not to be charged to lack of diligence on the part of my subordinates.

By the order of February 24, 1899, the department of state and government was divided into three sections, viz, section of state, section of general government, and section of government. All matters that formerly belonged to the presidency of the council of secretaries, to the secretary of the general government, and to the government section of the department of grace and justice and of the interior, were, as far as compatible with the new order of things, merged into the three sections above named.

The section of state has to do with all that refers to consular and diplomatic relations and foreign affairs, when by their nature they do not require direct relations between the State Department at Washington and the foreign nations whose representatives have been duly accredited.

This section is under the management of a chief of a bureau of the first class, and attends to the following affairs or branches:

First. Matters of a general character. A. Private claims regarding citizenship, protection, etc. B. Legalization of documents. C. Issuance of passports.

Second. Foreign affairs. A. Letters rogatory. B. Extradition claims. C. All other business which should have to be referred to Washington.

Third. Consular affairs, embracing everything connected with the consular service.

Fourth. Registration of Spaniards residing in Cuba, same being carried out in conformity with article 9 of the treaty of Paris.

Fifth. Registration of foreigners.

Sixth. Register for the recording and dispatching of documents of this section.

The affairs referred to in divisions first, second, and third are intrusted to an officer of the second class and three amanuenses; those of the fourth division to four amanuenses; those of the fifth to one amanuensis, and those of the sixth to another amanuensis.

Schedule No. 5 is a summary, made by months, of the work accomplished by the section of state. A brief examination thereof shows plainly the progressive increase of said work.

Schedule No. 6 is an account of the foreign consuls recognized as such to date.

Schedule No. 7 represents the number of certificates of registration of Spaniards issued by the section of state, and schedule No. 8 shows the number of such certificates sent from each province to this department.

Schedule No. 9 refers to the letters rogatory that have been sent through this office to be executed out of the island.

Independently of the general supervision of all the sections, the assistant secretary has under his immediate charge the section of general government.

This section comprises the following branches: First. General registry of recording and dispatching of all the documents of this department. Second. General

affairs. Third. A press bureau, a copyright bureau, and a bureau of the personnel of this department and of the six governments of the island. Fourth. Archives and library of this department. Fifth. Translation of languages. Sixth. General archives of the island of Cuba.

Matters included in division first are in charge of an officer of the fifth class and two amanuenses; those of the second division are in charge of an officer of the second class and another of the fifth class; those of the third, in charge of an officer of the fifth class; those of the fourth, in charge of an amanuensis; those of the fifth, in charge of an officer of the second class, and those of the sixth division in charge of two officers of the fourth class and three amanuenses.

At the general registry bureau all documents received or sent by the department, whether definitely forwarded or simply indorsed pending final resolution, or for information of other offices of the state or of subordinate offices, are entered and classified in the order in which they are received.

Schedule No. 1 shows the number of matters which have been received during the month, also those which have given place to any proceedings, recording those that are still pending and those that have been dispatched by the office. Its bare inspection suffices to show how the work has been increasing in proportion as the services of the different offices under the direction of this department have reached a normal state.

The bureau of general affairs takes charge of all affairs not included in the special classifications of the business belonging to this department.

It is concerned with everything pertaining to licenses for carrying weapons, the delivery of the arms that belonged to the Cuban army of liberation, etc.; the property rights in horses; decrees relative to raffles, bazaars, bull and cock fights; transportation of convicts; concessions for the establishment of telephone and telegraph systems when within the province of this department; studies and projects on the reconstruction of the country; reorganization of the civil government; public buildings, if in any way connected with this department; matters referring to the postal service, and any other not expressly specified in the general organization of the department.

The bureau of the personnel of this department and of the civil governments has been merged into the press and copyright bureaus.

The press law now in force provides that all newspapers being published shall be recorded in the registry of this bureau, sending three copies of each issue to this department that it may be kept informed of the public opinion, of important news, of the omissions in the public service, complaints against minor officials, etc.

All theatrical works published in the island are subject to the examination and criticism of this bureau, wherein a register of books, as required by the copyright law, is kept, as a requisite for the enjoyment of the exclusive copyright of these works.

That portion of said bureau which refers to the personnel of the department and of the civil governments attends to the issuance of credentials of appointments and to the removal of employees, keeping a record of appointees and persons discharged, notifying the department of finance to the proper ends.

Schedule No. 3 gives an account of the total number of works that have been examined since January 1; schedule No. 4 shows the number of literary works that have been recorded in the proper registry, and schedule No. 2 contains a list of the personnel of this department and of the six civil governments of the island of Cuba.

The bureau of files of the department (archive) is charged with arranging in due order—according to subjects and with reference to the bureaus or offices from which they originate—all matters that have been entirely finished and that are not to be sent to the general archives; it also collects and keeps all the papers in any proceedings which, though not terminated, it is not necessary to file in the respective bureaus. To this bureau the library of the old council of administration has been incorporated, also the legislative enactments, gazettes, etc.

In the secretary's office of the former general government of the island there was always a bureau for the translation of languages, where all documents that were to be used in the several offices of the island were translated with the official guaranty as to their accuracy. At present there is no necessity of the official translation in all cases, and in the public offices, as a rule, the restrictions formerly in force touching this matter are no longer applied. The officer actually in charge of the translations of this department exercises the functions of interpreter of languages for a moderate compensation paid by the parties soliciting his services.

The care of the general archives of the island of Cuba constitutes one of the most important branches of the section of general government. Most valuable original documents of great historical importance dating as far back as the time of the discovery and colonization of America, which were saved almost miraculously from the cupidity which at various times had despoiled the archives for the benefit of the

Spanish museums and collections, are found within these archives. Valuable papers relating to the conquest and occupation of Hispaniola, Peru, Mexico, and the island of Cuba still remain there, but we are yet to learn of the importance of the documents that during the months of November and December, 1898, were abstracted in 330 cases, despite the efforts made by the American commission of evacuation for their recovery. The number of bundles of documents relating to many subjects which are on the shelves may be estimated at about 100,000, and the personnel employed by the department is at present engaged in their study, assortment, classification and methodical arrangement.

The section of government is under the immediate management of a chief of a bureau of the first class and comprises the following branches: First. The bureau of municipalities, which is in charge of an officer of the second class, one of the third, and one amanuensis. Second. The jails bureau, in charge of two officers of the fourth class. Third. The penitentiary bureau, in charge of an officer of the fifth class and one amanuensis. Fourth. The public order and police bureau, in charge of an officer of the third class. Fifth. The health bureau, in charge of an officer of the fourth class. Sixth. The bureau of charitable institutions, in charge of an officer of the second class, one of the third, and two amanuenses.

The bureau of municipalities is the one which, during the period embraced by this report, has accomplished the most important work. The disorganization in this branch of the public service reached such a point that, at the time this department was created in January last, there were no records of any kind regarding the municipalities; therefore, the task undertaken toward reorganizing that service, with the result of having brought municipal affairs almost to a normal condition, had to commence by an exhaustive investigation, to carry on which adequate means were lacking, such as records, data, antecedents, and the information absolutely necessary for the proper treatment of such a momentous undertaking. On May 17 I had the honor to present to you the result of the endeavors of this department in that direction, and upon such bases new efforts have been made that will shortly give us an exact knowledge of the condition of affairs in all matters pertaining to local affairs throughout the island of Cuba.

According to the general registry contained in schedule No. 1, the matters of which the bureau of municipalities has had cognizance, are divided as follows: Items of new business, 705; business disposed of, 613; proceedings instituted, 526; pending decision, 174.

The affairs belonging to this bureau are, according to the existing laws, the following: First. Electoral matter; organic laws; affairs incidental to both of the above. Second. Matters relating to the abolished provincial chamber of deputies; organization of municipalities; appointments, censure, fines, suspensions, and removals of mayors and councilmen; census of population, and questions relating to all of the above. Third. Decisions on all questions arising from the interpretation of the municipal laws, and all others of a general character affecting the locality; legal remedies against the resolutions of the municipalities, and against those of the civil governors when they refer to appeals from the resolutions of the municipal council and within the province of this department. Fourth. Decisions on the interpretation of the provincial law. Fifth. Territorial division into provinces and municipalities; incorporation, separation, and abolishment of municipal districts; change of capital cities of the provinces and municipalities; names of towns and streets; creation of local revenues; government contracts; municipal budgets and accounting; superintendency of the urban police, and a general supervision of all other matters. Sixth. It also has charge of formulating rules for the execution of the laws and decrees regarding municipal affairs and the mode of procedure in the same.

The following schedules give some idea of the work performed: (A) Statement of the expenditures of the abolished provincial chamber of deputies and of the debts left unpaid by them up to December 31, 1898. (B) Municipal debts of the whole island not paid on December 31, 1898. (C) Economic system of the municipalities; their compulsory expenses; statistics of the population of the island of Cuba. (D) Number of municipalities existing in the island; their wards and districts; towns and hamlets destroyed on account of the war; mayors and members of the municipal corporations; number of inhabitants, by provinces, etc. (E) Schedule showing estimated amounts for the municipalities of the island; expenses connected with the public health, charitable institutions, jails and public instruction. This has been done with the purpose of soliciting the aid of the State to attend to these matters until the municipal treasury shall have been reorganized.

The bureau of jails is charged with the designation of the jails in which all convicts are to serve the sentences imposed by the courts. A personal record of each convict is kept, wherein all incidents relative to his sentence are entered and to which is added a memorandum of his penal history.

This bureau also keeps a record of the employees of the jails, and of the appointments, transfers, and removals of said employees. The wardens are appointed by this

department, choosing him out of three candidates proposed by the civil governor of the cities where the prisons are located after ascertaining their fitness for the place.

The overseeing and final approval of the jails estimates, as well as of the improvements, repairs and alterations made in the buildings, are also within the province of this bureau.

The system which is employed by this department to designate the places where the sentences imposed by the courts have to be served is very simple. The court sentencing sends, through the civil governor, a certified copy of the judgment. This copy is the basis for the proceedings which are drawn up in the bureau. The jail to which the convict is to be sent is then chosen, according to the provisions of the penal code and to the royal decree of April 15, 1886. The civil governor is duly notified of what has been done, that he, in turn, may advise the warden of the jail designated.

All this is done, bearing in mind that the jails of the island are divided into two classes—first, “*cárceles de audiencia*” (jails of a court of appeals district), and, second, “*cárceles de partido judicial*” (jails of a judicial district). The former are situated in the capital cities where the respective court of appeals is located. Their expenses were defrayed out of both the municipal and the provincial funds, share and share alike. The jails for judicial districts are supported exclusively by municipal funds, or, rather, by funds of several municipalities conjointly, and are located in the capital of the judicial district. The place of residence, the nature of the funds applied to their sustenance, and the character and degree of the punishments form the basis for the aforementioned classification; it being worth mentioning that in cities where there is a “*cárcel de audiencia*” there is no jail of judicial district, the former taking the place of both.

The abolishment of the provincial chamber of deputies made it necessary for the state to provide in their stead for the needs of the “*cárceles de audiencia*.”

Schedules Nos. 17 to 21 give an idea of the labors performed by this bureau.

The penitentiary bureau has exactly the same duties and powers regarding penitentiaries as the bureau of jails has in reference to these latter establishments.

The penitentiary of Habana is governed by the laws and regulations dated March 31, 1854. These rules and regulations declare that the penitentiary depends directly on the captain-general, and direct that the management of same shall be in charge of an inspector.

By royal decree of July 20, 1878, it was ordered that the rights and duties of said inspector should devolve upon the governor-general of the island, who has since intervened in the management of the penitentiary, because of the general character of the institution.

The bureau of public order and police is charged with the daily recording of all important events that take place in the whole island and which are reported by the civil governors. These reports are transmitted to you whenever they contain anything worthy of notice.

It keeps a detailed account of the rural municipal government and private police now existing in the island of Cuba, and will keep that of the new police which may be created, modified, or reorganized in the future. It is now working on the preparation of a complete plan for policing the whole island.

The superior inspection and direction of such an important service is exercised by means of this bureau, and all efforts are directed toward having a picked body of police, familiar with the locality and not in excess of actual requirements, to be managed with as much decentralization as possible, constituting a guaranty of public peace and good order and deserving the confidence of all the Cuban people.

Schedules Nos. 24 to 27 show the actual conditions of the municipal police, which is in process of reorganization in all the island; of the special police of Habana; of the government police, and of the municipal secret service.

The bureau of public health is intrusted by the legislation in force with extensive and varied functions, it being the means through which the general government exercises its own functions in the matter of public health on land, as it ought to exercise jurisdiction over the marine hospital service.

This bureau is in charge of all that concerns the appointment and removal of surgeons for watering stations and cemeteries; of the appointment and removal of the inspectors of medicine, pharmacy, and veterinary of the judicial districts of the whole island; of the health inspectors, and of the committees for special studies in hygiene and health matters in cases of epidemics. It has also among its duties to authorize the creation of cemeteries, to supervise them, to intervene in matters concerning their management, disinterments, and transfers of cadavers; besides, it has under its charge everything pertaining to the vaccination dispensaries, keeping a record of the persons that have been vaccinated and revaccinated, statistics of births, tables of vital statistics, etc.

The department of state is also in charge, through the bureau in question, and

by virtue of laws still in force, of all matters relative to the marine-hospital service, which is at present out of its province.

Among the different ends accomplished by this bureau worthy of special mention is the work done in connection with the administration of cemeteries, the compiling of statistics of births and deaths registered in the island of Cuba from January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1899, and the project of a general center of vaccination.

Statements Nos. 23-25 make reference to matters of greater importance.

The bureau of charities has charge of matters that can be divided into two parts; first, all that refers to the management of the charitable institutions, and, second, what pertains to the keeping of their accounts.

The first part embraces all the faculties attached to the supervision that the government has on all charitable institutions, according to the law on the subject; the second, the faculties inherent to the right of inspection vested in said government.

As to the first, it rests with this bureau to determine upon: First. The creation of provincial and municipal boards of charities. Second. The organization of the board of trustees of those institutions whose supervision belongs to the government, and the appointment of the trustees of those institutions which have a smaller number than prescribed by the founder. Third. The appointment and removal of councils for charitable institutions. Fourth. The examination and approval of the rules, statutes, and regulations of charitable institutions. Fifth. The appointment and removal of the head surgeons, superintendents, and high officials thereof. Sixth. The following duties which, in the private institutions, the government exercises by means of this bureau: (A) To see that the will of the founders is carried out; (B) to enforce the rendering of accounts and, in those cases where this duty is dispensed with by direction of the founder, obtain the sworn statement of the parties in charge as to their having complied with the founder's will; (C) to see that the moral laws are enforced and the health requirements complied with. Seventh. To make a search for and to claim the property belonging to charitable institutions which is unlawfully held by other parties. Eighth. To create charitable institutions; to modify and abolish those already existing when such arbitrary action is not limited by restrictions imposed by the founder. Ninth. To give the necessary power to perform the acts relating to the administration or to the property of charitable institutions.

In reference to the right of inspection, the following matters come within the province of this bureau: First. To examine, reform, and approve the budgets of the institutions that are under the protection of the government. Second. To examine, reform, and approve the accounts rendered by the managers of the institutions which are required to do so. Third. To supervise and, whenever it is found to be necessary, modify the method of accounts employed by the charitable institutions.

This bureau is now preferably engaged in collecting the necessary data for establishing a special investigating office for the search of property belonging to charitable institutions, and also in preparing reliable and complete statistics embracing all the charitable institutions of the island.

To this end a laborious and exhaustive investigation has been made in connection with the legislative and economic history of charities in this country.

Schedule No. 28, which contains the first attempt ever made in this island on the subject, gives a clear idea of the work accomplished, and serves as an indication of the success with which the endeavors in this connection may be crowned.

The importance of the subjects corresponding to the department of charities, their scope and nature, the need of special knowledge to handle them properly, and the display of good will which they demand compelled the subscribing secretary to appoint a consulting board of charities that would help him in his labors, same being composed of highly honorable persons who, with no other remuneration than the satisfaction derived from fulfilling a duty, give daily proofs of their ability, solicitude, efficiency, and disinterestedness in the numerous acts which, as intelligent counsellors of the department, they are wont to perform.

The foregoing relation affords proof of how many important matters are dispatched by the military governor through this department. Some of them are under its immediate and direct control; others are considered and resolved upon on appeals filed against the resolutions of subordinate officials; and, in the rest, a general supervision is exercised. But in one form or another there is hardly an item concerning social, governmental, or political relations on the island of Cuba to which the action of the authority in whom the supreme power is vested does not reach within a certain compass.

This explains in itself the obstacles that had to be surmounted during the first period of the military occupation. The centralization, which was the characteristic of the system under which the island was ruled, was the cause that, on the evacuation of the Spanish authorities, the bond of union which existed among the different administrative organizations was severed. As a consequence of this, public affairs

were thrown into a turmoil, highly increased by the gradual form in which the occupation of the territory was effected, as well as by the divers measures and resolutions which, with the best intention but without a prearranged agreement, were adopted by chiefs and officers of the army of occupation. The necessity of restoring order in governmental matters and bringing public affairs to a normal condition was felt, so that the complete transformation of all the service, and the reorganization of the institutions that intervened and should intervene in the government and direction of the country could be carried out gradually, cautiously, but at the same time with firmness and progressively. This paramount necessity was attended to by appointing a governor-general for all the island, whose purposes were defined in the proclamation of January 1, and whose essential powers were made public by the order of February 1 of this year. The order of January 11 (creating the four secretaryships) and that of the 24th of same month (organizing this department) completed, in regard to the latter, the plan announced in the proclamation alluded to. Article 5 of this latter order provides that the department of state and government shall be governed by the laws that were in force on December 31 last, in so much as they be consistent with the present régime and until they shall be modified by the proper authorities. This declaration gave us a point from which to start; it established a legal status which, although antiquated in many ways, obscure in others, absurd and deficient in most, was after all a legal order which served to counteract the confusion and disorganization which was spreading all over the island.

Shortly afterwards the civil governments for the six provinces of the island were created, and the governors gradually assumed the functions that belonged to them as per laws declared to be in force (in so much as they did not conflict with the military occupation), by virtue of the circular-order of February 21, regulating the military control and establishing the form in which the military commanders were to exercise the right of supervision in civil affairs within their respective spheres and so long as they were not specifically exempted from their jurisdiction.

Before this department bent its main efforts toward the organization of municipal affairs which demanded careful consideration and immediate attention, it proposed to you (with the idea of removing difficulties) the abolishment of the presidency of the council of secretaries of the old general government, the abolishment also of the provincial chamber of deputies and of provincial boards of health, charitable institutions, and public instruction, which was resolved upon accordingly on February 24 and March 9. None of these bodies met the live necessities of the situation, it being unnecessary for me to dilate on matters of which you are already cognizant and in regard to which you have been presented with an exhaustive report prepared by my learned colleague, the secretary of finance, a report that leaves no room for further explanations and reasonings in regard to the origin and reaching effects of the several resolutions and orders already quoted, and of those I may be called upon to quote hereafter.

In my communications of February 20, 21, and 24 I informed you of the most feasible plan which, in my judgment, should be adopted in order to accomplish in a gradual manner, step by step, the complete reorganization of the public service, the restoration of administrative affairs, and the establishment of the stable, definite, and independent government which was proclaimed for the island of Cuba in the joint resolution of April 19, 1898. The first steps had, necessarily, to be given toward the reorganization of the municipal affairs which must form the basis for the future constitution of the country.

The municipalities of Cuba were passing through a most trying financial crisis, partly due to the imperfections of the system then employed, partly to the vices inherent to Spanish administration throughout, and due also, in no small measure, to the natural consequences of the war. The department of finance directed its efforts to the economic side of the problem, to which this department lent its help. The order of February 25 established new fundamental bases for the economic affairs of municipalities in Cuba, and in order to carry its provisions into practice—studying at the same time the scope of their effectiveness—a careful examination of the financial condition of the municipalities in Cuba was imperative. But prior to all this it became indispensable to remove the constant danger which threatened their economic existence by suspending all kinds of claims that might be instituted against them on account of obligations that had matured before December 31, 1898, until the municipal corporations were organized, at which time a solution would be arrived at in reference to said obligations.

The study now being made by this department of the amount, character, and kind of all the municipal debts and, besides, of their actual receipts, extent of their expenditures, and a comparative examination of the old and the new system of taxation, serve as a complement to these resolutions.

The municipal deficits being temporarily covered, it becomes feasible for this department, working in conjunction with the finance department, to prepare a sys-

tem of taxes and accounting by which the difficulties at present surrounding the municipalities would be effectually surmounted, laying the foundation for their final economic-legal status, and, as the crowning effort of all these labors, this department has prepared a project for the reform of the municipal law now in force, and which is now being considered by my confreres. As soon as said project of municipal law is finished and approved, the one referring to the organization of the services intrusted at present to the provincial administration—announced in the order of February 24, already mentioned—shall be submitted to you for your consideration.

Both these works aim at simplifying the administration, improving the service when necessary, and reinstating the institutions and local bodies in their several rights by means of an ample and rational descentralización.

After making the efforts implied in the investigation of everything pertaining to the municipal affairs, in the construction of almost all the municipal councils which the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty called for, inasmuch as life in its normal condition was paralyzed in most (a task that was rendered possible and, in a measure, feasible by the fact that the municipal corporations which we found were not of elective character, but creatures of the will of the superior governmental authorities), after studying and preparing, in short, the projects which are to be the culmination of all that has so far been accomplished, this department was considerably relieved, and found it possible to devote its attention advantageously to the many important subjects relative to public charity.

For months past a careful examination has been carried on in regard to the financial situation of the charitable institutions, and the facts so far obtained offer a vast field for governmental action in behalf of said institutions, and bear proof of what may be accomplished in Cuba in favor of the needy.

It was necessary, first of all, to provide for the immediate support of many establishments which lack at present means of their own; then to complete in some, and to change in others, the personnel on whom the management thereof devolved.

This department is at this moment engaged in two works of the utmost importance. The first one is the study and modification of the charity laws now in force with the purpose of doing away with defects which experience has revealed to exist in them and of shaping them after the pattern set by modern science, and as practiced in the most enlightened countries. The second is to regulate and carry into execution a conscientious search of all the property rightfully belonging to charitable institutions and which is withheld from them at present.

I deem it unnecessary to enter into further explanations with regard to the other topics embraced in the first part of this report. I beg, however, to be allowed to make a special, though succinct, mention of some of them.

The system according to which the Spanish police was organized and the manner in which the evacuation of the Spanish troops and the present military occupation took place were responsible for the truly hazardous situation that during the first months of this year was created in what referred to public order and personal safety. Many towns were left entirely without police protection and even without officials with enough prestige and means to make themselves respected. Luckily, the detachments of Cuban forces, ably distributed of their own accord over the whole territory as mere auxiliaries of the powers that were, aided by the good sense which, as a rule, predominates in the Cuban people, afforded the means to promptly give the assistance required for such pressing needs.

The organization of the rural police in Santiago, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara provinces, the municipal police afterwards created in the whole island, and the permits granted to keep private (or sworn) police, has restored to the country the peace which, for a moment, was thought endangered by frequent acts of pilfering, and has reestablished the normal conditions which such radical changes in public affairs had either shaken or destroyed.

It is the purpose of this department to suggest to you such final measures as will complete the establishment of the local police all over the island in such a manner that those primarily interested in maintaining order in their respective districts may be charged with the duty of preserving same.

The problem concerning the management of the cemeteries was a most delicate one, because of the traditional customs of the country. This service must be eminently civil in a country that recognizes no religion as official. But a series of events—the enumeration of which would be very tedious and of no purpose to our object—brought about that the control of the cemeteries was placed in the hands of the Catholic Church, having no right therefor in most cases. Once the municipalities found themselves freed from the onerous and ancient tyranny which about this matter was exercised through influences and pressure which no longer exist, and empowered in some cases by American chiefs and officers, they took possession in many places—on their own account—of the cemeteries to which they believed themselves entitled, dispensing with the usual formalities.

At the suggestion of this department you saw fit to issue the order of April 12,

which, mindful of the rights entitled to protection, arrived at a general decision on the matter, turning over to the secular authorities the management of the cemeteries—as far as practicable—and establishing the manner in which the claims of the church and of the municipalities could be speedily settled, leaving untouched the question about ownership, which is to be settled by the courts.

Schedule No. 23, annexed hereto, gives a clear idea of how the church had taken hold of the management of the cemeteries, and how a problem—which always was in this country a very annoying one and considered practically without solution—is being now solved without difficulty.

Another delicate subject, and one attended with great difficulties, was the consular relations, which were virtually severed on the relinquishment of the Spanish authorities. The well-directed efforts of this department, realized in the prudent manner in which these matters can alone be handled, bore the result indicated in schedule No. 6, by which it is seen that the greater number of established nations have recognized the present condition of affairs and maintain their representatives in this country amidst the most perfect cordiality.

The establishment of the general consulate of Spain, of the consulates, vice-consulates, and honorary consulates throughout the island marks the most important event that has taken place in connection with this matter, and in compliance with what is provided in the treaty of Paris.

In accordance with said treaty, the special register for the Spaniards who wished to retain their nationality was created as per order of July 11 last, affording the greatest facilities, free of all cost, for the fulfillment of this indispensable requisite within the period fixed in Article IX of the treaty of Paris above mentioned.

The monthly statements which I have had the honor to send you, and schedules Nos. 7, 8, and 13 attached hereto, clearly show the unhampered manner in which this matter is being attended to.

The fear that this report might be too lengthy restrains me from going into the examination of all or the greater number of the regulations, measures, and orders issued at the request of this department, and of the questions that have been resolved upon by same. Schedule No. 1 shows the extent of the work accomplished; the enumeration at the beginning of this report completes that exposition; the report of the secretary of finance, to which I have previously referred, serves to form a high idea of the whole, and the remarks herein contained complete the examination of what may be deemed most important.

I can not close this report without calling your attention to the extraordinary work done by the employees under my charge, which can only be appreciated when one thinks of the disorder, confusion, lack of fixed standards and the want of sufficient means with which they have had to contend in the development of their ideas and in performing their tasks, bringing matters at the same time to an orderly basis. By the great number of affairs intrusted to the care of this department you will be able to estimate that the personnel of this office is very inadequate, and their salaries do not appear to be proportionate to the labors required of them. I have thought it my duty to acquaint you with these facts, that you may resolve as you deem best.

The writer is expecting more valuable information with which to complete the data contained in the attached schedules, and, as soon as it is received, you will be furnished with additional statements in reference to those subjects that require it.

Respectfully,

Dr. DÓMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE.

ADDENDA.

Laws, decrees, regulations, etc., that are in force and are of the direct concern of the department of government.

1. Powers of the Governor-General, as per royal decree of June 9, 1878.
2. Powers of the civil governors, as per royal decree of July 9, 1878.
3. Provincial law and municipal provisional law.
4. Charity law, as per instructions of April 27, 1875, extended to Cuba by order of January 14, and modified in part by that of July 28, 1881.
5. Electoral laws of November 25, 1897, and regulations of March 3, 1898.
6. Census law of July 12, 1887, and bases for of even date.
7. Water law, instructions on same in Gacetas of February 25 and 26, 1891.
8. Contracts for public service, royal decree of January 4, 1883, extended to Cuba by royal order of July 31.
9. Theatricals and public shows; decree of Governor-General of January 30, 1891, reorganizing this matter.

10. Association law of June 13, 1888.
11. Public-meetings law of August 15, 1880, and royal order of March 23, 1898.
12. Cattle-ownership rights; decree of the Governor-General of August 13, 1880.
13. Jails; regulations of December 23, 1852.
14. Accounting (in the administration); decree of September 12, 1870, and instructions of October 4, of the same year, and those of May 27, 1881, as published in La Gaceta of June 7.
15. Insanes; royal decrees of May 19, 1895, setting the form of admission into asylums.
16. Municipal regulations; those of Habana approved on April 9, 1881; those of Pinar del Rio, on April 19, 1894.
- 17, 18. Private guards, and private police for country places; royal order, February 17, 1884; decree of military governor, June 19, 1899.
19. Building regulations; decree of the Governor-General of April 30, 1861 (for Habana); at Bauta the regulations in force are those of June 5, 1894.
20. Railroads law; the regulations of May 20, 1893, set down for the interpretation and execution of the police law referring to same. (Gaceta of March 28, 1893.)
21. Press law; November 11, 1886.
22. Administrative procedure; September 22, 1888.
23. Jurisdiction law; July 4, 1861.
24. Cemeteries; royal order of April 28, 1866; decree of the Governor-General of February 25, 1888, and decree of the military governor of April 12, 1899.
25. Organic law of the department of state and government; decree of the military governor of February 24, 1899.
26. Municipal economic system; as per decree of March 25, 1899.
27. Maritime sanitation; royal order of March 3, 1893.
27. Mineral and medicinal water stations; regulations approved on March 4, 1890.
28. Copyright law; January 10, 1879.

No. 1.—*Synopsis of business transacted by the department of state and government from the date of its organization, February 1, 1899, to July 31, 1899, showing work attended to by each bureau and what is pending.*

Bureaus.	February.					March.				
	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.
Section of government:										
Sanitation	12	28	12	8	4	13	14	2	1	1
Charitable institutions	24	14	18	9	9	36	45	19	10	9
Penal establishments	46	36	37	37	.....	108	134	65	65	.....
Municipalities	16	31	16	14	2	105	65	65	46	19
Section of general government:										
Personnel and censorship	8	67	68	68	.....	23	27	9	9	.....
General affairs	9	16	4	4	.....	16	44	5	5	.....
Section of state:										
State	9	28	28	28	.....	4	21	21	21	.....
Total	124	220	183	168	15	305	350	186	157	29

Bureaus.	April.					May.				
	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.
Section of government:										
Sanitation	14	32	7	6	1	44	37	6	7	.....
Charitable institutions	69	42	21	13	8	79	45	23	11	12
Penal establishments	143	87	51	51	.....	241	213	121	119	2
Municipalities	131	122	112	76	36	188	167	123	78	45
Section of general government:										
Personnel and censorship	31	8	18	18	.....	37	29	23	22	1
General affairs	32	53	6	6	.....	49	60	10	8	2
Section of state:										
State .....	.....	34	34	34	.....	14	45	45	45	.....
Total	420	378	249	204	45	652	596	351	290	62

No. 1.—*Synopsis of business transacted by the department of state and government from the date of its organization, February 1, 1899, to July 31, 1899, etc.—Continued.*

Bureau.	June.					July.					Remarks.
	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	
Section of government:											
Sanitation	77	28	6	6	....	38	20	1	1	....	Besides, we are terminating the statistics births and deaths from 1896 to 1899.
Charitable institutions.	125	59	24	7	17	104	32	21	8	13	Besides a synoptical table of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, with detailed analysis of its financial status, according to the records of public charities bureau.
Penal establishments.	366	207	108	110	....	349	145	120	104	16	Besides, a map showing the political prisoners in Spain has been made; an important reform has been introduced in the manner of recording the prisoners; a general statement is being prepared which will show the age, profession, nationality, etc., of the prisoners in all the penal establishments of the island.
Municipalities	158	135	106	69	37	107	93	104	69	35	Besides, the bureau has made maps showing the financial situation of all the municipalities of the island, their inhabitants, the towns and villages destroyed, etc.
Section of general government:											
Personnel and censorship.	9	34	6	6	....	28	28	5	5	....	79 works have been censured and authorized.
General affairs	68	57	18	13	5	51	50	14	10	4	There is just finishing a general statement of all the police force in the island, showing class of police, number of men, salaries in each municipality.
Public order and police.	57	20	6	6	....	102	20	16	15	1	
Section of state:											
State.	9	23	23	23	....	170	219	955	955	....	Besides the Spaniards that have inscribed in this city, 291 certificates of inscription have been received already from other places.
Total	869	653	297	240	59	949	607	1,236	1,167	69	

No. 1.—*Synopsis of business transacted by the department of state and government from the date of its organization, February 1, 1899, to July 31, 1899, etc.—Continued.*

SEMIANNUAL RECAPITULATION.

Bureaus.	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	Remarks.
Section of government:						
Sanitation	198	159	34	29	5	Of the pending proceedings, 2 are waiting for decisions from headquarters and 2 for reports from the department of justice.
Charitable institutions.	437	237	126	58	68	
Penal establishments.	1,253	822	502	486	16	13 of the pending proceedings are waiting for reports from the civil governors.
Municipalities.....	705	613	526	352	174	160 of the pending proceedings are waiting for reports from the civil governors.
Section of general government:						
Personnel and censorship.	136	193	129	128	1	The only proceeding not dispatched has not yet returned from headquarters.
General affairs	225	280	57	46	11	Of the pending proceedings, 2 are waiting for reports from headquarters, 4 from the departments of justice and public works, and 2 from other sources.
Public order and police.	159	40	22	21	1	1 pending waiting for the secretary's resolution.
Section of State:						
State.....	206	370	1,106	1,106	.....	In the proceedings corresponding to this bureau are included the certificates of registration delivered to Spaniards claiming their nationality.
Grand total.....	3,319	2,714	2,502	2,226	276	The difference that appears between the received and dispatched is due to the fact that sometimes sundry communications are answered by only 1.

No. 2.—*Statement of the offices in the department of state and government and in the civil governments of the island, with their respective salaries.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

Positions.	Monthly.	Annually.
1 secretario.....	\$583.33	\$7,000
1 subsecretario.....	333.33	4,000
2 jefes de negociado de 1ª, á \$2,400.....	400.00	4,800
5 oficiales de 2ª, á \$1,200.....	500.00	6,000
3 oficiales de 3ª, á \$1,000.....	249.99	3,000
6 oficiales de 4ª, á \$800.....	399.96	4,800
4 oficiales de 5ª, á \$680.....	226.64	2,720
9 escribientes de 1ª, á \$600.....	450.00	5,400
14 escribientes de 2ª, á \$500.....	583.24	7,000
1 portero de 1ª, á \$600.....	50.00	600
5 porteros de 2ª, á \$500.....	208.30	2,500
Para material.....	208.33	2,500
Suma.....	4,193.08	50,320

PINAR DEL RIO.

1 gobernador.....	\$333.33	\$4,000
1 secretario.....	133.33	1,600
1 oficial, 3º.....	83.33	1,000
1 oficial, 4º.....	66.66	800
1 oficial, 5º.....	56.66	680
5 escribientes, 2º, á \$500.....	208.30	2,500
2 ordenanzas á \$300.....	50.00	600
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	200.00	2,400
1 portero.....	33.33	400
Suma.....	1,164.94	13,980

No. 2.—*Statement of the offices in the department of state and government and in the civil governments of the island, with their respective salaries—Continued.*

HABANA.

Positions.	Monthly.	Annually.
1 gobernador.....	\$500.00	\$6,000
1 secretario.....	250.00	3,000
1 secretario particular.....	100.00	1,200
4 jefes de sección, á \$1,500.....	500.00	6,000
4 oficiales, á \$1,000.....	333.32	4,000
8 escribientes, á \$720.....	480.00	5,760
1 traductor.....	100.00	1,200
1 conserje.....	40.00	480
1 cochero.....	40.00	480
1 portero.....	25.00	300
4 ordenanzas, á \$300.....	100.00	1,200
1 inspector de policía.....	150.00	1,800
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	300.00	3,600
Suma.....	2,918.32	35,020

MATANZAS.

1 gobernador.....	\$333.33	\$4,000
1 secretario.....	166.66	2,000
1 oficial, 2º.....	100.00	1,200
2 oficiales, 4º, á \$800.....	133.32	1,600
1 oficial, 5º.....	56.66	680
1 escribiente, 1º.....	50.00	600
4 escribientes, 2º, á \$500.....	166.64	2,000
1 portero.....	33.33	400
2 ordenanzas, á \$240.....	40.00	480
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	250.00	3,000
Suma.....	1,329.94	15,960

SANTA CLARA.

1 gobernador.....	\$333.33	\$4,000
1 secretario.....	166.66	2,000
1 oficial, 2º.....	100.00	1,200
3 oficiales, 3º, á \$1,000.....	219.99	3,000
4 escribientes, 1º, á \$600.....	200.00	2,400
5 escribientes, 2º, á \$500.....	208.30	2,500
1 portero.....	33.33	400
2 ordenanzas, á \$250.....	41.66	500
Gratificación al intérprete.....	33.33	400
Material.....	169.00	2,028
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	250.00	3,000
Suma.....	1,785.60	21,428

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

1 gobernador.....	\$333.33	\$4,000
1 secretario.....	133.33	1,600
1 oficial, 3º.....	83.33	1,000
1 oficial, 4º.....	66.66	800
1 oficial, 5º.....	56.66	680
5 escribientes, 2º, á \$500.....	208.30	2,500
1 portero.....	33.33	400
2 ordenanzas, á \$240.....	40.00	480
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	150.00	1,800
Suma.....	1,104.94	13,260

No. 2.—*Statement of the offices in the department of state and government and in the civil governments of the island, with their respective salaries—Continued.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Positions.	Monthly.	Annually.
1 gobernador.....	\$416.66	\$5,000
1 secretario	208.33	2,500
1 oficial, 1 ^o	200.00	2,400
1 oficial, 2 ^o	125.00	1,500
1 oficial, 3 ^o	100.00	1,200
1 oficial, 4 ^o	75.00	900
1 oficial, 5 ^o	50.00	600
1 escribiente, 1 ^o	60.00	720
1 escribiente, 2 ^o	50.00	600
1 escribiente, 2 ^o (Vacants.) .....	.....	.....
1 escribiente, 2 ^o	40.00	480
4 escribiente, á \$360	120.00	1,440
1 portero.....	30.00	360
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	250.00	3,000
Suma	1,724.99	20,700

RESUMEN (RECAPITULATION).

Secretaría de estado y gobernación.....	\$4,193.08	\$50,320
Gobierno civil de Pinar del Rio.....	1,164.94	13,980
Gobierno civil de la Habana.....	2,918.32	35,020
Gobierno civil de Matanzas.....	1,829.94	15,960
Gobierno civil de Santa Clara.....	1,785.60	21,422
Gobierno civil de Puerto Principe.....	1,104.94	13,260
Gobierno civil de Santiago de Cuba.....	1,724.99	20,700
Suma total.....	14,221.81	170,668

No. 3.—*Statement of the theatrical works approved, their titles, kind, name of the author, and date of the approval.*

BUREAU OF CENSORSHIP OF THEATRICAL WORKS.

No.	Title.	Kind.	Name of author.	Date of approval.
1	El diez de Octubre.....	Zarzuela.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Febrero 16 de 1899
2	Abajo el tirano	Juguete cómico	Alejandro del Pozo.....	Febrero 17 de 1899
3	La Dolores	Drama.....	Feliú y Codina.....	Febrero 19 de 1899
4	Por tener á la Madre fuera.....	Juguete cómico	Tomás López.....	Febrero 20 de 1899
5	El grito de Baire.....	Sainete	Alejandro del Pozo.....	Febrero 21 de 1899
6	Los Guerrilleros.....	Zarzuela.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Febrero 23 de 1899
7	El santo de la Mulata.....	Sainete	Federico Villoch.....	Febrero 27 de 1899
8	Paz y Concordia	idem.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Febrero 28 de 1899
9	Fé y Esperanza	Comedia	Sra. Sofia Estévez.....	Febrero 28 de 1899
10	El Revoltoso	Sainete	José R. Barreiro.....	Marzo 6 de 1899
11	Los tres Millones	idem.....	Jackson Veyan.....	Marzo 10 de 1899
12	A Ceuta y á Chafarinas	Zarzuela.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Marzo 10 de 1899
13	Se acabaron los guapos	Sainete	Vicente Pardo.....	Marzo 15 de 1899
14	Después del baile	Juguete cómico	José R. Barreiro.....	Marzo 18 de 1899
15	Al templo de la Gloria.....	Zarzuela.....	Raul del Monte.....	Marzo 20 de 1899
16	El sueño de Simancas.....	Sainete	Varona y Piloto.....	Marzo 23 de 1899
17	La manta de burato	idem.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Marzo 24 de 1899
18	English spoken	Juguete cómico	Federico Villoch.....	Marzo 24 de 1899
19	La guerra civil.....	Sainete	Juan Delanes.....	Marzo 25 de 1899
20	Estatas de movimiento	Juguete cómico	Olallo Díaz.....	Marzo 28 de 1899
21	El proceso de Welelea	Sainete	Joaquín Robreño.....	Abril 1 ^o de 1899
22	A casarse ó á morir	Juguete cómico	Olallo Díaz.....	Abril 3 de 1899
23	Figuritas de cartón	idem.....	Alejandro del Pozo.....	Abril 5 de 1899
24	De Guanabacoa á la Habana.....	Sainete	Manuel Saladrigas.....	Abril 6 de 1899
25	Política Doméstica	idem.....	Juan Delanes.....	Abril 6 de 1899
26	El Novicio	Juguete cómico	Federico Villoch.....	Abril 7 de 1899
27	La Fiesta de San Lázaro	Sainete	José R. Barreiro.....	Abril 7 de 1899
28	Amor engendra desdicha	Juguete cómico	Ricardo de la Vega.....	Abril 8 de 1899
29	El mantón de Manila.....	idem.....	Fiacro Irayzoz.....	Abril 8 de 1899
30	Farruco y Pachín	idem.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Abril 11 de 1899
31	La cabeza del guanajo.....	idem.....	S. Piloto	Abril 12 de 1899
32	La siembra del tabaco	Zarzuela.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Abril 17 de 1899
33	El danzón de los tres golpes.....	Sainete	José R. Barreiro.....	Abril 24 de 1899
34	El hijo de Santiago de las Vegas.....	Juguete cómico	Alberto Hernández.....	Abril 25 de 1899

No. 3.—*Statement of the theatrical works approved, their titles, kind, name of the author, and date of the approval*—Continued.

BUREAU OF CENSORSHIP OF THEATRICAL WORKS—Continued.

No.	Title.	Kind.	Name of author.	Date of approval.
35	Ni con muñeco	Juguete cómico ..	Laureano Guerrero ..	Abril 25 de 1899
36	La Independencia	idem	Federico Villoch	Abril 29 de 1899
37	Nemesio el bravucón	Sainete	Joaquín Robreño	Mayo 1º de 1899
38	De la Habana al campo	idem	Julio Echarte	Mayo 2 de 1899
39	El baul elástico	idem	Joaquín Robreño	Mayo 3 de 1899
40	Mujeres fin de Siglo	Zarzuela	Leopoldo Valdés	Mayo 8 de 1899
41	Recuerdo del pasado	Sainete	José G. Nuza	Mayo 9 de 1899
42	Sublevación femenina	Juguete cómico ..	José R. Barreiro	Mayo 10 de 1899
43	La evacuación de Bomba	Sainete	Laureano del Monte ..	Mayo 16 de 1899
44	Las Minas de Manganeso	Juguete cómico ..	Elias del Rio	Mayo 18 de 1899
45	El cierre de puertas	Sainete	A. del Pozo y R. Morales ..	Mayo 22 de 1899
46	Los baños de San Rafael	Zarzuela	José R. Barreiro	Mayo 22 de 1899
47	Room To-let	Juguete cómico ..	José R. Méndez	Mayo 24 de 1899
48	Trust azucarero	idem	José R. Barreiro	Mayo 30 de 1899
49	El asistente del Coronel	Juguete cómico ..	Gonzalo Cantó	Mayo 31 de 1899
50	Los centenes	idem	Federico Villoch	Junio 1º de 1899
51	La evacuación de Bayamo	Sainete	Raul del Monte	Junio 2 de 1899
52	Huyendo del bloqueo	idem	Gustavo Robreño	Junio 8 de 1899
53	El proceso Dreyfus	Drama	Federico Villoch	Junio 9 de 1899
54	Un duelo	Zarzuela	José R. Barreiro	Junio 9 de 1899
55	El Sinsonte Cubano	Sainete	Alfredo Piloto	Junio 10 de 1899
56	Los borrachos	Juguete cómico ..	Serafin y Joaquín Alvarez ..	Junio 12 de 1899
57	El Dr. Gómez	idem	Federico Villoch	Junio 12 de 1899
58	Mari-Juana	idem	José Jackson	Junio 12 de 1899
59	Romeo y Julieta	Zarzuela	Vicente Pardo	Junio 12 de 1899
60	En plena luna	Juguete cómico ..	Manuel Saladrigas	Junio 13 de 1899
61	Mr. Grossini	idem	Federico Villoch	Junio 16 de 1899
62	Un juramento en San Isidro ..	Sainete	Manuel Saladrigas	Junio 20 de 1899
63	El querer de la Pepa	Juguete cómico ..	Alejandro Larribiera ..	Junio 21 de 1899
64	El 6º mandamiento	idem	Federico Villoch	Junio 26 de 1899
65	El pan del pobre	Drama	Félix González Llana ..	Junio 27 de 1899
66	La cabeza misteriosa	Sainete	S. Piloto	Junio 27 de 1899
67	La moza del Cura	Juguete cómico ..	Un Sr. Presbítero	Junio 28 de 1899
68	El two Step	idem	Joaquín Robreño	Junio 28 de 1899
69	La rueda de la fortuna	Sainete	Alfredo Piloto	Junio 30 de 1899
70	El Angel caído	Juguete cómico ..	Federico Jaque	Julio 3 de 1899
71	Millonario	idem	Leopoldo Valdés Codina ..	Julio 3 de 1899
72	Por una conspiración	idem	Manuel Saladrigas	Julio 3 de 1899
73	El trabuco	idem	Emilio S. Pastor	Julio 3 de 1899
74	Adelfa	Drama	Srta. Maria Reneurrer ..	Julio 5 de 1899
75	La pelota	Juguete cómico ..	Carlos Sarzo	Julio 6 de 1899
76	La fca diputada	idem	Federico Villoch	Julio 10 de 1899
77	Del Parque al Vivac	Sainete	Manuel Saladrigas	Julio 10 de 1899
78	Una noche de perros	Juguete cómico ..	Joaquín Robreño	Julio 12 de 1899
79	Casarse por sorpresa	idem	Gustavo Robreño	Julio 18 de 1899
80	Sentimiento y razón	Drama	José Maria Tatay	Julio 19 de 1899
81	Venganza de amor	Juguete cómico ..	Julio Echarte	Julio 22 de 1899
82	El caballo de Santiago	idem	Laureano del Monte ..	Julio 25 de 1899
83	Los guarapetas	Sainete	Federico Villoch	Julio 31 de 1899
84	Se salvó el Gallego	Juguete cómico ..	Manuel Saladrigas	Agosto 2 de 1899
85	Bettina	idem	Guillermo Perrin	Agosto 7 de 1899
86	El Cid Campeador	idem	Federico Villoch	Agosto 8 de 1899
87	Exhibición reservada	idem	Joaquín Robreño	Agosto 14 de 1899
88	Un lance de honor	idem	José R. Ortiz	Agosto 17 de 1899
89	Los dos gallegos	idem	Federico Villoch	Agosto 21 de 1899
90	El Sultán de Marrueco	idem	José R. Barreiro	Agosto 22 de 1899
91	Los matrimonios del Diablo ..	idem	Laureano del Monte ..	Agosto 23 de 1899
92	Los Arrastraos	idem	José Jackson	Agosto 23 de 1899
93	Los Panaderos	idem	Manuel Saladrigas	Agosto 30 de 1899
94	Alta mar	idem	Enrique García	Septiembre 6 de 1899
95	La Preciosilla	idem	Diego Jiménez	Septiembre 6 de 1899
96	Líos á media noche	idem	Joaquín Robreño	Septiembre 11 de 1899
97	La madre de las tomates	idem	Gustavo Robreño	Septiembre 13 de 1899
98	La Feria de Sevilla	idem	Gabriel Merino	Septiembre 18 de 1899
99	Las Buenas Formas	idem	José Jackson	Septiembre 18 de 1899
100	La Luz Verde	idem	Fiacro Irayzoz	Septiembre 18 de 1899

No. 4.—*Statement of works copyrighted at the bureau of censorship.*

Title of work.	By whom copyrighted.	Date of registry.			
		At the institute.			
		No.	Day.	Month.	Year.
El Héroe de Paralejo	Julio Martín y Lamy	491	17	Febrero.	1899
La Invasión	idem	490	17	Febrero.	1899
Plano de la Habana	Andrés Segura	501	5	Mayo ..	1899
La Policía Judicial	idem	502	5	Mayo ..	1899
El contrato de Seguro de Vida	idem	503	5	Mayo ..	1899
Yumuri	Eduardo Sánchez Fuente	499	4	Mayo ..	1899
La Bandera Cubana	José Giral	507	24	Mayo ..	1899
A la muerte de mi madre	Luis González Alvarez	506	16	Mayo ..	1899
La fianza de arraigo	Enrique Hernández	497	26	Abril ..	1899
Proyecto de Banco Urbano Territorial en castellano é inglés	Francisco Haza	514	28	Junio ..	1899
Idem idem en castellano	idem	515	28	Junio ..	1899
Directorio de la Habana y Guía Comercial de Cuba	Ignacio G. Montero	517	12	Agosto ..	1899
Diploma conmemorativo de la Independencia de Cuba	Luis J. Carballo	520	22	Agosto ..	1899

Title of work.	Date of registry.								Remarks.
	At the civil government.				At this bureau.				
	No.	Day.	Month.	Year.	No.	Day.	Month.	Year.	
El Héroe de Paralejo	16	25	Febrero.	1899	1	27	Febrero.	1899	Lámina.
La Invasión	17	25	Febrero.	1899	2	27	Febrero.	1899	Id.
Plano de la Habana	19	15	Mayo ..	1899	3	16	Mayo ..	1899	Id.
La Policía Judicial	20	15	Mayo ..	1899	4	17	Mayo ..	1899	Libro.
El contrato de Seguro de Vida	21	16	Mayo ..	1899	5	17	Mayo ..	1899	Id.
Yumuri	22	16	Mayo ..	1899	6	17	Mayo ..	1899	Pieza musical.
La Bandera Cubana	23	26	Mayo ..	1899	7	29	Mayo ..	1899	Id.
A la muerte de mi madre	27	23	Mayo ..	1899	8	29	Mayo ..	1899	Id.
La fianza de arraigo	18	2	Mayo ..	1899	9	20	Junio ..	1899	Libro.
Proyecto de Banco Urbano Terri- torial en castellano é inglés.	26	14	Julio ...	1899	10	15	Julio ...	1899	Id.
Idem idem en castellano	25	14	Julio ...	1899	11	15	Julio ...	1899	Id.
Directorio de la Habana y Guía Comercial de Cuba	27	15	Agosto..	1899	12	19	Agosto..	1899	Id.
Diploma conmemorativo de la Independencia de Cuba	28	28	Agosto..	1899	13	30	Agosto..	1899	Lámina.

No. 5.—*Monthly statement of the services rendered by the office.*

ENTRIES.

Parties of whom proceedings and communications have been received.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Del gobierno militar	3	2	13	9	9	10	18	9	73
De la secretaría de justicia	2	4	10	11	1	13	24	18	83
De la secretaría de hacienda							1	1	2
De la secretaría de agricultura							1		1
De los gobernadores civiles				2	2	6	9	4	23
De las audiencias						2	3		5
De los juzgados	4	2	2	1			2	4	15
De los cónsules	4		1	2	3	18	22	10	60
De varios funcionarios					1			10	11
De los alcaldes						123	457	133	713
De particulares	2	1		12	1	7	5	3	31
Actas de inscripción de Españoles levantadas en la sección por duplicado						736	2,894	912	4,542
Total	15	9	26	37	17	915	3,436	1,104	5,559

No. 5.—*Monthly statement of the services rendered by the office—Continued.*

ISSUANCES.

Parties to whom proceedings and communications have been sent.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Al gobernador militar.....	8	13	12	15	5	16	14	9	92
A la secretaria de justicia.....		6	11	9	3	8	19	18	74
A la secretaria de hacienda.....							6	1	7
A la secretaria de agricultura.....									
A los gobernadores civiles.....				3	4	6	2	2	17
A las audiencias.....									
A los juzgados.....		1		1			1	1	4
A los cónsules.....	4		3	6	1	25	21	33	93
A varios funcionarios.....			5	2	8	4		2	21
A particulares.....		1		1	1		2	2	7
A los alcaldes.....						154	590	189	933
Legalizaciones.....						37	107	39	183
Pasaportes expedidos.....			6	2	7			3	18
Total.....	12	21	37	39	29	250	762	299	1,449

No. 6.—*Consuls and vice-consuls recently acknowledged (September 15, 1899).*

Nation.	Name.	Residence.	Date of acknowledgment.	Remarks.
Germany.....	August von Bruck, consul.....	Habana.....	1899. Mar. 21	Julio Falcke is acting as consul since June 27, 1899.
Do.....	Julio Falcke, vice-consul.....	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	Peter Gustav Jansen, vice-consul.....	Trinidad.....	June 10	
Do.....	Federico Wilhelm Hunicke, vice-consul.....	Cienfuegos.....	Mar. 21	
Do.....	Wilhelm Schuman, consul.....	Santiago de Cuba.....	June 21	M. I. Dupas is acting as consul since May 17, 1899.
Belgium.....	M. C. Remz, consul.....	Habana.....	Mar. 25	
China.....	Chan Yin Fung, consul.....	do.....	Mar. 4	
Do.....	R. D. Cay, vice-consul.....	do.....	do.....	
Spain.....	José F. Sagrario, consul.....	do.....	June 27	M. I. Dupas is acting as consul since May 17, 1899.
Do.....	Juan Potous, vice-consul.....	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	Eduardo Alvarez, consul.....	Cienfuegos.....	June 27	
Do.....	José M. Caveró, consul.....	Matanzas.....	Aug. 17	
Costa Rica.....	Samuel Giberga, consul.....	Habana.....	June 27	M. Griffith is acting as consul since Apr. 28, 1899.
France.....	Carlos Martín, consul.....	do.....	May 12	
Do.....	M. I. Dupas, vice-consul.....	do.....	do.....	
Mexico.....	Andrés C. Vázquez, consul.....	do.....	Mar. 21	
Do.....	Arturo Palomino, vice-consul.....	do.....	do.....	M. Griffith is acting as consul since Apr. 28, 1899.
Holland.....	C. Arnoldson, consul.....	do.....	Aug. 4	
Portugal.....	Manuel Gómez de Araujo, consul.....	do.....	Sept. 5	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
Great Britain.....	L. Carden, consul.....	do.....	Apr. 2	M. Griffith is acting as consul since Apr. 28, 1899.
Do.....	G. W. E. Griffith, vice-consul.....	do.....	do.....	

No. 7.—*Statistics of the natives of the Peninsula who have expressed their desire of preserving their Spanish nationality according to article 9 of the treaty of Paris.*

July 17 to 31.			August 1 to 31.			September 1 to 12.		
Date.	Registry number.	Number of certificates issued.	Date.	Registry number.	Number of certificates issued.	Date.	Registry number.	Number of certificates issued.
17	1 to 14	14	1	737 to 790	54	1	3631 to 3719 ...	89
18	15 to 103	89	2	791 to 835	45	2	3720 to 3783	64
19	104 to 200	97	3	836 to 914	79	4	3784 to 3858	75
20	201 to 300	100	4	915 to 967	53	5	3859 to 3941	83
21	301 to 370	70	5	968 to 995	28	6	3942 to 4043	102
22	371 to 421	51	7	996 to 1069	74	7	4044 to 4116	73
24	422 to 474	53	8	1070 to 1252	83	8	4117 to 4190	74
25	475 to 574	100	9	1153 to 1229	77	9	4191 to 4252	62
26	575 to 606	32	10	1230 to 1333	104	11	4253 to 4341	89
27	607 to 645	39	11	1334 to 1409	76	12	4342 to 4451	110
28	646 to 668	23	12	1410 to 1483	74			
29	669 to 693	25	14	1484 to 1595	112			
30	694 to 736	43	15	1596 to 1753	157			
			16	1754 to 1960	207			
			17	1961 to 2167	207			
			18	2168 to 2289	122			
			19	2290 to 2386	97			
			21	2387 to 2540	154			
			22	2541 to 2677	137			
			23	2678 to 2814	137			
			24	2815 to 2936	122			
			25	2937 to 3064	128			
			26	3065 to 3169	105			
			28	3170 to 3319	150			
			29	3320 to 3449	130			
			30	3450 to 3537	88			
			31	3538 to 3630	92			
Total ...		736	Total ...		2, 892	Total ...		821

RECAPITULATION.

From July 17 to 31	736
From August 1 to 31	2, 892
From September 1 to 12	821
Grand total	4, 449

REMARKS.—Certificates number 181, 31, and 22 have not been issued because the two first ones belong to natives of the Canary Islands and the third to a native of the Balears Island.

Certificate number 56 has been declared void because the interested party was not of age.

No. 8.—*Statement showing the number of certificates of registration of Spaniards sent to the section of state of this department by the municipalities of the island since July 11 of the current year.*

MATANZAS.

Municipalities.	July.	August.	September.	Void.	Total.
Matanzas	39	51	8		98
Santa Ana	2				2
Cárdenas	71	121	48	3	243
Cárlos Rojas		11			11
Martí	1				1
Máximo Gomez		11	3		14
Jovellanos		82			82
Méndez Capote		1			1
Alacranes		1	7		8
Bolondrón		25	3		28
Cabezas			1		1
Unión de Reyes			7		7
Sabanilla	5				5
Colón	28	54	5		87
Cuevitas		9	3		12
Macagua		8			8
Macurijes	13	7			20
Palmillas		6	2		8
Perico		4			4
San José de los Ramos	8	122			130
Jagüey Grande	5	5		1	11
Total general	172	518	87	4	781

No. 8.—Statement showing the number of certificates of registration of Spaniards sent to the section of state of this department by the municipalities of the island since July 11 of the current year—Continued.

HABANA.

Municipalities.	July.	August.	Sep- tember.	Void.	Total.
Habana	1	349	245	4	599
Marianao		10			10
Guanabacoa	1				1
Managua		1			1
Regla		28	1		29
Santa Maria del Rosario		1			1
Aguacate		5			5
San José de las Lajas		13			13
San Antonio de los Baños	6	19	7		32
Ceiba del Agua		1			1
Güira de Melena		4	37	3	44
Bejucal	8	30	1		39
Batabanó		33			33
Santiago de las Vegas		6			6
Isla de Pinos		3	1		4
San Antonio de las Vegas		5			5
Güines	3	17	3		23
La Catalina		7	1		8
Madrugá		8			8
Melena del Sur			5		5
Nueva Paz		14	4	1	19
San Nicolás		7			7
Guara		21			21
Total general	19	582	305	8	914

SANTA CLARA.

Santa Clara	6	78	23	3	110
Esperanza		35	6		41
Calabazar		25	6	3	34
San Diego del Valle		1	4		5
San Juan de las Yeras		15			15
Sagua la Grande	27	171	45		243
Ceja de Pablo	5	6			11
Cifuentes	1	24	1		26
Quemados de Güines	1	8	5		14
Rancho Veloz	9	12	18		39
Santo Domingo	23	31	11		65
Remedios	2				2
Caibarién		5			5
Camajuaní	10	69	15		94
Placetas	33	15	10		58
Yaguajay	7	20	5		32
Vueltas		2	1		3
Cienfuegos	49	228	42		319
Abreus		34	9		43
Cruces		10	8		18
Palmira		20	6	1	27
Rodas		1			1
San Fernando		1	4		5
Santa Isabel de las Lajas			2		2
Trinidad		14	6		20
Sancti Spiritus		34	12		46
Total general	173	859	239	7	1,278

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Puerto Principe	182			13	195
Morón			2		2
Ciego de Avila		4			4
Total general	182	4	2	13	201

No. 8.—Statement showing the number of certificates of registration of Spaniards sent to the section of state of this department by the municipalities of the island since July 11 of the current year—Continued.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Municipalities.	July.	August.	September.	Void.	Total.
Santiago de Cuba.....		6	88	6	100
San Luis.....		21			21
Guantánamo.....		7			7
Manzanillo.....		12			12
Jiguaní.....		1	1		2
Puerto Padre.....			39		39
Gibara.....		16		3	19
Total general.....		63	128	9	200

PINAR DEL RÍO.

Pinar del Río.....		70	14		84
Consolación del Norte.....		36	10	2	48
Consolación del Sur.....		10	3		13
San Juan y Martínez.....		46	3		49
Viñales.....		23		1	24
Guane.....			1		1
Mantua.....		10		1	11
San Cristóbal.....		28	1		29
Candelaria.....		21	1		22
Los Palacios.....	7	2			9
San Diego de los Baños.....	1	5	1		7
Guanajay.....		26	13	2	41
Artemisa.....	4	5			9
Guayabal.....			1		1
Maríel.....	7	10	1		18
Total general.....	19	292	49	6	366

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Total.	Void.	Issued.
Matanzas.....	781	4	777
Habana.....	914	8	906
Santa Clara.....	1,278	7	1,271
Puerto Principe.....	201	13	188
Santiago de Cuba.....	200	9	191
Pinar del Río.....	366	6	360
Total.....	3,740	47	3,693

No. 9.—*Requisitorial letters sent through the section of state, department of state and government.*

Date sent.	Subject.	Court from which issued.	Court to which addressed.	Date returned.	Remarks.
Febrero 4..... Febrero 14.....	Intestado de Manuel Miranda Hevia. Intestado de Antonio P. Ramos.....	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe... Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay....	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Santander. Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo....	Setiembre 6.....	Pendiente de devolución. Id.
Febrero 16..... Marzo 3.....	Intestado de Antonio Monteserín Intestado de Miguel Iruirri.....	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay.... Juez de 1ª instancia de Pinar del Río.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo. Santander.	Setiembre 7.....	Id.
Marzo 6.....	Juicio seguido por Casilda Amiot contra los herederos de Mateo Labaterra.	Juez de 1ª instancia del Cerro.....	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Pau, Francia.	.....	Id.
Marzo 15.....	Diligencias para elevar á escritura pública el testamento de Juan Trujillo Bejar.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay....	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Cáceres, España.	Setiembre 1º.....	Id.
Marzo 18.....	Juicio seguido en cobro de pesos por Cristina Cajigal contra el Conde de San Ignacio.	La audiencia.....	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid....	Setiembre 1º.....	Id.
Marzo 21.....	Fallecimiento de Salvador Soler.....	Juez de 1ª instancia de San Cristóbal.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Caramiñal, Coruña.	Setiembre 5.....	Id.
Marzo 24..... Abril 10..... Abril 10.....	Estafa denunciada por Rafael García. Intestado de Francisco Gogorza..... Juicio de menor cuantía promovido por Rafael y José Toca Aguilar contra Manuel López Arnesto y otros sobre nulidad de escrituras.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe... Juez de 1ª instancia de Pinar del Río. Juez de 1ª instancia de Belén.....	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid.... Al juez de 1ª instancia de Huesca.... Al juez de 1ª instancia de Santander..	..... ..... .....	Id. Id. Id.
▲Abril 10.....	Examinar á Fidel Yero en causa contra Antonio Cabrera.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Güines.....	Al comandante del presidio de Ceuta.	.....	Id.
Abril 11.....	Juicio de menor cuantía seguido por Antonio Sollinde Pérez contra la sucesión de Francisco Soull.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Belén.....	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo España.	.....	Id.
Abril 13.....	Causa por hurto de un caballo á José García Agüero.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Güines.....	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid....	.....	Id.
Abril 22.....	Infracción de leyes sobre inhumación del cadáver de Nicolás Rodríguez.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Güines.....	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid....	.....	Id.
Abril 28..... Abril 28..... Abril 28..... Mayo 6..... Mayo 6.....	Intestado de Eulogio V. Rivero..... Intestado de Facundo S. Román..... Intestado de Bernardo Agüero..... Intestado de Angel Q. Gandarilla..... Intestado de Manuel Monteserín..... Causa contra el moreno Jorge Fusté Ballesteros.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay.... Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay.... Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay.... Juez de 1ª instancia de Güines..... Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay.... Audiencia de Santa Clara.....	Corte de New York..... Al juez de Orense, España..... Al juez de Santander..... Al juez de Santander..... Al juez de Oviedo..... A la audiencia de Cádiz.....	..... Setiembre 5..... Setiembre 1º..... Setiembre 1º..... Setiembre 1º.....	Id. Id. Id. Id. Id.
Mayo 12.....	Juicio seguido por Rita Fernández contra la sucesión de Lino Fernández.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Sancti Spiritus.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Barcelona.	.....	Id.
Mayo 24.....	Estafa á Juan Miguel de León por Andrés Sosvilla.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe....	Al de la corte de New York.....	.....	Id.

No. 9.—*Requisitorial letters sent through the section of state and government—Continued.*

Date sent.	Subject.	Court from which issued.	Court to which addressed.	Date returned.	Remarks.
Mayo 26.....	Para que Pedro María Bonemont y otros constituyan representación en la pobreza promovida por Vicente Labarere.	De la sala de lo civil de la audiencia de la Habana.	A la autoridad judicial de Pau Francia.	Setiembre 7....	Pendiente de devolución.
Junio 14.....	Causa contra José Lubián.....	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Belén....	Al gobernador de la plaza, Fernando Pó.	.....	Id.
Junio 30.....	Requerimiento á Joaquín Marina en el juicio seguido por Francisco Guadalupe.	Sala de lo civil de la audiencia de la Habana.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo....	.....	Id.
Julio 5.....	Juicio de menor cuantía seguido por Fermín González contra Luis García Carbonell y otros.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Belén....	Al de 1ª instancia de Madrid.....	.....	Id.
Julio 13.....	Juicio en cobro de pesos seguido por Fermín González contra Francisco Vecino.	Del juez municipal de la Catedral....	Al juez municipal de Madrid.....	.....	Id.
Julio 13.....	Reclamación certificación de defunción de Miguel Ruiz.	Del juez municipal de Sagua la Grande.	Al juez municipal de Cádiz.....	.....	Id.
Julio 17.....	Intestado de José Boch.....	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Jesús María.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid....	.....	Id.
Julio 18.....	Intestado de Antonio Monteserín....	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo....	.....	Id.
Julio 18.....	Asesinato de Miss Minnie Roses.....	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Tampa....	.....	Id.
Julio 20.....	Juicio verbal establecido por Antonio Fernandez á Lorenzo Leite.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Jesús María.	Al de 1ª instancia de Madrid.....	.....	Id.
Julio 31.....	Homicidio de José Gutiérrez.	Del juez de 1ª instancia del Cerro....	Al de New York.....	.....	En Setiembre 12 se le dió traslado á Justicia de una comunicación del Secretario de la Guerra de Washington.
Julio 31.....	Juicio de mayor cuantía seguido por Antonio y Rosa Miret contra el Conde Romero.	Del juez de 1ª instancia del Cerro....	Al de Barcelona.....	.....	Pendiente de devolución.
Julio 31.....	Nulidad de patente seguido por Decoffe y Compª contra J. F. Bernades.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe	Al de Virginia, Salem, New York....	.....	En Agosto 25 se le dió traslado á Justicia de una comunicación del Secretario de la Guerra de Washington en la que informan que estos documentos deben ir acompañados con sus copias en inglés.
Agosto 1º.....	Ingreso en el Cuerpo de Inválidos del bombero Martín H. Andreu.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Güines....	Al de 1ª instancia, Madrid.....	.....	Pendiente de devolución.

Agosto 1º.....	Abtestato del Comisario de Guerra José Pittari.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Güines....	Al de 1ª instancia, Madrid.....	Id.
Agosto 15.....	Fallecimiento del tripulante de la goleta "Joven Gertrudis."	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Guane....	Al de 1ª instancia, Barcelona.....	Id.
Agosto 16.....	Juicio de mayor cuantía seguido por Valentín Arená contra María Santos de Lamadrid.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Sagua la Grande.	Al de 1ª instancia, Santander.....	Id.
Agosto 17.....	Juicio en cobro de pesos seguido por Ernesto Alonzo contra Cecilio Marrero.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de la Catedral.	Al de 1ª instancia, Madrid.....	Id.
Agosto 25.....	Intesiado de Ignacio Peñaflor.....	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Jesús María.	Al juez decano de París.....	Id.
Setiembre 4.....	Causa por hurto contra Tomás Font y Liborio Rodríguez.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe.	Al de 1ª instancia de Veguilla, Santander.	Id.
Setiembre 4.....	Causa por estafa para que se reciba declaración á Manuel Arraya.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe.	A la audiencia de Cádiz.....	Id.
Setiembre 5.....	Juicio verbal de Fermín González contra Isabel Alarsia.	Juzgado municipal de la Catedral....	Al juez municipal de Madrid que corresponda.	Id.
Setiembre 5.....	Causa por falsedad en documento público para que se practique un carseo entre los hermanos Ignacio y Miguel Ortiz.	Juzgado de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe.	A la audiencia de Santander.....	Id.
Setiembre 13.....	Causa por robo al Capitán Mr. Jacob E. Bloom pidiendo se tome declaración al representante de la Compañía Bay State Clothing.	Juez de 1ª instancia del Cerro.....	Al de New York.....	Id.
Setiembre 13.....	Causa criminal contra Andrés Sosvilla y González.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe...	Al de New York y de Madrid.....	Id.
Setiembre 13.....	Causa criminal por falsedad contra Juan Anatolio Durán.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guantánamo.	Al juzgado decano de París.....	Id.

No. 10.—*Debts of the municipalities of the island up to December 31, 1898.*

Municipalities.	Deuda.	Municipalities.	Deuda.
PINAR DEL RÍO PROVINCE.		MATANZAS PROVINCE—continued.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Viñales.....	15,147.59	Méndez Capote (antes Lagunillas).....	22,363.12
San Luis.....	12,000.00	Máximo Gómez (antes Guanajayabo).....	42,761.10
Guane.....	27,770.50	Jovellanos.....	59,371.67
Mántua.....	10,104.07	Perico (antes Cervantes).....	12,066.00
San Juan y Martínez.....	58,280.78	Roque.....	23,480.25
San Cristóbal.....	43,664.79	Alacranes (antes Alfonso XII).....	34,418.68
San Diego de Núñez.....	7,030.00	Bolondrón.....	74,156.79
Guanajay.....	80,626.52	Unión de Reyes.....	19,443.17
Marí.....	23,055.94	Cuevitas.....	24,447.22
San Diego de los Baños.....	12,000.00	Colón.....	32,133.57
Candelaria.....	19,876.78	San José de los Ramos.....	23,139.00
Bahía Honda.....	32,601.85	Palmillas.....	25,000.00
Consolación del Sur.....	9,761.76	Macurijes.....	48,500.00
Consolación del Norte.....	15,549.44		
Pinar del Río.....	329,931.84	Total.....	1,545,686.65
Artemisa.....	47,924.62		
Palacios.....	4,780.74	SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.	
Julían Díaz (antes Paso Real).....	462.00		
Guayabal.....	30,000.00	Esperanza.....	36,914.00
Cabañas.....	10,000.00	Ranchuelo.....	22,563.91
Total.....	790,569.22	San Diego del Valle.....	8,000.00
HABANA PROVINCE.		Santa Clara.....	125,688.86
Habana.....	12,674,071.11	San Juan de las Yeras.....	12,000.00
Batabanó.....	11,609.37	Cifuentes.....	27,368.00
La Salud.....	9,735.91	Ceja de Pablo.....	8,818.84
Nueva Paz.....	40,000.00	Calabazar de Sagua.....	54,397.57
Güira de Melena.....	30,000.00	Quemado de Güines.....	25,245.25
Madruga.....	43,655.00	Sagua la Grande.....	158,000.00
San Nicolás.....	14,000.00	Rancho Veloz.....	19,700.00
Santiago de las Vegas.....	95,000.00	Caibarién.....	19,739.99
Bejucal.....	27,540.00	San Fernando Camarones.....	7,700.00
Managua.....	14,734.01	Cartagena.....	45,000.00
San Antonio de los Baños.....	47,882.13	Cruces.....	34,887.52
San Pablo de Bainoa.....	15,000.00	Palmira.....	15,000.00
El Cano.....	14,000.00	Rodas.....	29,500.00
Güines.....	93,000.00	Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	23,000.00
Vereda Nueva.....	7,145.32	Trinidad.....	103,509.04
Santa María del Rosario.....	15,000.00	Camajuaní.....	38,926.84
Marianao.....	17,478.19	Placetas.....	40,744.38
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	10,000.00	San Juan de los Remedios.....	81,472.83
Melena del Sur.....	18,162.56	San Antonio de las Vueltas.....	30,525.35
Guanabacoa.....	179,319.11	Yaguajay.....	19,000.00
Regla.....	43,656.88	Cienfuegos.....	150,000.00
Jaruco.....	59,895.62	Sancti Spiritus.....	229,604.03
La Catalina.....	23,999.07	Abreus.....	8,711.67
Alquizar.....	43,414.63	Total.....	1,376,017.28
San José de las Lajas.....	19,000.00		
Aguaicate.....	8,091.06	PUERTO PRÍNCIPE PROVINCE.	
San Felipe.....	13,912.92		
Ceiba del Agua.....	22,804.89	Puerto Príncipe.....	316,643.91
San Antonio de Río Blanco.....	22,576.00	Morón.....	10,769.41
Jibacoa.....	8,096.76	Nuevitas.....	42,693.93
Tapaste.....	29,368.14	Total.....	370,107.25
Isla de Pinos.....	9,083.18		
Total.....	13,581,231.86	SANTIAGO DE CUBA PROVINCE.	
MATANZAS PROVINCE.			
Matanzas.....	690,317.69	Manzanillo.....	51,383.39
Canasí.....	39,528.14	Bayamo.....	3,681.80
Santa Ana.....	22,174.91	Gibara.....	1,800.75
Sabanilla.....	14,421.00	Guantánamo.....	75,000.00
Cabezas.....	59,970.15	El Cristo.....	86.00
Cárdenas.....	162,179.24	Sagua de Tánamo.....	11,951.13
Martí (antes Guamuta).....	31,710.48	El Cobre.....	182.72
Carlos Rojas (antes Cimarrones).....	23,101.52	Holguín (actual).....	2,897.98
Guamacaro.....	60,022.95	Total.....	146,937.77

RECAPITULATION.

Provincias.	Deuda.	Provincias.	Deuda.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Pinar del Río.....	790,569.22	Puerto Príncipe.....	370,107.25
Habana.....	13,581,231.86	Santiago de Cuba.....	146,937.77
Matanzas.....	1,545,680.65	Total.....	17,810,546.03
Santa Clara.....	1,376,017.28		

No. 11 D—*Resumen general de las seis provincias.*

Provincias.	Municipalities.	Wards.	Districts.	Judicial districts.	Towns and hamlets that have been destroyed.	Mayor, assistant mayors, and aldermen that they should have according to article 35 of the municipal law.		
						Alcaldes.	Tenientecalcaides.	Consejales.
Pinar del Río	25	171	47	4	67	20	55	202
Habana	36	233	58	7	43	35	86	337
Matanzas	24	68	58	5	24	24	67	276
Santa Clara	28	187	48	6	70	28	94	364
Puerto Principe	5	41	5	2	19	5	14	66
Santiago de Cuba	18	186	31	7	59	18	62	232
Totales.....	136	886	247	31	282	131	378	1,477

Provincias.	Actual population (approximate).	Population in 1887 (last census).	Increase (+) or decrease (–) in the population.	Remarks.
Pinar del Río	147,800	225,891	–78,091	Only 20 of these 25 municipalities are organized. Those not organized are Alonso Rojas, Baja, Las Mangas, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, and Cayajabos.
Habana	417,010	451,928	–34,918	
Matanzas	231,909	259,578	–45,669	Until August 15 this province had 37 municipalities. From that date the municipal districts of Santa Cruz del Norte was created, incorporating San Antonio del Río Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa. The municipal districts of Pipian is not organized.
Santa Clara	339,913	354,122	–14,209	
Puerto Principe	72,197	67,789	+4,408	
Santiago de Cuba	226,253	272,379	–46,126	
Totales.....	1,317,082	1,631,687	–314,605	Palma Soriano, San Luis, and Cristo have been recently created. Puerto Padre was formerly Victoria de las Tunas.

POPULATION OF THE ISLAND.

As has been already shown in previous reports from this office, orders have been given for the taking of a new census for this island, and the work is now in progress, but at this date the results can not be given. The results shown in the following table can not be considered as exact, as they were not derived from any actual census, but may be considered as more or less approximate.

The general opinion is that the population from the beginning of the war until its termination decreased about 400,000. Also, it is the opinion that there was a large increase from 1887 to 1895.

The following table shows the six censuses taken up to 1887, with approximate present population:

No. 12 C.—*Estudio sobre la población de la Isla.*

Census of—						Population (approximate).	Decrease from last census of 1887.
1774.	1792.	1817.	1827.	1877.	1887.		
172,620	272,301	553,028	704,487	1,521,684	1,631,687	1,317,082	314,605

FIXED EXPENSES OF "AYUNTAMIENTOS."

1. Preservation and care of public roads.
2. Urban and rural police.
3. Watchmen.
4. Primary instruction.
5. Support of the poor.
6. Salaries and expenses of its offices.
7. Pensions, annuities, and recognized debts.
8. Care of parks and public works.
9. Prevention of fires.
10. Subscription to Official Bulletin and Gazette of Habana.
11. Unforeseen expenses and public calamities.
12. Contingent jail expenses.

GENERAL RESOURCES WHICH WERE AND ARE UTILIZED BY THE "AYUNTAMIENTOS" OF THE ISLAND.

("NOTE.—Those suppressed are marked with an "S" and those still in operation with an "O.")

RENTS.

O. Revenues and products received from properties or taxes which for any reason pertain to the municipality or to the establishments of charity, instruction, or other analogous properties. (Art. 132 of the municipal law.)

IMPOSTS.

S. Consumers' tax on articles to eat, to drink, and to burn, and which comprises 102 paragraphs. This tax is subject to alterations by public order in the various localities and was totally suspended in Matanzas in 1898. (Arts. 132, 138, and 142, municipal law, law of previous budgets, and royal ordinance of July 27, 1895.)

- O. Consumers' tax on alcoholic, spirituous, and fermented liquors.
- S. Consumers' tax of 4½ cents per kilo of beef. (Law of June 18, 1890.)
- S. Tax on personal cedula.

DIRECT TAXES.

S. Various titles belonging to industrial taxes which the state ceded to the municipalities.

S. Charges on the quota of the Treasury.

S. The 100 per cent over the rustic liquidation (or 2 per cent of the taxes imposed).

S. The 18 per cent on the quota of the state on urban property (or being the 16 per cent which the state calculates).

S. The 25 per cent of the quota which the state collects from industrial subsidies.

S. The 5 per cent for collecting.

NOTE.—The ayuntamiento of Habana is authorized to collect 5 per cent additional on taxes of all classes.

ASSESSMENTS.

S. Ordinary. This tax consists in collecting 6 per cent of the respective valuations, without regard to classes of property and without any relation to the taxes collected by the state.

S. Extraordinary. This tax consists of a second assessment of 6 per cent with which to cover all deficits if the ordinary assessment is not sufficient. (Royal ordinance of March 4, 1882, and arts. 132 and 135 of the municipal law.)

NOTE.—To demonstrate the amount of these resources, as well as to show the tax placed on salaries of employees who now pay 10 per cent of their salaries to the state, we give in full a copy of paragraphs 6 and 7 of article 135 of the municipal law:

Paragraph 6. Day laborers and in general all who live on eventual salaries shall pay one-third of same, and according to the custom of each locality it shall be collected by the district where he has spent the year.

Paragraph 7. When it is impossible to find out the wealth of any person a valuation may be made, without prejudice to paragraph 3 of article 27 of this law, by taking into account the exterior signs of his wealth, such as the value of his furniture, the rent of his house, and the number of his servants, etc.

PERSONAL LOANS.

O. This contribution consists in personal assistance or work in the building of public work of all classes, and may be redeemed in coin.

FINES.

O. Those fines that may be imposed for infraction of the laws.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

- O. 1. The utilization and providing of water for private use.
- O. 2. Sewers.
- O. 3. Bathing establishments using public water.
- O. 4. Rural guards.
- O. 5. Establishments for higher instruction and private schools.
- O. 6. Licenses for the construction of buildings.
- 7. Slaughterhouses. (Modified.)
- O. 8. Booths and seats in plazas, streets, feasts, markets, and parks.
- 9. Rents of weights and measures. (Modified.)
- O. 11. Interments in municipal cemeteries.
- S. 12. Carriages for pleasure and funerals.
- S. 13. Wagons for transportation in the interior.
- O. 14. Certified copies of municipal acts and documents on file.
- O. 15. A portion of the revenue for search warrants, hunting and fishing licenses, navigation licenses, and licenses for river fêtes.
- O. 16. All other matter analogous to above. (Art. 133 of municipal law.)
- O. 17. The transportation of meat.
- O. 18. Licenses to open establishments.
- O. 19. Register of titles.
- S. 20. Announcements and signs.
- S. 21. Municipal seals.
- O. 22. Horses used for pleasure.
- O. 23. Carriages for pleasure.
- S. 24. Firewood and timber.
- O. 25. Municipal stock yard.
- S. 26. Public shows.
- S. 27. Raffles.
- S. 28. Cock fights.
- S. 29. Sellers of lottery tickets.
- O. 30. Exportation of parrots from the Isle of Pines.
- S. 31. Booths in the market.
- O. 32. Saddle horses for hire.
- S. 33. For different diversions.
- S. 34. Marks of carriages.
- O. 35. Use of cart roads.
- S. 36. Cafés and restaurants which remain open to a late hour.
- S. 37. Five per cent of the value of gas consumed by private parties.
- O. 38. Carriages used for the carnival.
- S. 39. Saddle horses used by milkmen in the market.
- S. 40. Surveyors and taxes for laying out lines.
- O. 41. Cleaning streets, plazas, and booths.
- S. 42. Consumption of charcoal.
- S. 43. Exportation and importation of freight.
- S. 44. Registration of branding irons.
- O. 45. Registration of dogs.
- S. 46. Registration of cigars and cigarettes.
- S. 47. Pack horses.
- S. 48. Importation and exportation of cattle.
- S. 49. Live-stock register.
- S. 50. Public writings.
- O. 51. Domino tables.
- S. 52. Peddlers.

NOTE.—Those municipal taxes on importation and exportation, cigars and cigarettes, live-stock register, and others are contrary to the municipal law and to the decree of last March. Those are also illegal which are not expressly determined in the municipal law or other laws, and in general all those which would impede traffic.

EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.

O. In urgent cases the alcalde may arbitrarily tax each citizen in a sum not to exceed 30 cents with which to raise one-third part of the budget. (Art. 151 of the municipal law. See art. 142 of the municipal law.)

NOTE.—The ayuntamiento of Matanzas imposed a municipal tax of 1 peseta (20 cents) for each pass given to reconcentrados to go to the country. An equal charge was made to return to the city if they were gone thirty days, and 10 cents if they returned within fifteen days. There was received from this source the sum of \$2,262.91 from September 10, 1896, up to February 6, 1897, inclusive.

During the maritime blockade nearly all of the ayuntamientos were authorized to impose a tax of 10 per cent on all articles of prime necessity which were exported from the municipal districts. The object of this action was to impede the exportation of these articles and to obtain means with which to help the reconcentrados.

DECREE OF MARCH 25, 1899.

By this decree there was conceded to the ayuntamientos the following taxes: City properties, with an annual quota of 8 per cent and 6 per cent, according to the classification of same. Country properties, 2 per cent of the income.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIES.

Taxes on telephone companies and liquor privileges.

By decree of June 6, 1899, was ceded the fines for infraction of law of weights and measures, and by the decree of June 9, 1899, the slaughter tax was modified.

DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE,

Secretary of State and Government.

HABANA, *September, 1899.*

No. 13.—*Statistics of the general registry of Spaniards resident in the island of Cuba who preserve their nationality according to article 9 of the Treaty of Paris.*

Regions.	Education.				Total, general.
	Knowing how to read and write.		Not able to read or write.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Andalucía.....	269	6	78	18	371
Aragón.....	54	1	10	.....	65
Asturias.....	1,382	11	29	10	1,432
Castilla la Nueva.....	108	4	10	3	125
Castilla la Vieja.....	517	2	5	3	527
Cataluña.....	224	5	15	1	245
Extremadura.....	27	.....	4	.....	31
Galicia.....	1,372	5	345	22	1,744
León.....	143	2	13	.....	158
Murcia.....	27	.....	5	.....	32
Navarra.....	63	1	10	2	76
P. Vascongadas.....	160	1	5	1	167
Valencia.....	53	1	23	2	79
Total.....	4,399	39	552	62	5,052

Regions.	Social condition.								Total general.
	Single.		Married.		Widows with families.		Widows without families.		
	Men.	Women.	With fam- ily.	Without family.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Andalucía.....	204	7	81	43	10	8	9	9	371
Aragón.....	39	...	14	4	5	...	2	1	65
Asturias.....	972	11	306	84	27	6	21	5	1,432
Castilla la Nueva.....	73	3	29	8	2	2	6	2	125
Castilla la Vieja.....	337	2	100	58	17	1	10	2	527
Cataluña.....	153	4	52	17	11	1	6	1	245
Extremadura.....	20	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	31
Galicia.....	1,160	13	394	108	39	9	16	3	1,744
León.....	105	...	32	12	4	2	3	...	158
Murcia.....	19	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	32
Navarra.....	51	3	15	1	3	...	3	...	76
P. Vascongadas.....	119	1	34	9	2	1	1	...	167
Valencia.....	47	2	16	9	4	1	...	...	79
Total.....	3,299	46	1,090	359	125	31	77	25	5,052

Regions.	Families that are of the same nationality as those registered.			
	Women.	Children.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	
Andalucía ..	124	161	136	421
Aragón ..	18	25	28	71
Asturias.....	390	591	548	1,529
Castilla la Nueva ..	37	48	48	133
Castilla la Vieja.....	158	173	176	507
Cataluña.....	69	102	73	244
Extremadura.....	10	10	11	31
Galicia.....	502	547	566	1,615
León.....	44	57	62	163
Murcia.....	13	15	20	48
Navarra.....	16	24	32	72
P. Vascongadas.....	43	61	64	168
Valencia.....	25	23	28	76
Total.....	1,449	1,837	1,792	5,078

Registered between the 17th and 31st of July..... 1,027
 Registered between the 1st and 31st of August..... 5,052

Making a total since opening the register of..... 6,079

No. 14.—*Report of the annual expenses of the suppressed provincial deputations, according to its last budget, and the debts contracted by them before December 31 last.*

Deputations.	Expenses.	Debts.	Observations.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	
Pinar del Río.....	33,951.93	110,161.43	In years prior to the war the expenses were more than \$50,000; for the year 1880-81 the were more than \$70,750.
Habana	207,939.66	185,527.79	The income did not exceed \$7,714, leaving a deficit of \$51,785.
Matanzas	59,499	95,194.27	
Santa Clara.....	56,389	144,072.18	The civil governor estimates he can reduce this debt \$33,582.57, leaving it \$110,489.61.
Puerto Príncipe	22,226	62,190.79	The budget for 1896-97 was more than \$33,144.58.
Santiago de Cuba.....	100,793.53	.....	The civil governor says there are no data for estimating the provincial debt, as the archives of the deputation were sacked in war.
Total	480,799.12	597,146.46	

No. 15.—*Synopsis of powers and attributions corresponding to the military governor, through this department; to the civil governors, to the mayors, and to the city councils.*

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Military governor.—Approval of the regulations, by-laws, budgets accounts, classifications, creation, suppression of all institutions.

To authorize same to litigate; to name and appoint boards of patrons (directors), doctors, managers, stewards, and counsel.

To divide and assign estates without heirs as per article 956 of the civil code.

Civil governor.—Appoints and renews the municipal boards (not councils); approves the regulations and budgets of same not above \$100.

Inspection of the institutions.

Mayor.—Preside over the municipal board and represent by special delegation the civil governors.

City council.—The sustenance of the municipal institutions under the inspection and surveillance of the civil governors.

SANITATION OR PUBLIC HEALTH.

Military governor.—Inspection of all kinds of service annexed to this branch. Appointment of directors of all watering stations, and of the doctors of ports.

Authorize the creation of cemeteries, and the approval of their regulations and tariffs.

Civil governor.—To watch for the public health; appoint the municipal boards of health and the delegates and under-delegates pharmaceutical, veterinary, and medical.

Mayor.—Preside over the local boards of health.

City council.—To hear and propose in everything connected with health of cities, towns, etc.

PENAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Military governor.—General supervision over all penal establishments; general distribution of prisoners; appointment of high employees.

Appointment of the jail boards.

Civil governor.—He is the head of these establishments and appoints all petty employees.

Mayor.—Presides over the local jail boards.

City council.—Has the sustenance of the jails of their judicial districts.

POLICE.

The authorities of the section of government, from the military governor down to the mayors, are in special charge, in their respective territories or districts, of the maintenance of order and peace.

GENERAL AFFAIRS.

The military governor resolves in last resort of all claims and appeals against the resolutions of the civil governors.

The civil governor grants permissions to carry arms (weapons) for hunting or fishing; he presides over all theater boards; authorizes the creation of newspapers, and has to know of all the rules, regulations, and by-laws of all societies not mercantile.

CITY COUNCIL.

Military governor.—He decides over territorial divisions; elections; appointment of mayors and assistant mayors; deeds with the administration.

Approves of municipal taxes and assessments.

Civil governor.—Appoints councilmen and secretaries of city councils.

Imposes fines; suspends city councils and investigates.

Approves police regulations for rural and urban districts.

Authorizes the resolutions for the suppression or reform of any municipal institution of charity or school and all contracts with the municipality.

Revises municipal budgets.

Mayor.—Presides over the corporation and represents it. Is the executor of its resolutions and can suspend same whenever he thinks it does not lay with the city council to take it, by infringement of law, prejudice to general interest, or danger for order and peace.

He appoints the assistant mayors in the wards and decides over the inversion to be given to municipal funds.

City council.—Appoints its municipal board and decides over—

First. Opening of streets and roads.

Second. Paving, lighting, and sewerage.

Third. Water supply.

Fourth. Promenades and parks.

Fifth. Washing places, markets, and slaughterhouses.

Sixth. Schools and sanitation.

Seventh. Rural guard.

Eighth. Municipal regulations, urban and rural police.

Ninth. Appoints its employees.

Tenth. Makes its budget.

Eleventh. Census of neighbors.

Twelfth. Inscribes all rights of the municipality.

Thirteenth. Municipal police.

No. 16.—*General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, charitable institutions, jails, and public instruction; amount of debt of each matter from January to April, both included, and quarterly sums appropriated.*

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.

HEALTH.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
1. San Luis.....						
2. Bahía Honda.....	500.00	100.00	125.00		125.00	50.00
Caimito.....						50.00
Mariel.....		408.00				170.00
Consolación del Sur.....		610.00				152.50
3. San Diego de los Baños.....						
Candelaria.....		650.00		180.00		175.00
4. Los Palacios.....						
Viñales.....		804.00		134.00		201.00
5. Pinar del Río.....						
San Cristóbal.....		100.00				1,005.00
6. San Juan y Martínez.....						
7. Consolación del Norte.....						600.00
8. Guanés.....						
Mautua.....		200.00		50.00		50.00
9. Paso Real.....						
10. Artemisa.....					60.00	15.00
11. Cabañas.....						
Guanajay.....		580.00		145.00		145.00
12. San Diego de Núñez.....						
Sumas	500.00	3,452.00	125.00	509.00	185.00	2,613.50

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1. San Luis		3,902.00		245.00		975.50
2. Bahía Honda		1,070.00		329.99		252.50
Caimito		1,503.50		242.50		357.50
Mariel		715.00		131.02		281.03
Consolación del Sur		2,325.00		530.16		581.25
3. San Diego de los Baños		552.93				
Candelaria		2,409.00		198.00		30.00
Los Palacios		230.00		25.00		60.00
4. Viñales		2,560.00		762.75		762.75
Pinar del Río		16,708.00		530.00		3,928.00
San Cristóbal		1,775.00		181.23		1,911.23
6. San Juan y Martínez		1,788.46		442.00		447.09
7. Consolación del Norte		2,070.07		517.63		457.52
8. Guanés		1,350.00		337.50		337.50
Mautua		250.00		62.50		62.50
9. Paso Real		300.00		75.00		75.00
10. Artemisa		3,930.00		235.50		307.50
11. Cabañas						
Guanajay		6,260.00		589.54		1,565.00
12. San Diego de Núñez						
Sumas		49,698.96		5,435.32		12,391.87

JAILS.

1. San Luis		1,600.00		375.00		400.00
2. Bahía Honda		1,180.44		393.48		295.11
Caimito		931.00		232.75		232.75
Mariel		400.00		235.10		235.10
Consolación del Sur		1,000.00		500.00		250.00
3. San Diego de los Baños		568.39		31.11		
Candelaria		906.00		33.83		137.24
Los Palacios		698.51		28.56		115.93
4. Viñales		2,025.00		504.00		504.00
Pinar del Río	8,316.00	12,340.00			2,079.00	3,085.00
San Cristóbal		3,178.00		109.03		906.48
6. San Juan y Martínez		2,915.51		389.64		728.87
7. Consolación del Norte		267.14		66.78		66.78
8. Guanés		1,320.00		269.00		230.00
Mautua		300.00		75.00		75.00
9. Paso Real						
10. Artemisa		1,325.09		331.28		331.28
11. Cabañas						
Guanajay		9,000.00		1,230.99		2,400.00
12. San Diego de Núñez						
Sumas	8,316.00	40,555.08		4,805.55	2,079.00	10,093.54

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. San Luis	2,400.00	1,240.00	375.00	187.50	600.00	310.00
2. Bahía Honda	1,200.00	514.00			300.00	75.00
Caimito		1,007.00		251.75		251.75
Mariel	1,200.00	628.00	300.00	106.80	600.00	262.50
Consolación del Sur		4,592.00				1,148.25
3. San Diego de los Baños		2,175.00		62.50		375.00
Candelaria		1,510.00		180.00		360.00
Los Palacios		900.00				300.00
4. Viñales		2,981.00		732.00		732.00
Pinar del Río	9,192.00	3,672.00	1,549.98	913.98	1,549.98	913.98
San Cristóbal		2,033.00		150.00		556.25
6. San Juan y Martínez	3,600.00	2,494.00	200.00	140.00	225.00	105.00
7. Consolación del Norte		1,106.00		276.50		276.50
8. Guanés						
Mautua		620.00		155.00		155.00
9. Paso Real		158.00		38.00		38.00
10. Artemisa		3,401.00		425.25		850.25
11. Cabañas						
Guanajay		6,255.00		1,407.45		1,563.75
12. San Diego de Núñez						
Sumas	17,592.00	35,286.00	2,424.98	5,026.73	3,274.98	8,273.23

No. 16.—*General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.*

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Total.
CLASSIFICACION GENERAL.			
Amount appropriated.....	<i>Pesos.</i> 26,408.00	<i>Pesos.</i> 128,992.04	<i>Pesos.</i> 155,400.04
Amount due.....	2,549.98	15,776.60	18,326.58
Necessary quarterly expenses.....	5,538.98	33,372.14	38,911.12
CONCEPTOS.			
Health.....	810.00	6,574.50	7,384.50
Charitable institutions.....		67,526.15	67,526.15
Jails.....	10,895.00	55,454.17	65,849.17
Public instruction.....	23,291.96	48,585.96	71,877.92
Total.....	34,496.96	178,140.78	212,637.74

The municipalities Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 have health included with charitable institutions. Nos. 11 and 12 have not sent data. No. 8 has no appropriation for public instruction; schools are private.

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.

HEALTH.

Municipalities.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1. Habana.....	50,244.80	19,728.00				
Marianao.....	700.00	300.00	66.66	50.00		1,000.00
9. Alquizar.....						
Ceiba del Agua.....		50.00				12.50
Güira de Melena.....		150.00				37.50
4. San Antonio de los Baños.....						
5. Bauta.....						
2. Batabanó.....						
Bejucal.....	480.00	752.00	80.00		1,612.00	1,300.00
El Cano.....		668.00		64.00		167.00
10. Isla de Pinos.....						
La Salud.....		15.00				10.00
Quivicán.....	300.00	150.00			75.00	37.50
San Antonio de las Vegas.....		40.00				10.00
14. Santiago de las Vegas.....						
11. San Felipe.....						300.00
Vereda Nueva.....		115.00				24.99
Guanabacoa.....		2,000.00		500.00		500.00
Managua.....	300.00	150.00			75.00	50.00
8. Regla.....						
Santa Maria del Rosario.....		80.00		20.00		20.00
Güines.....	1,658.00		289.50		1,400.00	
La Catalina.....		75.00				18.75
3. Madruga.....						
12. Melena del Sur.....						
Nueva Paz.....		500.00				24.99
San Nicolás.....	543.00	350.00	160.00	38.70	135.75	87.50
6. Guara.....						
Aguacate.....	300.00	225.00	75.00		75.00	
Bainoa.....		75.00				18.75
13. Casiguas.....	300.00		75.00		75.00	
Jaruco.....	300.00	100.00		75.00		99.75
Jibacoa.....	720.00	100.00			180.00	25.00
7. San José de las Lajas.....						
San Antonio del Río Blanco.....	300.00	10.00			75.00	2.50
Tapaste.....	400.00	1,241.00		266.50		410.25
Sumas.....	56,545.80	26,874.00	746.16	1,014.20	3,702.75	4,156.98

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA—Continued.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1. Habana	4,968.00	102,368.00				
Marianao		2,385.00		229.00		1,500.00
9. Alquízar						
Ceiba del Agua		1,073.15		190.79		268.28
Güira de Melena		2,477.00		536.75		586.75
4. San Antonio de los Baños		4,518.48		515.18		986.60
5. Bauta	550.00	1,260.00	137.50	88.00	137.50	290.00
2. Batabanó		431.00		48.75		48.95
Bejucal		2,335.00		334.00		806.50
El Cano		732.00		70.00		183.00
10. Isla de Pinos		420.00				105.00
La Salud		100.00				40.00
Quivicán		507.00				126.25
San Antonio de las Vegas		390.00		37.50		108.75
14. Santiago de las Vegas				185.91		
11. San Felipe		880.00		85.00		500.00
Vereda Nueva		1,047.63		153.89		265.66
Guanabacoa		8,269.00		894.82		1,737.00
Managua		1,266.00		211.50		286.50
8. Regla	1,608.00	2,150.00	196.83	438.41	452.00	537.50
Santa María del Rosario	360.00	835.00	90.00	208.75	90.00	208.75
Güines		6,403.36		147.50		1,400.00
La Catalina		1,283.64		75.00		320.91
3. Madruga	1,008.00	1,565.00	68.00	163.00	240.00	367.50
12. Melena del Sur		100.00				25.00
Nueva Paz		1,900.00				474.99
San Nicolás		1,860.00		396.00		465.00
6. Guara		652.32		96.99		96.99
Aguacate		806.27		174.90		219.00
Bainoa		950.00		189.60		237.50
13. Casiguas						
Jaruco		1,815.00		344.68		405.00
Jibacoa		545.00		166.52		136.25
7. San José de las Lajas		1,190.00		267.00		546.50
San Antonio del Río Blanco		1,061.00		220.25		220.25
Tapaste						
Sumas	8,494.00	159,475.85	492.33	6,439.69	919.50	13,479.88

JAILS.

	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1. Habana	18,780	59,903.50				
Marianao		4,719.00		393.25		1,300.00
9. Alquízar						
Ceiba del Agua		576.00		87.41		144.00
Güira de Melena		2,000.00		300.00		405.00
4. San Antonio de los Baños	4,140.00	5,334.50	496.00	128.27	585.00	410.50
5. Bauta		1,161.00		290.25		290.25
2. Batabanó		1,075.00		524.71		530.96
Bejucal		1,736.48		434.12		434.12
El Cano		878.00		219.00		219.50
10. Isla de Pinos						
La Salud		529.04		129.76		134.76
Quivicán		488.60				122.17
San Antonio de las Vegas		393.00		100.00		100.00
14. Santiago de las Vegas			75.00	562.11		
11. San Felipe		363.55		90.89		1,454.20
Vereda Nueva		395.49		86.37		98.85
Guanabacoa		5,980.55		731.55		1,740.00
Managua		500.00		138.81		138.81
8. Regla		3,920.00		629.46		980.19
Santa María del Rosario		480.00		112.50		112.50
Güines	4,818.00	14,154.00	724.00	66.00		2,400.00
La Catalina		1,598.40		70.00		75.00
3. Madruga		1,110.00		250.00		280.00
12. Melena del Sur		600.00		154.00		150.00
Nueva Paz	4,659.85		1,114.95		1,164.93	
San Nicolás		1,500.00		333.33		375.00
6. Guara		825.00		55.49		55.49
Aguacate		599.95		137.46		137.46
Bainoa		675.00		175.00		168.75
13. Casiguas						
Jaruco		2,150.00		512.27		587.48

No. 16.—*General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.*

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA—Continued.

JAILS—Continued.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Jibacoa.....		392.00		119.77		98.00
7. San José de las Lajas.....		900.00		225.00		225.00
San Antonio del Río Blanco.....		869.08		211.02		211.02
Tapaste.....		721.04		180.26		180.26
Sumas.....	32,397.85	115,528.25	2,409.95	7,650.06	1,749.93	13,309.27

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1. Habana.....	52,452.00	43,094.90				
Marianao.....	3,100.00	1,927.00	516.66	464.66		1,500.00
9. Alquízar.....						
Ceiba del Agua.....		1,642.00		141.75		410.50
Güira de Melena.....	2,700.00	1,395.00	475.00	363.75		363.75
4. San Antonio de los Baños.....	2,200.00	1,018.00	550.00	239.50	1,100.00	500.00
5. Bauta.....	600.00	504.00	75.00	18.00	150.00	126.00
2. Batabanó.....	2,700.00	1,636.00	300.00	684.00		1,077.75
Bejucal.....	2,400.00	1,299.00	450.00	217.50	1,200.00	757.00
El Cano.....		3,507.00		869.55		876.75
10. Isla de Pinos.....		1,803.00		75.00		450.75
La Salud.....	1,200.00	651.00	150.00	64.50	150.00	300.00
Quivicán.....	1,800.00	640.00	150.00		450.00	160.00
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	900.00	530.00	225.00	131.25	225.00	131.25
14. Santiago de las Vegas.....			1,275.00	719.23		
11. San Felipe.....		5,428.00		339.25		1,357.00
Vereda Nueva.....	1,200.00	660.00				465.00
Guanabacoa.....	7,200.00	5,250.00	1,575.00	1,156.25		2,731.25
Managua.....	1,200.00	660.00	300.00	600.00	300.00	660.00
8. Regla.....	5,600.00	3,960.00	706.64	476.66	1,400.00	990.00
Santa María del Rosario.....	1,800.00	1,008.00	450.00	257.00	450.00	264.50
Güines.....	3,900.00	2,209.00	975.00	514.75		2,800.00
La Catalina.....	1,200.00	588.00		447.00		447.00
3. Madruga.....	1,200.00	700.00			552.00	310.66
12. Melena del Sur.....	1,200.00	300.00	88.32	21.58	300.00	75.00
Nueva Paz.....	3,500.00	1,739.00	624.99	342.00	874.98	434.78
San Nicolás.....	1,800.00	1,118.00	600.00	386.00	450.00	279.50
6. Guara.....		1,750.00		437.50		437.50
Aguacate.....	900.00	634.00	225.00	152.25	225.00	151.75
Bainoa.....	1,200.00	886.00	175.00	41.50		521.50
13. Casiguas.....	300.00	204.00	75.00	51.00	180.00	111.30
Jaruco.....	1,200.00	880.00		440.20		873.75
Jibacoa.....	1,500.00	735.00			375.00	183.75
7. San José de las Lajas.....	1,800.00	875.00	375.00	170.00	525.00	315.00
San Antonio del Río Blanco.....	1,200.00	598.00				
Tapaste.....	1,800.00	710.00		60.00		627.50
Sumas.....	109,725.00	89,940.90	10,261.61	9,890.63	9,401.98	20,588.19

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Total.
CLASSIFICATION GENERAL.			
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Deuda exacta del concepto.....	13,910.05	24,994.58	38,904.63
Cantidad presupuesta.....	207,189.65	391,819.00	599,008.65
Gastos necesarios por trimestre.....	15,774.16	51,645.62	67,419.78
CONCEPTOS.			
Sanidad.....	60,994.71	32,045.18	93,039.89
Beneficencia.....	9,905.83	179,395.42	189,301.25
Cárceles.....	36,557.73	136,487.58	173,045.31
Instrucción Pública.....	129,415.59	120,419.72	249,835.31
Totales.....	236,873.86	468,347.90	705,221.76

OBSERVACIONES.—Los ayuntamientos marcados con los números 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, y 11 no tienen consignación para Sanidad.

El ídem ídem con el núm. 1, no consigna para Sanidad y Beneficencia, por hallarse éstos á cargo del Gobierno Interventor. Tampoco respecto á Instrucción Pública, por proyectar reformas en el mismo. Los señalados con los números 12 y 14, no han remitido más datos que los que se consignan. Y el señalado con el número 13, no tiene en presupuesto consignación para Beneficencia y Cárceles.

No. 16.—*General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.*

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.

HEALTH.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1. Cabezas						
Canasí.....	50.00	48.00	25.00	24.00	50.00	25.00
2. Guamacaro.....						
3. Lagunillas.....						
Matanzas.....	2,400.00	16,130.00		1,001.10	1,200.00	7,480.90
4. Sabanilla.....						125.00
5. Santa Ana.....						75.00
6. Alfonso XII.....						
7. Bolondrón.....						
Macuriges.....		860.00				400.00
Unión de Reyes.....		100.00				227.00
Jovellanos.....		800.00				750.00
8. Cuevitas.....						
9. Cárdenas.....						
10. Cimarrones.....						
11. Guamutas.....						
12. Guanayabo.....						
13. Colón.....						
El Roque.....		320.00				192.00
La Macagua.....	300.00				75.00	
San José de los Ramos.....		50.00				10.00
14. Palmillas.....						
15. Cervantes.....						300.00
16. Jagüey Grande.....						
Sumas	2,750.00	18,308.00	25.00	1,025.10	1,325.00	9,584.90

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. Cabezas		955.00		22.50		400.00
Canasí.....		1,186.00		593.00		334.00
2. Guamacaro.....		1,743.83				75.00
3. Lagunillas.....		865.00		30.00		216.25
Matanzas.....		31,828.54		4,499.14		5,434.59
4. Sabanilla.....		635.00		317.50		158.75
5. Santa Ana.....		550.74		125.16		200.16
6. Alfonso XII.....		1,170.00				150.00
7. Bolondrón.....						
Macuriges.....		2,250.00				542.50
Unión de Reyes.....		400.00				125.00
Jovellanos.....		3,270.00				2,080.00
8. Cuevitas.....		1,990.00		30.00		527.00
9. Cárdenas.....						
10. Cimarrones.....	480.00	1,572.95			171.00	247.00
11. Guamutas.....		1,960.00				457.50
12. Guanayabo.....		1,842.00				440.81
13. Colón.....	3,336.00	12,270.00				3,901.50
El Roque.....		1,703.52				234.57
La Macagua.....		1,117.25				209.55
San José de los Ramos.....		2,215.00		200.00		710.00
14. Palmillas.....		2,986.74		257.68		809.80
15. Cervantes.....		1,050.00				300.00
16. Jagüey Grande.....		1,140.00				285.00
Sumas	3,816.00	74,741.57		6,064.98	171.00	17,837.48

JAILS.

1. Cabezas		1,292.42				362.50
Canasí.....		301.20		150.60		79.05
2. Guamacaro.....		1,200.00				400.00
3. Lagunillas.....		335.00				83.75
Matanzas.....		40,155.00				4,579.54
4. Sabanilla.....		750.00		375.00		187.50
5. Santa Ana.....		350.00		75.00		87.50
6. Alfonso XII.....	3,168.00	6,645.00			887.50	885.75
7. Bolondrón.....						
Macuriges.....		1,800.00				450.00
Unión de Reyes.....		2,136.58				534.14

No. 16.—*General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.*—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS—Continued.

JAILS—Continued.

Municipalities.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Jovellanos.....		2,510.00				650.00
8. Cuevitas.....		1,289.67				322.41
9. Cárdenas.....						
10. Cimarrones.....		794.48				90.00
11. Guamutas.....		935.00				233.75
12. Guanayabo.....		1,139.25				284.81
13. Colón.....	2,568.00	4,227.00				1,698.75
El Roque.....		870.47				85.70
La Macagua.....		764.33				83.18
San José de los Ramos.....		845.00		200.00		210.00
14. Palmillas.....		603.82		275.15		150.95
15. Cervantes.....		1,000.00				250.00
16. Jagüey Grande.....		1,000.00				250.00
Sumas.....	5,736.00	70,944.24		1,075.75	887.50	11,959.28

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Cabezas.....	3,300.00	1,786.00			600.00	319.00
Canasí.....	1,500.00	759.00	600.00	228.00	300.00	314.00
2. Guamacaro.....	1,800.00	1,344.00				1,254.00
3. Lagunillas.....	1,200.00	685.00			300.00	171.25
Matanzas.....	22,210.00	11,460.00	1,582.50	1,107.68	4,747.50	2,722.00
4. Sabanilla.....		1,556.00		778.00		389.00
5. Santa Ana.....		2,943.00		231.25		735.75
6. Alfonso XII.....	3,000.00	1,716.00			750.00	429.00
7. Bolondrón.....						
Macuriges.....	3,200.00	1,705.90			550.00	503.40
Unión de Reyes.....	1,200.00	801.60			720.00	370.80
Jovellanos.....	2,600.00	1,636.00			920.00	525.50
Cuevitas.....	2,100.00	1,311.20			525.00	327.80
9. Cárdenas.....						
10. Cimarrones.....	1,900.00	1,111.00			331.80	105.75
11. Guamutas.....		5,581.00				650.00
12. Guanayabo.....		4,428.00				465.00
13. Colón.....	6,820.00	4,778.00				2,899.50
El Roque.....	2,100.00	717.00			150.00	61.50
La Macagua.....	1,500.00	687.00			375.00	161.73
San José de los Ramos.....		5,188.00				945.00
14. Palmillas.....	2,100.00	1,442.00	91.66	147.25	525.00	360.50
15. Cervantes.....	2,400.00	1,320.00			600.00	330.00
16. Jagüey Grande.....		1,405.00				351.25
Sumas.....	58,930.00	54,360.70	2,274.16	2,492.13	11,394.30	13,991.73

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Totales.
CLASIFICACIÓN GENERAL.			
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Cantidad presupuesta.....	71,232.00	218,354.51	289,586.51
Deuda exacta del concepto.....	2,299.16	10,667.96	12,967.12
Gastos necesarios por trimestre.....	13,777.80	53,373.39	67,151.19
CONCEPTOS.			
Sanidad.....	4,100.00	28,918.00	33,018.00
Beneficencia.....	3,987.00	98,654.03	102,641.03
Cárceles.....	6,623.50	83,979.27	90,602.77
Instrucción Pública.....	72,598.46	70,844.56	143,443.02
Totales.....	87,308.96	282,395.86	369,704.82

OBSERVACIONES.—Los ayuntamientos marcados con los números 1, 3, 8, 10, 14, tienen incluido la Sanidad en el capítulo de Beneficencia. Los marcados con los números 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15 y 16, no tienen consignación para Sanidad. Y los marcados con los números 7 y 9, no han remitido los datos pedidos.

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.

HEALTH.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Esperanza.....		111. 00		15. 00		426. 00
1. Ranchuelo.....						
2. San Diego del Valle.....						
3. San Juan de las Yeras.....						81. 00
Santa Clara.....	2,328. 00	750. 00	268. 00		1,170. 00	6,000. 00
4. Cifuentes.....						
5. Calabazar.....						30. 00
6. Ceja de Pablo.....						
7. Quemado de Güines.....					150. 00	12. 00
8. Rancho Veloz.....						
Sagua la Grande.....			99. 58		975. 00	1,200. 00
Santo Domingo.....	500. 00	120. 00		11. 25	180. 00	45. 00
Camaronés.....	400. 00	60. 00			99. 99	15. 00
9. Cartagena.....						
Cienfuegos.....		10,274. 00				53,015. 00
10. Las Cruces.....	1,000. 00				250. 00	
11. Los Abreus.....					40. 50	51. 00
12. Palmira.....						
Rodas.....		170. 00		10. 00		1,025. 00
San Isabel de las Lajas.....	720. 00	340. 00	180. 00	230. 00	180. 00	210. 00
13. Placetas.....						300. 00
Caibarién.....		60. 00		15. 00		15. 00
17. Yaguajay.....						300. 00
15. Remedios.....						3,150. 00
16. Vueltas.....						
14. Camajuaní.....						
Trinidad.....		150. 00				1,325. 00
Sancti-Spiritus.....	144. 00	1,070. 00				903. 08
Sumas.....	5,092. 00	13,105. 00	547. 58	281. 25	3,045. 49	68,103. 08

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Esperanza.....		2,603. 00		434. 00		935. 00
1. Ranchuelo.....		1,260. 00		302. 50		342. 50
2. San Diego del Valle.....		1,230. 00		237. 50		257. 50
3. San Juan de las Yeras.....						255. 50
Santa Clara.....		12,696. 30		1,652. 03		5,475. 00
4. Cifuentes.....	180. 00	932. 42	33. 33	247. 50	99. 99	578. 50
5. Calabazar.....		6,011. 94		1,335. 35		1,683. 00
6. Ceja de Pablo.....		1,954. 77		82. 96		712. 95
7. Quemado de Güines.....		2,448. 64		609. 47		1,026. 02
8. Rancho Veloz.....	600. 00	5,437. 04	100. 00	610. 66		1,359. 26
Sagua la Grande.....		24,077. 50		4,985. 61		9,588. 00
Santo Domingo.....		2,943. 99		553. 60		1,828. 50
Camaronés.....		2,100. 00		358. 00		403. 50
9. Cartagena.....		2,978. 00		716. 65		927. 00
Cienfuegos.....		27,982. 00				15,220. 50
10. Las Cruces.....		1,234. 00				1,103. 50
11. Los Abreus.....					40. 50	243. 75
12. Palmira.....	408. 00	2,570. 64		385. 44		912. 65
Rodas.....		1,782. 00		522. 65		1,505. 00
San Isabel de las Lajas.....		3,250. 00		750. 00		875. 00
13. Placetas.....	600. 00	3,680. 00	100. 00	470. 00	150. 00	865. 00
Caibarién.....		2,187. 05		504. 36		546. 76
17. Yaguajay.....	300. 00	1,573. 32	75. 00	412. 08		120. 00
15. Remedios.....		5,790. 00		1,299. 00		3,005. 00
16. Vueltas.....		1,833. 05		377. 30		469. 80
14. Camajuaní.....		2,622. 20		525. 53		600. 00
Trinidad.....		7,416. 20				3,000. 00
Sancti-Spiritus.....	1,200. 00	3,665. 24		191. 44		1,582. 84
Sumas.....	3,288. 00	132,259. 30	308. 33	17,563. 69	290. 49	56,502. 09

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—Continued.

JAILS.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Esperanza.....		1,125.00		262.65		287.65
1. Ranc huelo.....		775.00		193.75		201.25
2. San Diego del Valle.....		485.00		121.25		120.50
3. San Juan de las Yeras.....						150.00
Santa Clara.....	5,304.00	7,636.80	794.00	959.66	1,311.00	2,060.90
4. Cifuentes.....		1,160.07		290.00		290.00
5. Calabazar.....		2,267.47				
6. Ceja de Pablo.....		1,462.79		454.26		353.18
7. Quemado de Güines.....		1,400.00		300.00		625.00
8. Rancho Veloz.....		674.28		153.57		168.57
Sagua la Grande.....		10,637.50			432.00	420.00
Santo Domingo.....		1,615.22		328.80		403.80
Camarones.....		800.00		126.45		150.00
9. Cartagena.....		409.97		126.65		102.50
Cienfuegos.....		20,497.72				10,018.00
10. Las Cruces.....		1,000.00		200.00		250.00
11. Los Abreus.....						150.00
12. Palmira.....		978.68		219.66		244.65
Rodas.....		950.00		237.50		475.00
San Isabel de las Lajas.....		1,000.00		200.00		250.00
13. Placetas.....		2,350.00		512.50		587.50
Caibarién.....		1,241.00		310.25		310.25
17. Yaguajay.....		761.84		190.46		190.46
15. Remedios.....		10,668.00		649.50		2,300.00
16. Vueltas.....		1,850.00		206.82		231.75
14. Camajuani.....		1,256.20		314.04		314.00
Trinidad.....		4,282.00			540.00	1,024.50
Sancti-Spiritus.....						1,027.09
Sumas.....	7,224.00	79,782.54	794.00	6,938.88	2,283.00	23,167.40

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Esperanza.....	2,100.00	970.00	450.00	202.50	660.00	238.00
1. Ranc huelo.....	1,800.00	1,248.00	450.00	304.50	450.00	304.50
2. San Diego del Valle.....	1,800.00	958.00	75.00	44.25	225.00	131.75
3. San Juan de las Yeras.....						341.25
Santa Clara.....	6,100.00	3,376.00	916.64	562.00	3,245.00	1,890.00
4. Cifuentes.....	915.00	707.00	350.00	386.25	525.00	386.25
5. Calabazar.....						
6. Ceja de Pablo.....	2,700.00	1,087.00	400.00	230.00	562.50	202.50
7. Quemado de Güines.....	1,500.00	593.50	375.00	229.62	375.00	229.62
8. Rancho Veloz.....	1,500.00	894.80	375.00	233.70	375.00	223.70
Sagua la Grande.....	7,600.00	5,004.40	608.32	423.27		4,200.00
Santo Domingo.....	2,700.00	1,335.00	444.66	371.01	1,200.00	357.75
Camarones.....	1,500.00	604.00	375.00	93.75	375.00	93.75
9. Cartagena.....	2,400.00	1,716.00	225.00	187.50	600.00	414.00
Cienfuegos.....	1,500.00	21,538.00				12,350.00
10. Las Cruces.....	2,400.00	1,332.00	600.00	333.00	690.00	333.00
11. Los Abreus.....						604.75
12. Palmira.....	1,500.00	548.00	208.32		705.00	348.00
Rodas.....	2,700.00	1,783.00	400.00	520.75	4,320.00	1,733.00
San Isabel de las Lajas.....	1,200.00	984.00	300.00	246.00	300.00	246.00
13. Placetas.....	2,400.00	1,922.00	600.00	387.00	735.00	568.25
Caibarién.....	2,400.00	2,040.00	116.70	390.00	600.00	510.00
17. Yaguajay.....	1,500.00	445.00	275.00	86.75	705.00	239.25
15. Remedios.....		9,809.20	871.52	551.50		3,300.00
16. Vueltas.....	3,000.00	1,158.00	525.00	233.25	525.00	333.25
14. Camajuani.....	2,400.00	1,495.00		960.00		987.00
Trinidad.....		9,084.00			2,537.00	1,070.50
Sancti-Spiritus.....		7,515.24				4,230.00
Sumas.....	63,915.00	80,487.14	9,616.16	7,230.35	20,629.00	36,388.07

No. 16.—*General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.*—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Total.
CLASIFICACIÓN GENERAL.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Cantidad presupuesta	79,519.00	305,633.98	385,152.98
Deuda exacta del concepto	11,266.07	32,014.17	43,280.24
Gastos necesarios por trimestre	26,247.98	184,160.64	210,408.62
CONCEPTOS.			
Sanidad	8,685.07	81,489.33	90,174.40
Beneficencia	3,886.82	206,325.08	210,211.90
Cárceles	10,301.00	109,888.82	120,189.82
Instrucción Pública	94,160.16	124,105.56	218,265.72
Totales	117,033.05	521,808.79	638,841.84

OBSERVACIONES.—Los Ayuntamientos marcados con los números 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 y 17 no tienen consignación para al servicio de Sanidad.

Y los señalados con los números 3 y 11 no han remitido más datos que los consignados en este cuadro.

PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HEALTH.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
1. Puerto Príncipe		3,914.00				16,424.00
Nuevitas	900.00	50.00			225.00	990.00
2. Morón						
Ciego de Avila	750.00		136.10		187.50	
3. Santa Cruz del Sur						
Sumas	1,650.00	3,964.00	136.10		412.50	17,414.00

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. Puerto Príncipe	15,790.00				17,466.80
Nuevitas	2,686.15				1,200.00
2. Morón	210.00				100.00
Ciego de Avila	1,000.00		102.80		280.00
3. Santa Cruz del Sur	937.51				234.37
Sumas	20,623.66		102.80		19,281.17

JAILS.

1. Puerto Príncipe		16,025.00			5,680.50
Nuevitas	408.00	1,633.00		102.00	93.50
2. Morón		3,921.50			980.38
Ciego de Avila		1,919.16	519.72		548.25
3. Santa Cruz del Sur		432.02			108.00
Sumas	408.00	23,930.68	519.72	102.00	7,410.00

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Puerto Príncipe	11,250.00	4,869.00		583.26	12,900.00	5,840.00
Nuevitas	3,000.00	1,810.00			1,200.00	567.00
2. Morón		2,950.00				737.50
Ciego de Avila	1,800.00	594.00	437.50		525.00	185.25
3. Santa Cruz del Sur		4,858.80				1,214.70
Sumas	16,050.00	15,081.80	437.50	583.26	14,625.00	8,544.45

No. 16.—*General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.*

PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Total.
CLASIFICACION GENERAL.			
Cantidad presupuesta	<i>Pesos.</i> 18,108.00	<i>Pesos.</i> 63,600.14	<i>Pesos.</i> 81,708.14
Deuda exacta del concepto	573.50	1,205.78	1,779.28
Gastos necesarios por trimestre	15,139.50	52,650.25	68,789.75
CONCEPTOS.			
Sanidad	2,198.60	21,378.00	23,576.60
Beneficencia		40,007.63	40,007.63
Cárceles	510.00	31,861.03	32,371.03
Instrucción pública	31,112.50	24,209.51	55,322.01
Totales	33,821.10	117,456.17	151,277.27

No. 17.—*Statement showing the number of persons that were set free at the prisons of the island from January 1 to July 31 of the current year.*

Month.	Race.			Status.			Age.		Birthplace.			
	White.	Black.	Asiatic.	Single.	Married.	Widowers.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 26 to 80 years.	Habana.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Rio.	Santa Clara.
January	2	5	1	8			2	6		1	2	1
February	12	3		13	2		7	8	3	2	2	2
March	4	4		7	1		3	5	3	1		2
April	10	17	1	26	2		17	11	12	2	5	1
May	12	23	1	31	3	2	19	17	8	5	7	5
June	32	23	1	58	8		25	41	11	11	10	4
July	21	23		33	4		24	11	12	7	4	6
Total	93	108	4	176	20	2	97	99	48	29	30	21

Month.	Birthplace.									How freedom was obtained.		
	Puerto Principe.	Santiago de Cuba.	España.	Francia.	Asia.	Puerto Rico.	Estados Unidos.	Santo Domingo.	Africa.	Served their term.	Were pardoned.	Died.
January		1	1		1			1		3	5	
February			3	2		1				8	3	4
March	1	1	1							7		1
April	1	2	3		1		1			24	2	2
May	1	5	3						1	27	9	
June	3	10	14		1	2				39	29	
July	1	4	2		1					34	10	
Total	7	23	27	2	4	3	1	1	1	142	58	7

REMARKS.—This recapitulation is based on data filed in this bureau. The difference between the two totals is due to the fact that two of the prisoners, whose personal description is not known, were set at liberty before obtaining same.

No. 18.—*Statement relative to the persons who, during the month of July of the current year, were serving sentence in the prisons of the island.*

Races:		Arrest:	
White	64	Menor, from 1 to 30 days.....	1
Black	78	Mayor, from 1 to 6 months....	69
Asiatic.....	6	Penalty imposed:	
Total	148	Prison correccional—	
		From 6 months to 1 year.....	5
Age:		From 1 to 2 years.....	16
From 12 to 20 years.....	24	From 2 to 3 years.....	13
From 21 to 25 years.....	29	From 3 to 4 years.....	4
From 26 to 30 years.....	28	From 4 to 5 years.....	3
From 31 to 35 years.....	27	From 5 to 6 years.....	2
From 36 to 40 years.....	21	From 6 to 7 years.....	10
From 41 to 45 years.....	8	From 7 to 8 years.....	0
From 46 to 50 years.....	3	From 8 to 9 years.....	7
From 51 to 55 years.....	1	From 9 to 10 years.....	3
From 56 to 60 years.....	3	From 10 to 11 years.....	10
From 61 to 65 years.....	2	From 11 to 12 years.....	1
From 66 to 70 years.....	1	From 12 upward	4
From 71 to 75 years.....	1	Total	148
Total	148		
Status:		Court that pronounced sentence:	
Single	136	Audiencia Pinar del Rio.....	15
Married.....	12	Audiencia Habana.....	45
Total	148	Audiencia Matanzas	17
		Audiencia Santa Clara	23
Birthplace:		Audiencia Puerto Príncipe ...	7
Pinar del Rio.....	15	Audiencia Santiago de Cuba..	33
Habana.....	33	Tribunales militares	8
Matanzas	21	Total	148
Santa Clara	20		
Puerto Príncipe	8	Crimes for which sentenced:	
Santiago de Cuba	25	Lewdness	3
Estados Unidos.....	1	Infanticide.....	2
España.....	16	Illegal trespassing	1
Puerto Rico	3	Rape	4
Asia.....	6	Threats	2
Total	148	Abduction	7
		Assault	1
Occupation:		Homicide.....	19
Mechanics	6	Robbery	13
Employer.....	1	Swindling.....	11
Laborers.....	24	Theft	49
Peasants	66	Injuries	19
Cooks	5	Firing of arms.....	5
Merchants	7	Frustrated murder.....	3
Cigarmakers	9	Unlawful raffle.....	1
Cigarette makers	3	Arson	1
Shoemakers.....	8	Battery	2
Launderers	4	Use of assumed name.....	2
Carpenters	5	Perjury	1
Seaman	1	Blackmail	2
Leather goods maker	1	Total	148
Bakers.....	4		
Tailors.....	2	Prisons in which sentences are	
Mason	1	being served:	
Painter	1	Pinar del Rio.....	14
Total	148	Guane	1
		Habana.....	52
		Guanabacoa.....	2
		Matanzas	13
		Cárdenas	1

No. 18.—*Statement relative to the persons who, during the month of July of the current year, were serving sentence in the prisons of the island—Continued.*

Prisons in which sentences are being served—Continued.		Prisons in which sentences are being served—Continued.	
Colón.....	1	Puerto Príncipe.....	8
Alacranes.....	2	Santiago de Cuba.....	24
Santa Clara.....	12	Manzanillo.....	3
Cienfuegos.....	2	Guantánamo.....	5
Trinidad.....	4		
Sagua la Grande.....	1	Total.....	148
Remedios.....	3		

No. 19.—*Statement relating to the persons who were serving sentence in the prisons of the island during the month of June of the current year.*

Race:		Occupations—Continued.	
White.....	58	Barbers.....	1
Black.....	86	Cigar makers.....	14
Asiatic.....	7	Shoemakers.....	9
		Launderers.....	3
Total.....	151	Carpenters.....	6
		Seaman.....	1
Age:		Leather-goods maker.....	1
From 12 to 20 years.....	24	Bakers.....	5
From 21 to 25 years.....	40	Tailors.....	1
From 26 to 30 years.....	30	Masons.....	2
From 31 to 35 years.....	20	Painters.....	1
From 36 to 40 years.....	18	Tinsmiths.....	1
From 41 to 45 years.....	6	Printers.....	1
From 46 to 50 years.....	3	With no occupation.....	1
From 51 to 55 years.....	3		
From 56 to 60 years.....	3	Total.....	151
From 61 to 65 years.....	2		
From 66 to 70 years.....	1	Arrest:	
From 71 to 75 years.....	1	Menor—From 1 to 30 days...	3
		Mayor—From 1 month to 6 months.....	66
Total.....	151	Penalties imposed:	
Status:		Prision correccional—	
Single.....	142	From 6 months to 1 year.....	11
Married.....	9	From 1 year to 2 years.....	13
		From 2 years to 3 years.....	12
Total.....	151	From 3 years to 4 years.....	7
Birthplace:		From 4 years to 5 years.....	4
Pinar del Río.....	14	From 5 years to 6 years.....	1
Habana.....	33	Prision mayor—	
Matanzas.....	21	From 6 years to 7 years.....	9
Santa Clara.....	23	From 8 years to 9 years.....	7
Puerto Príncipe.....	7	From 9 years to 10 years.....	1
Santiago de Cuba.....	31	From 10 years to 11 years.....	11
Estados Unidos América del Norte.....	1	From 11 years to 12 years.....	1
España.....	12	From 12 years up.....	5
Asia.....	6		
Puerto Rico.....	3	Total.....	151
Total.....	151	Courts that pronounced sentence:	
Occupations:		Audiencia de Pinar del Río.....	15
Mechanics.....	3	Audiencia de la Habana.....	38
Employees.....	1	Audiencia de Matanzas.....	20
Laborers.....	25	Audiencia de Santa Clara.....	26
Peasants.....	62	Audiencia de Puerto Príncipe.....	6
Cooks.....	12	Audiencia de Santiago de Cuba.....	36
Merchants.....	1	Tribunales Militares.....	10
		Total.....	151

No. 19.—*Statement relating to the persons who were serving sentence in the prisons of the island during the month of June of the current year—Continued.*

Crimes for which sentenced:

Lewdness	3
Infanticide	2
Criminal carelessness	1
Rape	5
Threats	2
Abduction	7
Assault	1
Homicide	21
Robbery	11
Swindling	10
Theft	57
Injuries	14

Crimes for which sentenced—C't'd.

Shooting of firearms	6
Exaction of money	1
Frustrated murder	2
Unlawful raffle	2
Arson	1
Battery	1
Assumed name	1
Perjury	1
Adultery	1
Drunkenness	1
Total	151

No. 20.—*Statement relative to the persons whose sentences were served in the prisons of the island during the month of August of the current year.*

Race:

White	18
Black	21
Total	39

Occupation—Continued.

Coopers	1
With no occupation	2
Total	39

Age:

From 12 to 20 years	7
From 21 to 25 years	13
From 26 to 30 years	3
From 31 to 35 years	5
From 36 to 40 years	6
From 41 to 45 years	2
From 51 to 55 years	2
From 66 to 70 years	1
Total	39

Arrest:

Menor, from 1 to 30 days	2
Mayor, from 1 month to 6 mos.	35
Penalty imposed	39

Court that pronounced sentence:

Audiencia de Pinar del Río	7
Habana	7
Matanzas	6
Santa Clara	3
Puerto Príncipe	5
Santiago de Cuba	10
Tribunales militares	1
Total	39

Status:

Single	34
Married	5
Total	39

Crimes for which sentenced:

Assault	1
Robbery	1
Swindling	4
Theft	22
Injuries	6
Shooting of firearms	1
Unlawful raffle	2
Attempted robbery	1
Adultery	1
Total	39

Birthplace:

Pinar del Río	6
Habana	4
Matanzas	4
Santa Clara	4
Puerto Príncipe	4
Santiago de Cuba	12
España	5
Total	39

Prisons in which sentences were served:

Pinar del Río	6
San Cristóbal	1
Habana	7
Matanzas	2
Alacranes	2
Santa Clara	1
Trinidad	3
Puerto Príncipe	5
Santiago de Cuba	10
Manzanillo	2
Total	39

Occupation:

Mechanics	2
Laborers	1
Peasants	21
Barbers	1
Cigar-makers	2
Shoemakers	2
Seamen	1
Leather-goods makers	1
Bakers	2
Tailors	1
Masons	1

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONS.

Province of Habana.—Prison of Habana, known as “of Audience” (court of appeals district).

Prison of Guanabacoa, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Prison of Marianao, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Prison of Bejucal, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Prison of Güines, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Prison of Jaruco, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Prison of San Antonio de los Baños, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Province of Pinar del Río.—Pinar del Río prison, known as “prison of the court of appeals district.”

San Cristóbal prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Guanajay prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Guane prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Province of Matanzas.—Matanzas prison, known as “prison of the court of appeals district.”

Colón prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Cárdenas prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Alacranes prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Santa Clara province.—Santa Clara prison, known as “prison of the court of appeals district.”

Trinidad prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Sancti Spiritus prison, known as “prison of the judicial court.”

Remedios prison, known as “prison of the judicial court.”

Cienfuegos prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Sagua la Grande prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Province of Puerto Príncipe.—Puerto Príncipe prison, known as “prison of the court of appeals district.”

Morón prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Province of Santiago de Cuba.—Santiago de Cuba prison, known as “prison of the court of appeals district.”

Holguín prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Guantánamo prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Bayamo prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Manzanillo prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

Baracoa prison, known as “prison of the judicial district.”

No. 21.—*Statistics furnished by the penitentiary bureau in reference to the convicts that were serving sentence in the penitentiary of Habana from January 1 to June 30, 1899.*

Personal:		Instruction:	
Number of convicts on January 1	884	Literate	263
Newly admitted	176	Illiterate	484
Discharged	313	Vaccinated	747
Number of convicts on June 30	747	Birthplace:	
Races:		Pinar del Río	55
White	379	Habana	183
Asiatic	35	Matanzas	88
Black and mulattoes	323	Santa Clara	117
White women	2	Puerto Príncipe	13
Colored women	8	Santiago de Cuba	78
Age:		China	35
Over 15 years old and below 18	6	Africa	9
Over 18 years old up to 23	221	España	159
From 23 to 30 years old	196	Filipinas	2
From 30 to 40 years old	192	United States of America	1
From 40 to 50 years old	87	Brazil	1
From 50 to 60 years old	35	Jamaica	1
From 60 to 70 years old	8	Uruguay	1
From 70 to 80 years old	2	Mexico	1
Status:		Puerto Rico	2
Single	676	Turquía	1
Married	62	Occupations:	
Widowers	9	Masons	16
		Potters	1

No. 21.—*Statistics furnished by the penitentiary bureau in reference to the convicts that were serving sentence in the penitentiary of Habana, etc.—Continued.*

Occupations—Continued.		Number of times sentenced—C't'd.	
Barbers.....	7	Four times.....	1
Merchants.....	39	Five times.....	3
Carpenters.....	23	Six times.....	1
Cooks.....	33	Eight times.....	1
Stonecutter.....	1	Crimes:	
Drivers.....	9	Murder.....	13
Cart drivers.....	3	Assault and robbery.....	15
Cigarette makers.....	19	Swindling.....	10
Peasants.....	314	Forgery.....	8
Butchers.....	4	Homicide.....	287
Ox-cart drivers.....	3	Injuries.....	6
Amanuensis.....	1	Theft.....	77
Stoker.....	1	Arson.....	5
Pharmaceutist.....	1	Parricide.....	2
Tinsmiths.....	2	Robbery.....	298
Blacksmiths.....	4	Rape.....	22
Ironsmiths.....	7	Sundry crimes.....	4
Laborers.....	136	Penalties:	
Mechanics.....	5	From 6 months 1 day to 6	
Sailors.....	10	years.....	195
Musicians.....	2	From 6 years 1 day to 12	
Nurse.....	1	years.....	198
Bakers.....	13	From 12 years 1 day to 20	
Painters.....	4	years.....	339
Silversmiths.....	2	From 12 years 1 day to 20	
Watchmakers.....	2	years (hard labor).....	2
Tailors.....	2	Life sentence at hard labor...	13
Leather-goods makers.....	3	Discharged from January 1 to June	
Coopers.....	12	30:	
Cigar makers.....	48	Served their sentence.....	95
Weaver.....	1	Were pardoned.....	110
Shoemakers.....	18	Died.....	34
Number of times sentenced:		Broke jail.....	1
Once.....	689	Transferred to American pris-	
Twice.....	43	ons.....	72
Three times.....	9	Commutation of sentence....	1

No. 22.—*Statement showing the number of births and deaths that have occurred in each of the six provinces of this island from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1898.*

Municipal district.	Births.				Deaths.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
HABANA.								
Habana.....	4,122	3,692	3,645	11,459	12,057	17,629	21,238	50,914
Marianao.....	180	154	91	425	579	812	1,030	2,421
Jaruco.....				319				4,847
Aguacate.....	115	46	13	175	171	1,637	531	2,339
Bainoa.....	64	7	3	74				
Casiguas.....		364	121	485		22	4	26
Jibacoa.....				74				509
San Antonio de Río Blanco del Norte.....				97				1,574
San José de las Lajas.....	180	98	27	205	193	3,079	1,315	4,587
Tapaste.....	143	63		206	118	1,157		1,275
Guanabacoa.....	551	392	226	1,169	1,093	3,276	3,778	8,147
Managua.....				54				498
Regla.....	253	217	134	604	868	2,697	3,958	7,523
Santa María del Rosario.....				222				2,032
Guines.....	473	212	107	792	824	6,628	3,164	10,616
Madrugá.....	248	137	29	414	316	2,933	974	4,223
Catalina.....	147	75	3	225	160	1,621	566	2,347
Melena del Sur.....	121	9	4	134	178	1,193	621	1,972
Nueva Paz.....	70	42	35	147	415	1,855	720	2,990
Pipían.....				89				394
San Nicolás.....	151	73	31	255	215	1,246	497	1,958
Guara.....	73	43	7	123	116	629	284	1,029
Bejucal.....	327	255	80	662	306	1,567	1,404	3,387
Cano.....				220				945

Statement showing the number of births and deaths that have occurred in each of the six provinces of this island from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1898—Continued.

Municipal district.	Births.				Deaths.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
HABANA—continued.								
Quivicán.....				162				1,288
La Salud.....	196	63	24	283	79	590	280	949
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	108	75	10	193	112	848	298	1,258
Santiago de las Vegas.....	280	229	132	641	1,163	1,601	1,654	4,418
Batabanó.....	143	87	47	277	330	747	637	1,714
Bauta.....	58	59	15	132	185	446	299	930
San Antonio de los Baños.....	362	206	105	773	642	2,074	1,437	4,153
Alquízar.....	106	69	26	201	266	1,562	- 508	2,336
Seiba del Agua.....	124	46	18	188	87	243	326	656
Güira de Melena.....	102	208	101	411	314	1,324	1,411	3,049
Vereda Nueva.....	68	47	14	129	89	240	386	715
Total.....	8,765	6,968	5,048	22,019	20,856	57,656	47,380	137,969
PINAR DEL RÍO.								
Pinar del Río.....	152	214	142	508	1,553	1,210	2,088	4,851
San Cristóbal.....	59	26	11	96	821	1,260	192	2,273
San Diego de los Baños.....	35	53	10	98	231	1,792	285	2,308
Artemisa.....	130	109	26	265	196	5,030	553	5,779
Bahía Honda.....	10	3	2	15	451	633	198	1,282
Cabaños.....	26	1	2	29	244	732	72	1,048
Consolación del Sur.....	141	186	78	405	910	2,540	1,070	4,520
Consolación del Norte.....	10	11	14	35	611	196	83	890
Guanajay.....	172	81	70	323	1,332	1,942	1,210	4,484
Candelaria.....	34	10	9	53	558	2,233	434	3,225
Guane.....	1	4	3	8	753	566	133	1,452
Guayabal.....	3	22	4	29	47	360	209	616
Mántua.....		2	2	4		173	122	295
Mariel.....	120	43	16	179	921	1,378	313	2,612
Palacios.....	215	209	30	454	250	2,801	204	3,255
Julián Díaz.....		2	1	3	77	727	149	953
San Diego de Núñez.....			1	1			12	12
San Juan y Martínez.....	3	15	8	26	282	485	306	1,073
San Luis.....	90	60	17	167	331	746	365	1,442
Vinales.....	34	29	22	85	656	663	463	1,782
Total.....	1,235	1,080	468	2,783	10,224	25,467	8,461	44,152
MATANZAS.								
Matanzas.....	1,166	865	397	2,428	2,605	7,313	6,512	16,430
Canasí.....	94	108	7	209	586	1,018	791	2,395
Guacamaro.....	102	93	89	284	760	985	565	2,310
Cidra.....	21	6	13	40	81	315	259	655
Martí.....	58	141	39	238	99	411	303	813
Máximo Gómez.....	92	12	20	124	275	908	346	1,529
Méndez Capote.....	35	19	7	61	42	39	25	106
Colón.....	304	185	125	614	1,491	2,068	1,370	4,929
Cuevitas.....	107	74	21	202	283	539	246	1,068
Jovellanos.....	129	91	43	263	490	1,003	677	2,170
Macagua.....	50			593	169	1,832	394	2,395
Perico.....		34	20	104	137	361	241	739
Roque.....	65	17	3	85	50	145	156	351
San José de los Ramos.....	31	78	25	134	355	290	328	973
Alacranes.....	170	83	48	301	437	1,351	875	2,663
Bolondrón.....	84	66	37	187	368	897	801	2,066
Cabezas.....	198	70	24	292	382	1,655	732	2,769
Sabanilla.....	88	117	59	264	325	630	442	1,397
Unión de Reyes.....	123	64	45	232	328	868	578	1,774
Cárdenas.....	550	325	220	1,095	1,232	3,110	2,132	6,474
Carlos Rojas.....	14	17	5	36	186	167	160	513
Macuríjes.....	64	51	45	160	467	691	546	1,704
Jagüey Grande.....				43				121
Palmillas.....	115	116	91	322	250	461	363	1,074
Total.....	3,660	2,632	1,383	8,311	11,398	27,057	18,842	57,418
SANTA CLARA.								
Santa Clara.....	760	550	145	1,455	1,400	6,940	4,758	13,098
Ranchuelo.....	103	98	103	304	174	2,165	1,539	3,878
San Diego del Valle.....	31	8	1	40	93	1,707	228	2,028
San Juan de los Yeras.....	113	40	13	166	165	2,154	629	2,948
Calabazar.....	146	133	45	324	271	2,356	1,274	3,901
Esperanza.....	281	66	46	393	282	2,037	911	3,230
Cienfuegos.....	798	710	464	1,972	2,732	3,448	4,841	11,021
Abreus.....	55	23	35	113	120	347	214	681
San Fernando.....	118	77	24	219	232	417	413	1,062

Statement showing the number of births and deaths that have occurred in each of the six provinces of this island from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1898—Continued.

Municipal district.	Births.				Deaths.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
SANTA CLARA—continued.								
Cartagena.....	136	69	15	220	276	906	382	1,564
Cruces.....	88	103	59	250	325	1,036	1,388	2,749
Rodas.....	78	57	25	160	222	599	656	1,477
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	218	166	62	446	254	1,813	1,484	3,551
Palmira.....	125	84	37	246	211	517	936	1,664
Remedios.....	310	212	103	625	778	1,102	1,563	3,443
Caibarién.....	234	220	137	591	308	424	586	1,318
Camajuaní.....	378	312	191	881	591	1,624	980	3,195
Placetas.....	229	116	96	441	435	979	1,402	2,816
Vueltas.....	233	100	33	366	407	3,063	1,343	4,813
Yaguajay.....	158	123	63	344	258	624	801	1,683
Trinidad.....	482	377	252	1,111	856	1,461	2,303	4,620
Sancti Spiritus.....	470	373	197	1,040	1,068	2,609	3,801	7,478
Sagua la Grande.....	254	374	167	795	1,104	2,496	2,186	5,786
Cifuentes.....	77	79	27	183	255	1,475	717	2,447
Céja de Pablo.....	120	102	34	256	167	465	556	1,188
Quemados de Güines.....	105	59	32	196	404	2,050	1,262	3,716
Rancho Veloz.....	47	63	10	120	163	579	611	1,353
Santo Domingo.....	317	50	18	385	521	748	833	2,102
Total.....	6,464	4,744	2,434	13,642	14,072	46,141	38,597	98,810
PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.								
Puerto Príncipe.....	702	529	366	1,597	1,409	1,365	1,447	4,221
Morón.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	1,059
Ciego de Avila.....	153	131	79	363	669	1,246	823	2,738
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	41	11	19	71	52	46	55	153
Nuevitas.....	195	150	79	424	205	167	214	586
Total.....	1,091	821	543	2,610	2,335	2,824	2,539	8,757
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.								
Guantánamo.....	243	154	76	473	1,286	1,589	1,351	4,226
Manzanillo.....	213	209	164	586	822	915	605	2,342
Sagua de Tánamo.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	783
Baracoa.....	.....	.....	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	1,660
Total.....	456	363	240	1,553	2,108	2,504	1,956	9,011

RECAPITULATION.

	Births.	Deaths.
Habana.....	22,019	137,969
Pinar del Río.....	2,783	44,152
Matanzas.....	8,311	57,418
Santa Clara.....	13,642	98,810
Puerto Príncipe.....	2,610	8,757
Santiago de Cuba.....	1,553	9,011
Total.....	50,918	356,117

Decrease in the population, 305,199.

No. 23.—*Statement relating to the management of the cemeteries of the island, according to the data in possession of this department.*

HABANA PROVINCE.

Cemeteries.	By whom managed.		Who is entitled to manage them, as resolved upon by the civil government.	To whom it lawfully seems to belong.
	Prior to January 1.	On January 1.		
Aguacate	Church	Church	Municipality.
Alquízar	do	do .....	.....
Bainoa	do	do .....	.....
Batabanó	do	do .....	.....
Bauta	do	do .....	.....
Bejucal	do	do .....	.....
Cano	do	do .....	.....
Casiguas	do	do .....	.....
Catalina	do	do .....	.....
Ceiba del Agua	do	do .....	.....
Guanabacoa	do	do .....	.....
Bacuranao	do	do .....	.....
Pepe Antonio	do	do .....	.....
San Miguel del Padrón	do	do .....	.....
Güira de Melena	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....
Guara	Church	Church .....	.....
Güines	do	do .....	.....
Habana	do	do .....	.....
Isla de Pinos	do	do .....	.....
Jaruco	do	do .....	.....
Guanabo	do	do	Do.
Jibacoa	do	do .....	.....
Madrugá	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....
Managua	Church	Church .....	.....
Marianao	do	do	Do.
Melena del Sur	do	do .....	.....
Nueva Paz	do	do .....	.....
Regla	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....
Salud	Church	Church	Do.
Quivicán	do	do .....	.....
Pipían	do	do .....	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....
San Antonio de los Baños	Church	Church	
San Antonio de las Vegas	do	do .....	.....
San Antonio de Río Blanco	do	do .....	.....
San Matías	do	do .....	.....
San Nicolás	do	do .....	.....
San Felipe	do	do .....	.....
San José de las Lajas	do	do .....	.....
Santa María del Rosario	do	do .....	.....
Tapaste	do	do .....	.....
Vereda Nueva	do	do .....	.....

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.

Viales	Church	Church	Municipality	
Guane	do	do	do	
Cayuco	do	do	do	
Sabalo	do	do	do	
Grifa	do	do	do	
Remates	do	do	do	
San Cristóbal	do	do	do	
Maríel	do	do	do	
Quebra Hacha	do	do	do	

MATANZAS PROVINCE.

Matanzas	Church	Church	Municipality	
Guamutas	do	do	do	
Camarioca	do	do	do	
Santa Ana	do	do	Municipality	
Alacranes	do	do	do	
Unión de Reyes	do	do	do	
Guamacaro	do	do	do	
Hato Nuevo	do	do	do	
Guanajayabo	do	do	do	
Roque	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	
Jagüey Grande	Church	Church	do	
Hanábana	do	do	do	

No. 23.—*Statement relating to the management of the cemeteries of the island, according to the data in possession of the department—Continued.*

MATANZAS PROVINCE—Continued.

Cemeteries.	By whom managed.		Who in entitled to manage them, as resolved upon by the civil government.	To whom it lawfully seems to belong.
	Prior to January 1.	On January 1.		
San José de los Ramos	Church	Church	Municipality ..	Municipality.
Cárdenas	Municipality ..	Municipality ..	do	
Colón	Church	Church	do	
Callimete	do	do	do	
Cimarrones	do	do	do	
Recreo (hoy Máximo Gómez)	do	do	do	
Jovellanos	do	do	Municipality ..	
Lagunillas (hoy Méndez Capote)	do	do	do	
Macuriges	do	do	Municipality ..	
Cuevitas	Municipality ..	Municipality ..	do	
Cabezas	Church	Church	do	
Perico	do	do	Municipality ..	
Corral Nuevo	do	do	do	
Bolondrón	do	do	do	
Macagua	do	do	do	
San Pedro de Mayabón	do	do	Municipality ..	
Ceiba Mocha	do	do	Church	
Canasí	do	do	do	

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.

Santa Clara	Church	Church	Municipality.
Manicaragua	do	do .....	.....
Báez	do	do .....	.....
Provincial	do	do .....	.....
Seibabo	do	do .....	.....
Cienfuegos	do	do	Municipality ..	
Yaguaramas	do	do .....	.....
Aguada de Pasajeros	do	do .....	.....
Cumanayagua	do	do .....	.....
La Sierra	do	do .....	.....
Real Campiña	do	do .....	.....
Sagua	do	do	Municipality ..	
Quemados de Güines	do	do .....	.....
Ceja de Pablo	do	do	Municipality ..	
Palmira	do	do	do	
Abreus	do	do	do	
Caibarién	Municipality ..	Municipality ..	.....
San Diego	Church	Church .....	.....
Yaguajay	do	do .....	.....
Esperanza	do	do .....	.....
Sancti Spiritus	do	do .....	.....
Zaza	do	do	Municipality. Church.
Cabaiguán	do	do .....	.....
Banao	do	do .....	.....
Paredes	do	do .....	.....
Jibaro	do	do .....	.....
Guasimal	do	do .....	.....
Camajuaní	Municipality ..	Municipality ..	.....
Vueltas	Church	Church .....	.....
Cruces	do	do .....	.....
San Fernando	do	do .....	.....
Calabazar	do	do .....	.....
Encrucijada	do	do .....	.....
Viana	do	do .....	.....
Ranchuelo	do	do .....	.....
Cifuentes	do	do .....	.....
Remedios	do	do .....	.....
Cartagena	do	do .....	.....
Santiago	do	do .....	.....
Turquino	do	do .....	.....
Cascajal	do	do .....	.....
Ciego Montero	do	do .....	.....
Trinidad	do	do .....	.....
Casilda	do	do .....	.....
Río de Ay	do	do .....	.....
Güinía de Miranda	do	do .....	.....
Caracusey	do	do .....	.....
San Pedro	do	do .....	.....
Fomento	do	do .....	.....
Jiquimas	do	do .....	.....
Sipiabo	do	do .....	.....

No. 23.—*Statement relating to the management of the cemeteries of the island, according to the data in possession of this department—Continued.*

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE—Continued.

Cemeteries.	By whom managed.		Who is entitled to manage them, as resolved upon by the civil government.	To whom it lawfully seems to belong.
	Prior to January 1.	On January 1.		
San Juan de los Yeras	Church	Church	Church.
Rancho Veloz	do	do .....	.....
Santo Domingo	do	do .....	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	do	do .....	.....
Placetes	do	do .....	.....
Guaracabulla	do	do .....	.....
Remedios	do	do .....	.....
Buena Vista	do	do .....	.....
Rodas	do	do .....	.....

PUERTO PRÍNCIPE PROVINCE.

Puerto Príncipe	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....	Municipality.
Nuevitas	do	do .....	.....	Do.
San Miguel de Nuevitas	do	do .....	.....	Do.
Santa Cruz del Sur	do	do .....	.....	Do.
Guáimaro	do	do .....	.....	Do.
Ciego de Avila	Church	Church	Municipality	Do.
Jicotea	do	do	do	
Arroyo Blanco	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....
Júicaro	Church	Church	Municipality	

SANTIAGO DE CUBA PROVINCE.

Santiago de Cuba	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality.
Guantánamo	Do.
Bayamo	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....
Sagua de Tánamo .....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria de las Tunas	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....
Palmasoriano	do	do .....	.....
Cobre	do	do .....	.....
Caney	do	do .....	.....
Alto Songo	do	do .....	.....
Mayarí	do	do .....	.....
Manzanillo	do	do .....	.....
Calicito	do	do .....	.....
Jubacoa	do	do .....	.....
Yara	do	do .....	.....
Campechuela	do	do .....	.....
Vicana	do	do .....	.....
Niquero	do	do .....	.....
Holguín	do	do .....	.....
Baracoa	do	do .....	.....

No. 24.—*Statement showing the organization of the municipal police of the island of Cuba as per reports of the civil governors.*

Provinces.	Chiefs.	Inspectors.	Subinspectors.	Cavalry sergeants.	Infantry sergeants.	Cavalry guards.	Infantry guards.	Total of men.	Office supplies.	Amount of pay to personnel.	Total amount of cost.
Habana (without Habana, Reglas, and Santa Maria del Rosario) .....	...	4	10	31	20	317	196	578	\$287	\$22,060	\$22,347
Matanzas	2	1	12	19	9	173	185	401	201	15,080	15,281
Santa Clara	1	3	9	13	19	56	243	344	179	12,065	12,244
Pinar del Río .....	...	1	5	47	...	230	31	314	157	12,955	13,112
Puerto Principe	1	...	7	5	7	59	79	158	79	5,935	6,014
Santiago de Cuba	1	1	9	5	18	55	189	278	141	9,765	9,906
Habana (special), including Regla and Santa Maria del Rosario .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,427	417	69,349	69,766
Total	5	10	52	120	73	890	923	3,500	1,461	147,209	148,670

Personnel.	Number.	Salaries.	Total per month.	Total general.
Chiefs	5	\$150	\$750	
Inspectors	10	100	1,000	
Subinspectors	52	75	3,900	
Cavalry sergeants	120	50	6,000	
Infantry sergeants	72	40	2,920	
Cavalry guards	890	40	35,600	
Infantry guards	923	30	27,690	
Total	2,073	...	77,860	
Stationery, petties, etc .....	...	...	1,044	
Habana special police	1,427	...	69,349	\$78,904
Stationery, petties, etc .....	...	...	417	
				69,766
Grand total	3,500	...	...	148,670

a At Pinar del Río there is another municipal police, exclusively for the limits of cities and towns, that was in service from January 1, and is composed of: Inspectors, 2; cavalrymen, 19; infantrymen, 18; total 39; salaries, \$1,482.90. The police, as included in above statement (314), is more for out-of-town service, as there is no rural guard.

No. 25.—*Habana special police.*

	Men.	Amount.		Men.	Amount.
HEADQUARTERS.			DETECTIVE SERVICE.		
Chief	1	\$416	Inspector	1	\$165
Second chief	1	250	Captain	1	100
Secretary	1	165	Sergeants, at \$115	7	805
Doctors, at \$100	2	200	Detective, first, at \$110	14	1,540
Instructor	1	100	Detective, second, at \$75	13	975
Clerks	21	1,463	Assistant detective	4	185
			Doorkeepers, at \$35	2	70
Total	27	2,594	Total	42	3,840
CITY GUARD.			RURAL GUARD.		
Inspectors, at \$150	7	1,050	Inspectors, at \$150	2	300
Captains, at \$115	12	1,380	Captains, at \$125	4	500
Lieutenants, at \$90	52	4,680	Lieutenants, at \$100	4	400
Sergeants, at \$65	52	3,380	Second lieutenants, at \$90	8	720
Guards, at \$50	833	41,650	Sergeants, at \$30	16	480
Clerks	34	1,880	Corporals, at \$20	32	640
Doorkeepers, at \$35	18	630	Guards, at \$17.50	278	4,865
			Clerks, at \$50	2	100
Total	1,008	54,650	Blacksmiths, at \$30	2	60
			Doctors, at \$100	2	200
			Total	350	8,265

No. 25.—*Habana special police*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Men.	Amount.
Headquarters.....	27	\$2,594
City guard.....	1,008	54,650
Detective service.....	42	3,840
Rural guard.....	350	8,265
Total.....	1,427	69,349
Stationery, etc.....		417
Grand total.....		69,766

No. 26.—*Statement showing the organization and force of government police in the island of Cuba at the immediate orders of the civil governors.*

Provinces.	Chiefs.	Assistants.	Inspectors.	Cavalry sergeants.	Infantry sergeants.	Cavalry policemen.	Infantry policemen.	Total of men.	Total per month.
Habana.....	1							1	\$150
Mantanzas.....	1					12		13	700
Pinar del Rio.....	1		13		1		31	46	2,258
Santa Clara.....	1	3		1		16	12	36	1,406
Santiago de Cuba.....	1	1			1		14	17	670
Total.....	5	4	13	1	5	28	57	113	5,184

NOTE.—In Puerto Principe there is no government police yet organized.

No. 27.—*Statement showing the organization of the municipal secret police (detective service) in the island of Cuba.*

Provinces.	Chiefs.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detectives.	Total of men.	Total per month.
Matanzas.....	1	1	1		3	\$260
Puerto Principe.....				5	5	300
Total.....	1	1	1	5	8	560

NOTE.—The detective corps of Habana will be seen in preceding page. From the other provinces either there is no special detective corps or the service is done by the government police.

No. 28.—*Synoptical table of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, with detailed analysis of its financial status according to the records of the public charities bureau.*

Name and location.	Classification.	Governing body.	Properties with rent.
Foundling and Orphan Asylum, Habana.	Private	Board of directors	\$1, 121, 956. 96
Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, Habana.	.....do	Board of patrons	606, 233. 55
San Lázaro's Leper Hospital, Habana.	.....do .....	.....do	997, 772. 75
General Insane Asylum, Habana.	General .....	.....do	37, 470. 00
Loan Office (Monte de Piedad), Habana.	Private	Board of directors	74, 056. 13
Pious Foundation "Aramburu," Habana.	.....do	President of the St. Francis Brotherhood.	397, 748. 29
Civil Hospital, Guanabacoa	Not classified...	Municipal board of charities	52, 786. 15
Civil Hospital, Jaruco .....	.....do .....	.....do	3, 100. 00
Civil Hospital, San Antonio de los Baños.	Municipal	Board of patrons	5, 148. 20
Civil Hospital, Güines	Public .....	.....do	11, 760. 00
Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz	Municipal .....	.....do	None.
Civil Hospital, Alquizar .....	.....do .....	.....do	6, 000. 00
St. Susana's Civil Hospital, Bejucal	Private	The Superior of Sisters of Charity.	42, 652. 50
Civil Hospital, Santiago de las Vegas....	Not classified...	Municipal board of charities	22, 759. 00
Civil Hospital, Pinar del Río	Municipal	Board of patrons	35, 923. 24
San Rafael's Civil Hospital, Guanajay ..	.....do .....	.....do	None.
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Matanzas.	.....do .....	.....do	15, 838. 80
San Nicolas's Civil Hospital, Matanzas.	.....do .....	.....do	128, 242. 90
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Matanzas.	.....do .....	.....do	49, 544. 70
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Cárdenas ...	.....do .....	.....do	18, 293. 14
San Fernando's Civil Hospital, Colón ...	.....do .....	.....do	None.
Civil Hospital, Jovellanos .....	.....do .....	.....do	None.
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara.	.....do .....	.....do	33, 165. 00
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara.	Provincial .....	.....do	8, 810. 00
San José's Civil Hospital, Sagua	Municipal .....	.....do	37, 500. 00
Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos .....	.....do .....	.....do	4, 200. 00
Civil Hospital, Ceja de Pablo .....	.....do	City council	None.
San Juan's Civil Hospital, Remedios.	General	Board of patrons	22, 450. 00
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Sancti Spiritus.	Private .....	.....do	26, 126. 00
San Francisco de Paula's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus.	.....do .....	.....do	27, 142. 00
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus.	Public general.	.....do	10, 824. 00
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Trinidad.	Not classified...	Municipal board of charities	17, 340. 00
San Juan de Dios and San Francisco de Paula Civil Hospital, Trinidad.	.....do .....	.....do	39, 174. 10
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Puerto Principe.	Municipal	Board of patrons	67, 392. 38
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Puerto Principe.	.....do .....	.....do	46, 603. 56
Ntra. Sra. del Carmen Civil Hospital, Puerto Principe.	.....do .....	.....do	107, 243. 59
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Santiago de Cuba.	Provincial .....	.....do	39, 300. 00
Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba	Public general.	.....do	None.
Civil Hospital, Manzanillo	Municipal .....	.....do	None.
Civil Hospital, Guantánamo .....	.....do .....	.....do	None.
Civil Hospital, Bayamo .....	.....do .....	.....do	6, 813. 00
Civil Hospital, Holguín	Not classified...	City council	21, 585. 73
Civil Hospital, Gibara	Municipal .....	.....do	None.
Total .....	.....do .....	.....do	4, 176, 945. 67

No. 28.—*Synoptical table of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, etc.—Cont'd.*

Name and location.	Rent-productive properties.	Aid from—		Patients' payment.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total amount collected.
		Municipalities.	Government.			
Foundling and Orphan Asylum, Habana	\$37,797.55	.....	\$16,200.00	.....	.....	\$45,053.91
Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, Habana	12,425.93	.....	10,355.00	.....	.....	17,643.00
San Lázaro's Leper Hospital, Habana	27,786.05	.....	12,000.00	\$3,633.75	.....	27,785.30
General Insane Asylum, Habana	1,944.00	.....	72,000.00	720.00	.....	3,592.72
Loan Office (Monte de Piedad), Habana	6,875.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,875.00
Pious Foundation "Aramburu," Habana	17,650.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,873.91
Civil Hospital, Guanabacoa	4,772.63	.....	171.00	.....	.....	5,758.23
Civil Hospital, Jaruco	6.00	.....	798.00	.....	.....	6.00
Civil Hospital, San Antonio de los Baños	257.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,617.50
Civil Hospital, Güines	503.00	.....	572.00	.....	.....	4,075.00
Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz .....	.....	.....	.....	547.50	.....	1,956.00
Civil Hospital, Alquizar .....	.....	.....	.....	609.00	.....	.....
St. Susana's Civil Hospital, Bejucal	1,145.75	.....	536.00	.....	\$60.00	1,145.75
Civil Hospital, Santiago de las Vegas	637.95	\$2,600.00	270.00	.....	50.00	387.95
Civil Hospital, Pinar del Río .....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	200.00	.....
San Rafael's Civil Hospital, Guanajay .....	.....	.....	858.00	.....	.....	.....
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Matanzas	1,221.46	8,736.45	1,400.00	30.00	.....	1,221.46
San Nicolas's Civil Hospital, Matanzas	2,493.32	8,784.68	262.00	.....	200.00	2,493.32
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Matanzas	1,578.37	.....	5,911.00	.....	100.00	2,478.37
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Cárdenas	1,379.54	21,929.08	.....	600.00	50.00	1,517.50
Civil Hospital, Jovellanos .....	.....	2,560.00	.....	150.00	.....	.....
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara .....	.....	.....	407.00	.....	.....	2,282.12
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara	312.00	6,140.90	556.14	.....	.....	312.00
San José's Civil Hospital, Sagua	3,009.00	18,941.27	.....	.....	.....	2,421.50
Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos	155.00	34,494.67	.....	200.00	2,090.00	155.00
Civil Hospital, Ceja de Pablo .....	.....	1,300.00	96.00	.....	104.00	.....
San Juan's Civil Hospital, Remedios	881.00	16,812.00	257.00	.....	.....	881.00
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Sancti Spiritus	768.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,160.99
San Francisco de Paula's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus	480.00	250.00	.....	100.00	.....	767.82
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus	868.00	1,739.99	.....	.....	.....	868.88
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Trinidad	654.00	1,208.90	.....	.....	.....	654.00
San Juan de Dios and San Francisco de Paula Civil Hospital, Trinidad	93.00	6,207.30	121.00	.....	.....	1,424.50
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Puerto Principe	8,447.99	7,211.79	1,710.00	50.00	749.28	3,329.49
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Puerto Principe	456.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,774.08
Ntra. Sra. del Carmen Civil Hospital, Puerto Principe	3,525.72	5,815.33	2,000.00	.....	150.00	5,342.72
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Santiago de Cuba	3,126.00	.....	12,852.20	.....	.....	4,266.00
Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba .....	.....	.....	48,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Civil Hospital, Manzanillo .....	.....	9,068.09	.....	20.00	36.00	51.00
Civil Hospital, Guantánamo .....	.....	11,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Hospital, Bayamo .....	.....	1,444.00	640.00	10.00	.....	.....
Civil Hospital, Holguín	1,050.72	1,980.00	.....	.....	50.00	1,071.72
Civil Hospital, Gibara .....	.....	1,740.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	142,301.89	173,264.45	188,772.34	6,970.25	3,839.28	180,843.74

No. 28.—*Synoptical table of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Name and location.	Managing expenses.	Caring expenses.	Total amount of expenses.	Debtors.	Creditors.	Municipal deficit.
Foundling and Orphan Asylum, Habana	\$39,701.98	\$69,535.03	\$94,371.65	.....	.....	\$13,446.44
Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, Habana	30,525.76	35,174.34	65,760.00	\$353,672.49	\$141,996.82	31,311.00
San Lázaro's Leper Hospital, Habana	17,506.85	18,062.00	35,119.80	.....	.....	.....
General Insane Asylum, Habana	25,779.35	50,458.67	84,497.00	117,233.65	131,330.22	84,075.00
Loan Office (Monte de Piedad), Habana	6,872.50	.....	6,872.50	.....	.....	.....
Pious Foundation "Aramburu," Habana	5,784.00	11,758.93	17,089.00	.....	.....	.....
Civil Hospital, Guanabacoa	8,312.00	9,743.22	18,055.22	.....	.....	11,926.00
Civil Hospital, Jaruco	1,532.00	3,936.62	6,400.62	9,998.29	9,988.29	5,433.62
Civil Hospital, San Antonio de los Baños	2,637.00	3,238.00	6,875.00	4,236.00	4,236.00	3,617.59
Civil Hospital, Güines	6,056.00	5,924.00	20,952.41	.....	8,972.41	3,000.00
Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz	546.00	1,410.00	1,956.00	.....	.....	1,956.00
Civil Hospital, Alquizar	912.00	1,120.00	2,032.00	.....	.....	2,032.00
St. Susana's Civil Hospital, Bejucal	1,369.15	2,997.60	4,366.75	3,435.25	2,834.75	609.00
Civil Hospital, Santiago de las Vegas	636.00	2,667.95	3,303.95	.....	.....	2,650.00
Civil Hospital, Pinar del Rio	6,474.00	11,730.00	18,990.00	58,381.06	23,224.33	18,490.00
San Rafael's Civil Hospital, Guanajay	2,565.00	2,330.00	4,895.00	.....	.....	4,037.00
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Matanzas	5,077.91	6,310.00	12,050.19	.....	.....	9,398.73
San Nicolás's Civil Hospital, Matanzas	5,688.00	6,052.00	11,740.50	30,873.62	27,293.17	8,784.68
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Matanzas	3,212.00	9,662.05	12,874.05	134,136.86	8,533.48	4,384.68
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Cardenas	7,037.76	16,270.00	25,006.18	.....	.....	22,428.68
San Fernando's Civil Hospital, Colón	4,071.20	15,456.00	15,606.00	8,817.23	8,817.23	15,606.00
Civil Hospital, Jovellanos	1,153.20	2,462.50	3,789.66	.....	.....	3,789.66
San Juan de Dios Civil Hospital, Santa Clara	5,701.66	12,079.00	18,959.86	.....	16,276.86	15,610.74
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara	2,780.00	3,448.40	6,452.53	.....	.....	6,140.53
San José's Civil Hospital, Sagua	6,380.00	16,425.00	24,444.22	29,261.31	15,360.51	18,705.11
Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos	12,192.41	25,307.46	40,219.67	.....	.....	37,494.67
Civil Hospital, Ceja de Pablo	519.00	1,400.00	1,500.50	.....	.....	1,500.00
San Juan's Civil Hospital, Remedios	4,865.00	11,193.00	17,458.00	.....	.....	12,726.00
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Sancti Spiritus	1,033.09	2,021.00	3,184.44	.....	10,732.92	.....
San Francisco de Paula's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus	625.00	374.22	1,147.82	44,740.56	10,418.87	250.00
San Juan de Dios Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus	1,005.97	1,502.90	2,750.67	25,715.45	589.50	97.40
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Trinidad	702.40	1,260.50	1,941.90	.....	.....	1,187.90
San Juan de Dios and San Francisco de Paula Civil Hospital, Trinidad	2,493.80	4,569.00	1,424.50	.....	.....	5,331.30
San Juan de Dios Civil Hospital, Puerto Principe	4,208.95	8,960.07	13,169.02	39,197.96	17,280.94	7,211.79
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Puerto Principe	3,777.59	4,814.29	8,906.88	.....	.....	6,892.80
Nra. Sra. del Carmen Civil Hospital, Puerto Principe	5,116.00	8,102.05	13,218.05	.....	.....	5,815.33
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Santiago de Cuba	3,749.00	12,229.20	27,772.72	.....	.....	.....
Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba	19,896.00	28,104.00	32,881.12	.....	.....	4,367.08
Civil Hospital, Manzanillo	1,680.00	7,127.50	11,685.09	.....	.....	9,068.09
Civil Hospital, Guantánamo	4,808.00	5,848.81	5,848.81	4,348.19	4,348.19	5,848.81
Civil Hospital, Bayamo	865.12	1,119.50	2,094.24	.....	.....	1,444.24
Civil Hospital, Holguín	1,639.00	3,197.65	5,764.50	765.00	500.00	4,018.80
Civil Hospital, Gibara	720.00	1,020.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	268,368.65	436,303.21	723,528.02	894,812.92	442,734.49	393,687.07

**REPORT OF MR. PABLO DESVERNINE, SECRETARY OF FINANCE,
ISLAND OF CUBA.**HABANA, *October 1, 1899.*Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Military Governor of Cuba.

SIR: I have already had the honor of presenting to you a special report which I was directed to make on all the matters embracing the departments of the four secretaries. I made therein a statement of the condition of the department of finance and a summary, though substantial, examination of the taxes now in force, the proceeds thereof, and the probable receipts that may be obtained from them in the next six months of this year. It was the object of that report to make an enumeration of the laws enacted by you, explaining their motives and what changes they implied in the former legislation. This, of course, could only be done in a general and comprehensive manner, leaving out matters and details which had no place in that report and which will be the object of the present report, concerning specially the department of finance in the island.

In your communication of the 29th of June last you requested as full a report as possible of the conditions existing in this department, of the existing status of affairs under my jurisdiction, with suggestion of such reforms as may appear necessary in the interest of good government, and also on mines and crown lands, and municipal and provincial affairs of the island.

To comply with this request will be the purpose of the present report.

I.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, ITS ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES.

The first and most important consideration that had to be borne in mind in the direction and reorganization of the financial department of Cuba was your proclamation of the 1st of January last, which set forth, as the paramount foundation of the new government of Cuba, that all the laws then in force should remain in force, with such modification and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government. This was, indeed, the wisest and most proper step that could be taken at that time, because it clearly tended to make it known that the United States intended to maintain all the safeguards that legislation affords to property and persons in every civilized commonwealth. Such a declaration from you does, indeed, evince your recognition of the fact that Cuba was not a primitive country, devoid of a proper legislation, but, on the contrary, a commonwealth with a thorough system of public and private laws from which it is not easy and would not be advisable to depart at once by reasons of their being deeply engrafted in the traditions and usages of the country, although reform, modification, and change have to be brought about, as not all the laws are harmonious with or do respond to the true interests of a free American people.

The financial system in force in this island was, as a general rule, planned on the general lines of the system of continental Europe, and contains, therefore, mostly all the institutions and methods which are characteristic of the policy and civilization of continental Europe, especially in its Latin branch. There were, of course, to be found not few departures from the distinctive features of that general system, because Cuba is not a European country, is far situated from Spain, and, besides, as a colonial possession there has been a historical development peculiar of its own and a system of colonial government as ill reputed as all the contrivances of Spanish style on that matter have everywhere been.

In the last supreme moments of Spanish sovereignty in the island, when the tenacious persistence of the Cuban revolution and the impending complications with the Government of the United States did put Spain at bay and compelled her to face the imminent dangers that hovered upon her, rather than with the force of arms, with all sorts of concessions to the colony, many important changes were introduced in the system with a view to organize some sort of autonomous self-government rule. The old treasury office, known as the "intendencia" and which was vested with the most arbitrary and discretionary powers, still made more so by abuse and by authoritative usages, was replaced by the department of the secretary of finance, the head of which was a cabinet minister of the governor-general with a distinct parliamentary color, as, according to the constitutional theory on this matter, it was assumed that he, as all the other secretaries, and, therefore, his opinions and schemes, represented those of the majority of the insular parliament. This system

had, however, a fitful and ephemeral life, and the only important legislative action that was taken on the initiative of said secretary was a budget in which sovereignty or imperial expenses went beyond \$20,000,000, while those assigned to the expenses of the island did scarcely amount to \$4,000,000. In the general report which I had the honor to submit to you, and of which mention is made at the commencement of these remarks, this matter has been treated and examined somewhat at length, and therefore I beg to refer to said report for those details.

When the autnomical government assumed power in this island, at the beginning of the year 1898, there were in force, as substantial laws regulating the department of finance, the so-called organic regulations of the financial administration of the island of Cuba of the 25th of August, 1893, and the royal decree of the 26th of August of the same year. According to said legal provisions the department of finance, with only such exceptions as were brought about by the home-rule system, was under the direction of the secretary of the department, on whom were dependent the following subordinate departments:

First, the department of the general state auditor; second, the department in which the secretary of finance does delegate his power of regulating payments and disbursements; third, the central treasury; fourth, the so-called temporary section of arrears; fifth, the provincial local departments of finance and their branch offices; sixth, the office of the collector of customs; seventh, the board of the public debt.

There was, besides, in the secretary's department a consulting office, the incumbent of which was a lawyer, whose duties were to examine such matters in regard to which some action in the administrative court had been brought by the proper party; to propose to the secretary the instructions, directions, and plan of defense that should be communicated to the state counsel or fiscals, for the proper defense of the interest of the state before the ordinary courts, and to report on all such matters in which some law question should be involved on some point regarding the modification of some law or regulation concerning the financial department.

An explanation of the powers and duties of these different offices will show the organization of the whole department of finance as it existed under the Spanish régime.

The head executive officer of the department is the secretary of finance, who was appointed by the governor-general under the same principles that cabinet ministers are appointed in England by the crown, and who is responsible to the colony for his official acts. He was assisted by another official, called the assistant secretary, who is also appointed by the governor-general at the request of the secretary. He was under the immediate orders of the secretary, and had under his charge the control and direction of the management of the department as far as its regular proceedings are concerned; he attended to all matters connected with the personnel, and he also prepared all such matters in regard to which some decision is to be made. Besides this, he substituted the secretary in cases of absence from office.

The secretary's office, which is to be looked upon as the central head office of the department of finance throughout the island, has, besides the secretary and assistant secretary, other officers and bureaus, all of which are under the control of the secretary himself.

The secretary as a head executive officer and member of the cabinet had the appointive power of almost all the officers and employees, because, though officially appointments appeared to be made by the governor-general, the nomination came from the secretary, and it was the nomination that decided the appointment, since only the secretary was responsible therefor and the governor-general could make no appointment that was not countersigned by the responsible secretary. This secretary, as head of the department, prepared the annual estimate of expenditures and receipts, which he afterward submitted to the insular parliament, and it is generally from him that laws and plans concerning the financial department were expected to be initiated and proposed. He was also, as such head officer, the administrative authority having to its charge as authority of last resort the final decision of all claims arising out of the financial relation of the department with individuals or corporations. From his decision no appeal could be taken to any other officer, the only remedy left to the party concerned being the interposition of an action in the proper administrative court in all cases which, according to law, can be taken to said court.

The different officers and bureaus in which the secretary's office was divided are the following:

(1) A section of general statistics, which was not in actual operation at the time that the Spanish régime came here to a close. As the name implies that section was intrusted with statistical financial work.

(2) There was a bureau of taxes and imposts concerned with all matters pertaining to taxation. Its duty was to keep an account and have a general supervision of the

state taxes of the island; to report on all questions arising out of claims on matters of taxation which were to be submitted to the secretary for final decision, and it also reported, at the request of the secretary, on all such matters connected with taxes and imposts as the secretary may direct. Its most substantial duty is to have the superior supervision of all matters connected with taxation and imposts.

(3) There was also the section of the customs which were under the jurisdiction and control of the secretary as much as any other branch of the financial department. Its scope of action was the management of the customs and the collection of all its duties.

(4) There was also a section called of *rentas estancadas*, concerned with such matters as the stamp duty, the lottery, and similar matters.

(5) There also was what was called the *ordenación de pagos* (regulation of payments and disbursements). This was a central general office under the orders of an officer called the *ordenador* (regulator), and who is considered as the most effective custodian of the public treasury in the organization of the island. His main duties are to examine and liquidate all accounts and financial matters which may have been approved by competent authority and in regard to which some warrant for payment is to be issued. He must see that the payment to be made has been duly authorized by law and that the proper vouchers have been presented. No payment could be made except under the authority of law. By article 8 of the budget vote by the insular parliament, and approved by the governor-general on the 23d of July, 1898, it was provided that no expenditure whatever should be incurred in, outside of those authorized in the said budget. It was also enacted that only in the case of there being some pressing necessity for an extraordinary expenditure not included in the budget, the governor-general and the council of secretaries might authorize it if the insular parliament should not be in session. The main duty of the regulator of payments is to see that this legal precept is in every case strictly complied with. All payments and disbursements that according to law are made by the department of finance throughout the whole island at their proper dates are regulated according to their order of priority by said regulating officer. This method leads to insure the central supervision of the state on all the subordinate state offices in the island.

(6) Another office is that of the general state auditor. The principal duty of this office is to audit all the financial matters connected with receipts and expenditures. It is to this office that all the accounts of the island have to be rendered in order to be examined and either censured or approved. Its decision on the matter was not final, however, as above its office there was an auditing court called *tribunal de cuentas*, which had jurisdiction as a court of last resort on all matters connected with accounts. This tribunal of accounts did only sit in Spain, but when the autonomous system was established, in 1898, provision for a local tribunal of accounts was made in order to submit to it the examination and decision of all such financial matters as were purely local. This tribunal, however, was not established.

(7) There was also an office called the general treasury, intrusted with the custody of all the moneys of the state which were kept by this central treasury or by the branch treasuries of the island, according to the requirements of every case, and according to the place where it may have been necessary to make provision of funds. This central treasury received and paid out all the moneys that according to law should be received and paid out by the said treasury. Receipts of money could only be admitted into the treasury under order of the proper authority, and all payments and disbursements made by him had to be thus made under the proper warrant.

(8) Another office was the so-called temporary section of arrears, having to its charge questions connected with arrears of all kinds.

(9) The board of the public debt was also another bureau annexed to and under the control of the central department of finance.

These were the general lines of the organization that, according to Spanish law, the central department of finance had during the last year of the Spanish régime. One of its features was the absolute control of the secretary of all the other officers of his department. This power of the head officer goes so far, according to law, that though the regulator of payments, the auditor and treasurer, are enjoined not to make any payment or to authorize the same unless provision for it has been made in the budget, if a payment is ordered by the secretary or by some other officer delegated by him, they have to comply with said order and make the payment. That is to say, to a certain extent those officers did not have any separate independent scope of action that might be outside of the control of the secretary.

Thus far we have only spoken of the central department of finance, namely, the secretary's office. In the rest of the island there was for each of the provinces a provincial branch office of finance, which had under its care the management of the state finances in said provinces. They were subordinate branch offices dependent

upon the central department, and it was the secretary who nominated the officers and employees thereof, which the governor-general must then appoint. These offices had the management of the state taxes levied in the provinces, the management of all state property situated in the province, and it was to them that claims arising out of financial questions between the state and individuals in the province were presented for decision. This decision, however, was not final, and the party concerned could appeal from it to the secretary's office.

The chief officer of these provincial branches, who was called an administrator of finance, was the head of his department in the province, and was vested with powers similar to those of the secretary in regard to the management of the financial matters of the province.

These branch offices were modeled in their organization upon that of the secretary's office, and thus, just as in the secretary's office, they had among its officers a consulting lawyer, an auditor, and a treasurer, the duties and powers of whom were, in a more reduced scope and only as far as state financial matters are concerned, very similar to those of their superior respective officers in the central department.

Of these branch offices there were six in the island—one for each province—and there were besides in some cities and towns of the provinces other subbranches which depended upon the provincial financial branch. These subbranches in the provinces were generally concerned only with disbursements of money, collection of taxes, and the management of the state properties that may be situated in their district.

The appointments of all these officers, either of the central or of the provincial offices, were made by the secretary; that is to say, they were made by the governor-general at the request of the secretary for the high offices, but minor officers and employees were appointed by the secretary himself.

In all cases whatever the governor-general had only a perfunctory rôle in this matter of appointments, as according to the constitutional theory he must appoint those nominated by the secretary,

At the time of the assumption by the United States of the government of the island, and from the time secretaries were appointed, part of the system was retained as far as consistent with the new régime, and in due compliance with the proclamation of the governor-general whereby it was directed that all the laws should be considered in force until expressly modified. This was the fundamental basis and the guiding principle on which the civil government had to rest for its official action. Not all the institutions then in force could of course be considered as proper to be retained, and it may be said that some of them were so openly inconsistent with the new political régime that they vanished out of legal existence without it having been necessary to cause their abrogation through any official declaration whatever. The state lottery, for instance, ceased at once by operation of the new régime as well as such taxes as the stamped paper and similar ones. As no arrears of taxes were to be collected by the present administration, the former corresponding bureau, intrusted with its management, was also struck out. The general state auditor retained all its functions, but remained isolated, as it had no more connection with any superior board or court, as, for instance, the tribunal of accounts, which was not found in existence at the time of the military occupation of Cuba. The secretary of finance also has not the same capacity nor the same powers and duties as those possessed by the secretary during the Spanish régime. His appointive power, for instance, has been transferred to the governor-general, except for minor employees, who are appointed by the secretary himself. In this the system is different from its very basis from that which, according to the laws of Cuba, was in force here. The governor-general is the only executive officer and the secretary acts merely as his adviser, he being free either to follow or to depart from his advice. The general orders issued by the governor-general on matters of legislation and appointments are not issued by the secretary in the name of the governor-general, but by the chief of staff, who acts as a sort of secretary-general to the governor-general. It is to be presumed that this is necessitated by the military character which is at the foundation of the present régime. The secretary, of course, as all the other secretaries, are responsible for such acts as they perform when executing the orders of the governor-general and when acting in a purely ministerial capacity.

Other radical modifications brought about by the present régime in the department of finance are those concerned with the management of the customs, which has been withdrawn from all control and even supervision of the central department of finance. This has gone to such an extent that to the central department of finance no official information is given in regard to the expenditures and receipts of said customs. The management of the customs is as alien to the department of finance here as it is in New York, for instance, to the comptroller's office.

The customs have been and are, however, the main source of revenue of the island

for the time being, and as the secretary has no connection whatever with it, and has nothing to do with the custody of its receipts, it may be said that the main treasury of the island, and the most important financial department at present, is entirely outside of the secretary's jurisdiction. According to the law in force here, all moneys belonging to the state as revenue from any source whatever were deposited in the treasury of the island, which was a subordinate office of the secretary of finance. This is not the case now, since by order of the President, not only the customs, but also the central treasury of the island, have been withdrawn from the control and supervision of the secretary, and there is now a general treasury by appointment from Washington, wherein all the moneys of the island have to be paid in. The treasurer and subtreasurers, still retained in the department of finance, are now mere paying officers who have to get the money needed for payments from the general treasurer of the island, and they are receiving officers only for the purposes of collecting the internal revenue, but not for keeping it in custody, because they have to pay it into the North American Bank, crediting it to the general treasurer of the island. The result of this is that the department of finance is very much restricted, in comparison with what it was formerly, in the powers and duties that are generally the powers and duties of such departments. The separate independent existence of the customs and the creation of the general treasury of the island, on lines entirely unknown before in this country, bring as a result that only a very small part of the revenue of the island is collected by the department of finance, or is controlled or supervised by it. At the same time payments and disbursements are not all made by the department of finance, since large amounts of funds are transferred to the military commanders and to other military officers in charge of sanitary matters, supply of water, cleaning and repairing the streets, without any intervention or even knowledge of the department of finance. It may be said that of the total of payments made in the island, the smallest part thereof is effected through the department of finance, and the largest portion is made through the customs and the general treasurer. No provision has been made to have the secretary informed of the amount of said payments.

The auditor's office in the island has also been radically modified by the introduction of another auditor and three assistant auditors for the island. The creation of this office has, of course, done away with the proper auditing office of the island as it existed according to the law in force here. Now no payment can be made under the order of the secretary, since according to the rules and instructions enacted in Washington to carry into effect the executive orders relating to the military government of Cuba, in cases that payments have to be made, a requisition for funds has to be forwarded to the auditor, who submits it to the governor-general for his approval, and when this approval shall be indorsed thereon, the requisition is returned to the auditor for allowance and the proper warrant is issued on the general treasurer for the amount. This, of course, has placed the management of all public funds in a department other than the department of finance, which in regard to said public moneys is reduced to a mere collecting department and an advising department in regard to the measures that it may seem proper to adopt on matters concerned with internal revenue.

It is my opinion that the laws in force in Cuba in regard to the department of finance provided for the organization of all the services of the department with provisions and rules which are common to almost all civilized commonwealths, and they had over the present system, whereby the general treasury and the general auditor's office have been established without any dependence from the department of finance, the important advantage of preserving the unity and the harmony of all the subjects with which the department should be concerned; so that under that system the secretary's office was a central instrumentality of government through which all the finances of the island could be supervised and controlled, and where, at any moment, any information about all or any of the branches of the public finances could be obtained. This is not the case at present, for, as before stated, this department of finance only manages now the collection of the internal revenue, while the keeping and custody of its proceeds and the laying out of the same is principally effected through the channel of the general treasurer of the island, the general auditor, and the governor-general, without other intervention from the department than the requisition that must be made for the funds needed for any lawful payment. As before explained, it is not the department of finance that finally decides whether the requisition is a proper one, for, according to the rules regulating the treasurer and auditor's office, the granting of the requisition must be made by the auditor with the approval of the governor-general, and even then the warrant for the payment thereof is issued by the auditor to the general treasurer of the island. This system has, of course, entirely disjointed the regular system according to which the department of

finance was here organized, to the extent that a good many payments from the funds of the island are made directly by the treasurer of the island under the authority of the governor-general without any interference or knowledge on the part of the department of finance.

The report made by the former auditor, that is to say, by the one established here according to the regular system in force in the island prior to the introduction of the general auditor's office, contains a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures which have been effected by the department of finance. From that report it may be seen that the receipts have amounted to \$347,431.89. In the special report which I have had the honor to submit to you an explanation has been given of the causes of this moderate amount of receipts. What has been the amount of the total receipts of the island is not officially known in this office, because, as before stated, there is no official communication with the customs office and no official information is transmitted to it of the amount of receipts from collection of customs duties.

As to the expenditures, the report of the above-mentioned auditor for the first six months of this year sets forth an amount of \$637,395.68 that are all the expenditures effected through this department during those first six months. A good deal more, of course, has been laid out in sanitary works, supply of water, post-office and telegraph expenses, repairing of buildings, cleaning and paving of streets, funds donated to municipalities and other services of which we are not officially informed in this office, and consequently I am unable to state what has been the total amount of expenditures in the island laid out from the funds of the country. An estimate of expenses as at present paid by the department of finance could only include a rather small part of the total expenses of the island, because a large part of those expenditures are outside of the scope of the department as it is at present constituted.

In your above-mentioned communication of the 29th of June last you request, as before stated, that the present report should also suggest the reforms that it may seem advisable to introduce in this department. In order to do this it is necessary, however, to have some idea of the general lines of the policy to be pursued here by the American Government; that is to say, it is necessary to know beforehand for what object, for what purpose, for what kind of stable system are those reforms to be suggested; for without some information of these fundamental and indispensable premises it is indeed a difficult task to draw up any plan, and, without being able to draw a plan, it is more difficult yet to make any suggestion of reforms. If a fundamental basis were given, then on the plan of this fundamental basis the proper reforms could be suggested; but without being aware of what that basis is going to be, or for what length of time the military government is to be continued, and which are the general lines of government that are to be followed here, any suggestion of reforms of the present system can only be equivalent to groping in the darkness. For the time being we have no harmonious system here, for, as already explained in this report, even the department of finance has been put out of its regular joints through the introduction of institutions like the general auditor's office and the treasurer's office that have no precedents in our legislation, and which can not, in any country whatever, tend to secure that unity and harmony which is necessary in every regular system of government. The customs office, the financial concerns of the post-office and telegraph office, the general treasurer's office, and the practice of effecting large payments directly from the general treasury without any intervention of the regular department of finance have had as a result the creation of a financial system constituted with most heterogeneous and disconnected organs, for, as already pointed out, the above-mentioned departments are entirely foreign to the department of finance and are not connected with it on principles of unity, harmony, and supervision and control. The first reform, therefore, that for the present, and until the time comes when the fundamental basis of our government shall be declared, should be introduced here is, in my opinion, the reinstatement of the laws of Cuba with only such modifications as the present régime necessarily calls for. Essentially the same institutions, the very organs created by the American Government at the time it introduced in the system of the island the present offices of the general auditor and general treasurer, were in existence in this country, with the only difference that appointments for said offices were made by the governor-general on recommendation of the secretary, and that all the system formed part of one entire whole, namely, the department of finance, under the direction of the secretary, as its head officer.

Under the provisions of the autonomous régime the secretary had a different capacity as parliamentary secretary to the capacity of secretaries in presidential and congressional governments. For the present, however, as that capacity of parliamentary secretary can not have any present application, the secretaries, and therefore the secretary of finance, might be given those powers that they generally have in such congressional governments; that is to say, he may be the secretary of the

governor-general, appointed and placed by him at the head of the department of finance as chief officer thereof, charged with all such ministerial duties as are prescribed by the law, among others with that of proposing to the governor-general the measures and laws that it may be found advisable to adopt, and to execute and carry into effect the orders and directions of the governor-general.

The main point should be the restoration of the unity of the department of finance, so that it may be an entire whole without any disconnected or dissimilar organs, and where all matters concerning expenditures and receipts should be concentrated and wound up, if not for the purpose of centralizing its management in every one of its branches, with the aim, at least, of preserving its unity through the supervision and control of one single department with the secretary as its chief officer at its head. This does not extend to giving the secretary a direct control of the management of the customs, for instance, which might be left, as they are now, under the able administration of its present collector, but some connection should be established so that the secretary may have some official relations with said office, if only as far as to be consulted by the governor-general on tariff questions and be informed of the transactions and general working of the office. This would leave the customs in the fit and most able hands in which they are now, and would harmoniously bring them again together into a whole with the department of finance as far as this department needs to have official knowledge of the expenditures and receipts of said customs and of its general workings and prospects.

This suggestion of reform of the present temporary system should form a part of a general plan of reform on a similar line in all the departments of the civil government. Without attempting any radical transformation of all the system of Cuban laws, I think that some action should be taken in regard to their modification and reform. This, for the time being and until the country shall be in a position to determine upon its ultimate destinies, and shall, consequently, be called upon to decide about its definitive form of government through the proper organs whereby this can be and is usually legally done, should not have the extent of a thorough change of legislation, but may only consist of the revision of all the laws in force in Cuba with the purpose to modify and adapt them to a régime like the present, which, in not a few cases, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles that were at the basis of Spanish rule. It is well to bear in mind that Cuba was a country endowed with a complete legislation on all such subjects as are common to all civilized commonwealths. Those laws were not in themselves bad laws, for it was rather the system under which they were applied and carried into effect that worked as an obstacle to a regular operation of said laws. The constitution of Spain, for instance, is in its theory as good as any monarchical constitution can be, but it has not been carried into effect in conformity with said theory, but on principles which usually made it almost a dead letter. The Penal Code was the principal and most efficient instrument devised for the violation of the constitutional guaranties under the disguise of pretending to secure and to sanction, with the penalty of the law, the abuse or misuse of said constitutional rights. The Penal Code, however, is in all its other penal provisions, namely, those that are not concerned with any political or religious matters, as good a code as any other of continental Europe, to the penal legislation of which it is similar in its main principles. It would therefore be very practically expedient to have that code revised so as to strike off from it all those provisions that may be inconsistent with a sound republican régime and retain the rest as a proper legislation for the time being.

Similar action may be taken in regard to all other laws of the island which, let it be said once again, need revision, adaptation to the present republican régime, more than a thorough transformation and substitution thereof for other laws and principles with which this country is not conversant and which only the people, through its proper legislative organs, is entitled to effect. Such also should be the line of action that I think ought to be followed in the constitution and reorganization of the department of finance. The great principle which in every sound financial system operates as a bulwark against all misappropriation of finances was in force in the island as one of the rules regulating the management of finances. Section 8 of the budget voted by the insular parliament in the first and only year of its existence in this island provided that no payment should be made nor any expenditure authorized which should not be granted by a law. No wiser rule can possibly be found in any other financial code, and such would the law have been here if the framers thereof had not receded from its radical doctrine by declaring in the second paragraph that when the insular parliament should not be in session and there should be any pressing necessity for an indispensable expenditure, the governor-general, with the consent of the council of secretaries, might authorize it. This continuous retreating from the sound and great substantial provisions of the general laws has always been the most characteristic practice of the Spanish methods.

The third paragraph contains still another exception to the unexceptionable principle laid down in the first paragraph. It is thereby directed that disbursing officers and auditors shall refuse to make any payment which may not appear to have been duly authorized by law, but that they shall have to effect said payment if so directed by their superior chief, who in such case will assume all the responsibility thereof. This, of course, would have to be modified by striking off all the exceptions to the great principle that no expenditure shall be caused or any payment effected which is not authorized by a law. Under the present military government this is now the rule, but as there is in Cuba no assembly with power of legislation, the governor-general is the only legislative power that there is in the country, and it is a rule to which no exceptions have been made that no payments can be effected unless authorized in the last Spanish budget as an ordinary expenditure or authorized by the governor-general.

I have mentioned this point so as to show what should be the general plan in the modification of the laws of Cuba. A revision of them should be caused to be made in order to have a complete collection of all its provisions digested in one general body of laws. This then should be published and announced as the only laws of Cuba, and that would be a good system under which, as under a *modus vivendi*, the present government may go on, until the people of Cuba shall be called upon to decide about the final constitution of its government. I have myself undertaken to write a full digest of all the laws of Cuba in all their branches. It is, of course, a task that will demand some length of time, and, if I am given an opportunity to finish it, I think that publication will serve to show what the laws of Cuba are, and once in possession of that knowledge, it will be clearly seen that their revision, on the lines before suggested, is not a difficult task. The knowledge of said laws will likewise clearly show that this is a country endowed with a thorough and complete legislation largely akin to that of continental Europe, and suitable, therefore, to promote all the ends of civilization. There is nothing unusual in said laws, for, as a general rule, they follow the common track of nations of similar historical organization.

In the foregoing description only the organization of the department of finance as it existed during the Spanish sovereignty has been set forth, with the radical modifications that have been brought about by the executive order transmitted from Washington. Before those orders went into force the machinery at the department had been very similar to the system prescribed by the laws of the country, with the exceptions, of course, set forth before, regarding the separation of the customs from this department, the separation of the finances of the telegraph and post-office, and the effecting of a good many payments by the treasurer of the customs, under direct orders of the governor-general without any interference on the part of the secretary of finance.

What remains of the department of finance is regulated and worked on, as explained in my special report, as near as possible to the prescriptions of the law of the country on this matter. That is to say, the reduced number of powers and the limited scope of jurisdiction retained by the department of finance are regulated by the ordinary prescription of the laws of the country in all such matters as have no connection with the general auditor's office, the general treasury, the customs, and the other above-mentioned subjects.

The foregoing remarks have not been suggested by any spirit of particularism or on any idea of discriminating between Americans and Cubans from the point of view of nationalities. It has been simply intended to set forth an exposition of the system now prevailing here and to point out which of its factors may not be suitable to make the system as perfect as possible. It is my impression that the introduction in our financial organization of those institutions which do not keep in harmony with the whole system may perhaps have been originated in a lack of information on the part of the Government at Washington as to the methods and instrumentalities that, according to law, completed here the organization of the finance department.

It is not intended to say that the laws governing that matter are such as not to be susceptible of any modification whatever; that is to say, it is not my purpose to assert that those laws were perfect and that the machinery working under them was also a perfect one. The machinery itself is perhaps too complicated and it may be said that it has contrived to foster a good deal of red tape or official formality and delay. This, however, can be easily corrected and done away with while preserving the substantial and effective part of the law. What I mean to say is not an eulogy of the Spanish laws, but simply that their fundamental and substantial tenets partake of the nature of those that are universally applied in all civilized countries, and consequently they may be used as an expedient and fit instrument for all the objects of financial organization. The principle of unity, for instance, is closely looked for in those laws on terms not substantially at variance with those in other countries.

This principle of unity is at the basis of all the Federal financial organization in the United States where there is only one department of finance, the Department of the Treasury, which is an executive department whose head is the Secretary of the Treasury. It is in that Department that all the financial concerns of the nation are ultimately concentrated, as, for instance, the customs office, the financial concerns of the post-office, and those of the Navy, War, and other Departments. It is there that all claims and demands whatever, by or against the United States, and all accounts in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors or as creditors, are settled and adjusted. It is also there where all the accounts are kept so as to be able to exhibit at any moment the amounts collected. It is there that the collection of customs duties and tonnage are superintended, and it is there also where, through the Secretary himself or the Assistant Secretary delegated by him, warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury are issued as well as for the disbursement therefrom of money due upon accounts duly audited and settled by the proper accounting officers. It is also in that Department that all the others concerned with the finances of the country are connected with links of subordination; comptrollers, auditors, treasurers, registers, commissioners, and all other similar officers belong to the Department and recognize the Secretary as the head thereof. Substantially the same régime was the one in force here.

The same principle of unity was at the basis of the whole Spanish system, especially during the period of the autonomical government, and it would not be difficult to show that the officers here were similar in their functions, power, and duties to those in the United States. We also had here auditor's and comptroller's offices substantially organized on lines similar to those of said offices in the United States. We also had other proper accounting officers and treasurers and registers who performed functions which by reason of the identity of ends and purposes common to all financial organization had powers and duties of the nature of those of said officers in every other country. The auditor, for instance, had here similar powers to those of the auditors in the United States, and the treasurer had also the same powers and worked through very much the same machinery as that in the United States for the receiving and the payment of public moneys, either of which things he could not do except on the warrant of the proper accounting officer.

But this is not our system any more, as has already been explained. There is no more unity in the department, and the secretary of finance is no more the head thereof. As before stated, he has a very reduced jurisdiction on matters concerned with the public money, and there are not even proper legal provisions directing that he be informed of the general accounts of the island and of all its financial concerns. As already pointed out, only \$637,000 of the public moneys have been paid out in connection with the department of finance, and yet I see in the American newspapers that \$5,552,000 has been the amount of public expenditures for the first six months of this year. That is to say, out of the whole amount of expenditures only 11 per cent has been paid out in connection with this department, and out of the \$7,000,000 which I hear is the amount collected from revenue of all sources, only about \$347,000 have been thus collected in connection with this office. I am well aware that the financial administration of Cuba did not pass away from the hands of the Spanish Government in such a condition and with such a reputé as to entitle it to a great amount of confidence. We all know the sorrowful and even shameful record of this department as it was usually and with very few exceptions managed by the Spanish Government in Cuba, and perhaps it is by reason of the ill-reputé of that administration that the American Government has been reluctant to give over to Cuba the management of its finances. I beg to state that the Cubans should not inherit the disgraceful reputation of the former administration, for not only they were not connected with its management or control, but always did make of that shameful condition of things one of their most constant grievances. The Cuban people were not generally allowed to take any direct and substantial participation in the control or management of their financial concerns. In that system the rôle of taxpayers was about the only one allotted to them, and thus the only connection that they had with the department of finance was that of visiting it to pour into its safes and money vaults the largest part of their savings, which was rapaciously taken in by the Government in the shape of overburdening taxes. He was only given the chance to contemplate from the outside the bolts that served to lock in the money and the grating through which their taxes were paid in.

Another participation given to the people of Cuba in connection with its finances, besides that of emptying its pockets so as to comply with the exorbitant taxation, was that of suffering all the outrages that he was submitted to, and which could not be overcome except through the bribery of the officials. Even in those supreme moments in which Spain, not on her own motion, but compelled by the strength and

weight of events, determined to grant to the country an autonomous system, as the only hope left for the rescuing of its already wrecked sovereignty, even then, though the administration was managed by scrupulous and more pure hands, yet no chance was left to the Cubans to show their fitness and moral capacity for the control and management of the public money. What was given to them was a depleted treasury and a devastated country devoid of all possibilities of affording any revenue. Moreover, the Cuban administration had only the control of four or five millions of dollars out of a budget exceeding twenty-five millions, since, as before pointed out, the largest part of the expenditures of the island were fixed, and was to be fixed in the future, by the home Government in Spain, which retained, as an inherent power of the system, that of declaring and also of appropriating to itself the amount of those expenditures which are provided for in the system under the ostentatious title of expenditures of the sovereignty.

A people under such conditions can not be held jointly liable with its former public administration for the wrongs, blunders, and immoral practices that were characteristic of the former Spanish rule. The people of Cuba must be given a trial, so that they may have a chance to exhibit their qualifications for self-administration as they did show themselves admirably qualified to denounce and reprove and even rebel against the system under which they had been so long downtrodden and oppressed.

As I, sir, have stated it to you in our frequent meetings, the first step to prepare this people for a civil self-government, whatever its ultimate foundation may be, is to give the people as much participation as possible in the management of their own interests and especially in the administration and control of the public moneys.

This would prove to be a wholesome exercise for their practical training in matters of local administration, and would popularize the methods and ideas of American republican self-government, contrasting its policy with that traditionally applied here by the Government of Spain. The first step of this process of preparation for self-government should be, as far as the department of finance is concerned, the restoration of the legislation in force in this country, with such modifications and reforms as may be practically expedient, and as may be necessitated by the new principles lying at the foundation of the present American régime. The department, in one word, should be a solid unity organized on the lines and principles that were in force here, and which are common to all financial organizations everywhere. This is what, for the present, I consider as most expedient until, when the country shall be reconstructed, reorganized, and laid on a basis of stable and solid government, it shall reconsider its legislation and thoroughly reform it if so deemed convenient, through the legitimate and proper organs of legislation.

Through such a policy of continuing in force the fundamental institutions of the country, though with such modifications as the new situation demands, two great practical results would be obtained. Indeed, it would set at work the whole machinery of civil government in an efficient manner and under laws which, for their long standing in the country and for the customs and usages that have originated them, are the most suitable instruments for the accomplishment of the great ends of civil society which always shows itself more tractable and more apt to respond to the requirements of government when worked through such natural and most proper organs as are the laws under which it has lived and grown for a long period of time, than when it is encroached upon, rather than helped and encouraged, through the sudden introduction of methods unknown before in the country. The other result would certainly be to remove all causes of friction between the two countries and to inspire the Cubans with confidence in the ability and in the well-meaning purposes of the United States. To avoid that friction as well as all motives of distrust on the part of the Cuban people, should be the paramount aim of the Government now ruling the destinies of this country, and the way to reach this result is not certainly to refuse the local government of Cuba all the participation that it is entitled to have through its proper and legitimate organs in the control and management of the public moneys. While I do not myself share in the opinion that the withdrawal from Cuban administration and jurisdiction of the most important branches of the department of finance has been due to lack of confidence on the part of the United States Government in the ability and honesty of the Cubans to manage their own finances, the current notion of the people here is, however, that such has been the ground on which those reforms have been introduced in our financial system, and it is not an easy task to disabuse the people of this inaccurate notion as long as the department of finance should be maintained in the conditions of restriction and limitation in which it has been placed by the introduction of the above-mentioned reforms in its former system.

All these questions embody, in my judgment, so much importance that I beg to call your attention to the matter and to suggest the advisability of laying it before the Government in Washington so that it may be there taken into consideration and

decided with the rightful sense of justice that has always dictated the orders and decisions of said Government. Your indorsement of the views laid down in this report would certainly, if they meet with your approval, weigh a good deal in the mind of the American Government, as it must be there well known that you have been and you are in Cuba, ever since you took charge of your high office, a constant observer of the needs of the country, and that your personal knowledge of the conditions of the people, and also of the general system of laws on which the public administration has been carried on, make you the fittest and ablest person to recommend what may be considered best for the preparation of the people to the establishment of a system of civil self-government and for the conciliation of both American and Cuban interests. I beg to recollect in this report the repeated assertion that I have heard from you, that as you penetrate more and more every day in the knowledge of the laws of the country, you more clearly see that they were not bad in themselves if they had been properly complied with. You have had, sir, frequent occasion to remark that no trial has been given in Cuba to its system of laws for, as your experience in the country makes you well aware of, it might justly be said of them that they have been more honored in the breach than in the observance. No greater benefit could, therefore, be conferred by you on the Cuban people and no better service could you render to your own Government, than to have it accurately informed of this condition of things, and of the very important fact that rather than new laws, what is most pressingly needed in this country is to enforce compliance with those in force here with the proper modifications, and so that the corrupt practice of ignoring said laws, or infringing their spirit, and frequently also their letter, a practice which pervaded the whole system here, may be done away with.

Nothing is more efficient for the good government of a country than a thorough knowledge of its laws and of the character of its people. You have, sir, already obtained that knowledge and that is why you are so perfectly identified with the Cuban people who does see in you a governor-general prompted in all his actions by the wish to promote the welfare of that people. Your voice, therefore, is the most weighty and authoritative for the American Government on this matter of the present condition and needs of the people governed by you and which, among other rights, should have that of participating in the control and management of its public finances. As a first reform, therefore, in this department of finance, I would suggest that the auditor's office and the general treasurer's office be abolished and the functions thereof devolved upon the proper corresponding officers of the department of finance as it did formerly work. The present auditor, appointed in Washington under Executive orders, might be preserved as a superior court of audit instructed with the final examination of the accounts that the department's auditor shall have examined and settled. This superior auditor should have only the above-mentioned powers and duties of revising and finally deciding on the accounts which the department's auditor may have already settled, and be appointed by the governor-general.

As to the customs office, it may be left, until further decision, as it is now managed, but some provision should be made to have the department of finance periodically informed, for instance, once a month, of the transactions and proceedings of said office and of whatever changes there may be advisable to make, so that the secretary may report on the matter. The same or similar provisions may be made in the post-office department. All public moneys should be deposited in the treasury annexed to the department of finance, and no expenditures should be paid except on warrants issued by the proper officer of the treasury.

Unless the department of finance is reorganized on this plan, it is my opinion that it will not be put in a condition to be carried out successfully and in harmony with the ends for which it is established.

II.

Your communication also requests me to report on the provincial and municipal condition of the country. I beg to say that subsequently to the date of said communication I have, also on your request, presented to you a general comprehensive report in which a full statement was made of what was here the former municipal and provincial legislation, and how and in what parts it has been modified and changed by your orders and with the assistance of the proper secretaries. That report was not exclusively a financial report concerning only the department laid to my charge; it extended, pursuant to your directions, to all the other departments of the civil government of the island under the jurisdiction of the secretaries, and all was there set forth that is substantially concerned with municipal and provincial organizations and municipal and provincial finances. I beg therefore to refer you to that report, and

will only add here, as a remark, that the policy that I have before recommended for the reorganization of the department of finance should be also followed up in the reorganization of the local government of the provinces and municipalities. I think that the legislation on these matters should be revised so as to have it corrected and reforms made in such parts where it may seem necessary to introduce at once a proper reform. As regards the provinces, for instance, which are only an artificial creation contrived by the Spanish Government after the model of the home provincial organization and with the purpose of politically controlling all agencies of government in the localities, it is my opinion that they should be suppressed, so as to subdivide the island in smaller districts or circumscriptions on the lines on which the county organization is generally provided for in the United States; but this, of course, is only a remark that I make by the way, as this is no proper place to enter into a thorough examination of the matter.

III.

Public lands, rights of preemption and homestead provisions are the other matters on which report has been requested by you.

As regards homestead provisions, we have in the island nothing similar to that institution in the United States. Public lands are disposed of by the State through sale made at public auction on no other consideration than the payment of the purchase money, which is generally paid on installments.

As to the right of preemption there is only something similar to it in the private civil law, which gives to co-tenants, for instance, the right to be preferred for the same money to other purchasers of land sold by another co-tenant. There are other instances of this right to be preferred for the purchase of lands, but they are all cases concerned with civil private relations and there is no special right of this kind granted to settlers upon public lands.

As to the public lands, it may be well to advance the idea that they are very scarce in this island, as almost the whole territory originally belonging to the state has been, from the time of the discovery of the island, granted by the state to the early settlers and officials who came to colonize the country and to exploit its soil. The system through which this occupation of land has taken effect is well known in the United States, where in the States of Florida, Texas, California, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, colonization was carried out under the same methods. The first municipalities organized in the island were the ones that used to make those grants in the name of the King. Sometimes the grant was only made for the purposes of raising cattle, and the lands so granted were called *hatos* or *haciendas* when they were assigned for the raising of bovine cattle or horses, and they were *corrales* when granted for the raising of swine. The superficial extension of the former was a circle with a radius of 6 miles, making 1,684 *caballerías* of land, which, at the rate of 33½ acres for a *caballería*, make a total of 56,133½ acres. The *corrales* were also of a circular form with a 3-mile radius, or 421 *caballerías*, making 13,613½ acres. The center of the circle was generally marked out by the applicant for the land, and it was usually recognized by some mark, as for instance, a spring, a rivulet, a group of trees, or any other similar topographical mark. The lands were not surveyed at the time of the grant.

As the first governor of the island, Diego Velázquez, occupied the island going from east to west, and founded along his way municipalities framed on the Spanish style, the whole territory of the island was soon granted away, the principal reason of this being not any outburst of generosity on the part of those first Spanish settlers, but the little attention that they paid to the island, which did not appear to be worth anything in comparison with the rest of the continent, in the conquest and colonization of which all Spanish energy was then exerted. The result of all this was that when, in the eighteenth century, the crown prohibited any further grants of lands, there remained very little land left for distribution, for all the land that had not been thus granted was occupied by settlers who pretended to have also obtained grants from the municipalities. The confusion of the prior grants, some of which had been marked out by topographical marks which happened to be equal to others in the same localities, and the destruction by fire or otherwise of a good many municipal records, have made it impossible to eject from said lands those possessors who claimed to have a right thereto, and who have occupied it for an immemorial length of time. The courts in this island are yet always busy with lawsuits that are being constantly debated between planters and cattle raisers on their respective rights to the lands occupied by them. For all these reasons, Cuba may be considered, in regard to the occupation of its lands, as an old country already in the adult age of civilization, the general rule being that all its lands belong to private individuals, and that the state, only exceptionally, owns some of the remaining vacant ones. The law was that the

spaces left between the contiguous circles of the grants of lands belonged to the state and were, accordingly, called *realengos* (royalties), but there is too much confusion in regard to the true limits of each of these circular grants of lands to find out what is the accurate line thereof and what is the space situated between one and another circular grant.

Besides, the statute of limitations which bars any claim on the title of property, even when the claim is made by the state, has proved to be a powerful factor in reaffirming the title to property of such as have possessed it for a long period of time. The occupation of Cuba by the Spaniards took place so far back in the past that it may be said that it is one of the first countries occupied by the Europeans in the continent of America. Its occupation took place a century before the oldest States in the United States. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the state should not retain any considerable part of its territory. There are yet some of those spaces of land lying between two or more circular grants. There are also useless lands on the seacoast of the island and other parcels of territory which have not been appreciated even by the rapacity of the early settlers. The fact is that even in the imperfect inventory that the department of finance has of all the properties belonging to the state, there does not appear any such thing as a large patrimony of vacant lands, and most of the lands there enumerated appear to have been acquired by the state either through tax sales or from the extinguished religious corporations, which were done away with according to the laws against mortmain corporations, or by descent from persons dying without any legal heirs.

The largest part of the interest that the state has here in public lands consists, besides the public building designed for Government services and the above-mentioned properties, in what is called *censo* or rent charges, which give to the state a right to collect an annual rent which is calculated on the capital represented by the land at a rate of 5 per cent on said capital. The origin of the possession by the state of these rent charges is to be found in the action taken by the Government in 1839 in regard to real estate possessed by religious corporations here which were abolished and their property sequestered by the state. All these properties were owned by said corporations in mortmain for their perpetual use. As this condition of things, as much in Cuba as in Spain, had grown to an unusual extent, to the detriment of the development of commerce and agriculture, the state determined to have all said religious corporations which were not secular but regular, abolished, and their property was taken in order to withdraw it from the mortmain condition in which it lay. To requite the corporations for the rights of property that was thus taken from them the state undertook to take to its charge all the expenses for the support of the religious worship to which those properties were devoted. The form that these property rights of the religious communities generally assumed in this island was that of rent charges, for the usual practice for these corporations was to transmit their title to the property on the consideration of a certain annuity to be paid to them thereafter by the grantee.

The general principle of the legislation governing here the matter of state property for the very few that are known as still belonging to the state is that all said properties which may not be assigned to some of the state's public services, are to be sold at public auction after being duly appraised by the proper state appraisers. I am not prepared to say whether this system should be retained or whether some other plan be taken into consideration in regard to this matter. The sale by the state of all such properties as belong to it has always proved a ruinous transaction for the public interests represented by the state and an unduly lucrative bargain for the purchaser thereof. Either because the primitive and wild condition on which most of those state properties have been, or because mistrust in all transactions originating with the state was carried here so far as to make honest purchasers shrink from going into the transaction, or perhaps because the pollution and immorality which in this country had thoroughly pervaded the administration in all its acts proved a drawback to honest purchasers, while it was an allurement to dishonest speculators, who, through jobbery and underhand bargains, contrived to put themselves in position of acquiring the property at public auction, the usual fact has been that in all such transactions the purchase money paid for the state properties has generally been largely below what it might have been expected from the value of the property.

When I assumed the direction of this department, these precedents had such a decisive influence in my mind that one of my first actions taken, with your consent and by your order, was the suspension, for the time being, of all these sales, which, if continued to be carried on at the time, would surely have brought about most disastrous results; for not only was the property at the commencement of this year underestimated in its value by reason of the general distressing conditions of this country, but all such property as was then in course of sale had surely been under-

valued and so contrived that only speculators and bargain seekers would have appeared to make bids therefor. In other cases, and while the sale of some lands has been in the course of preparation, the state has sold at public auction the woods and forest of said lands, a thing which was carried out through the so-called corps of inspectors and engineers of forests annexed to the department of agriculture. This is the explanation of that revenue which, under the heading of forest products, is included in the list of receipts set forth in the general accounts report made by the former auditor of this island, that is, the auditor who performed here the duties of said office during the first six months of this year and prior to the change brought about with the introduction of the new auditor's offices under executive orders from Washington. The amount there laid down as receipts under that heading is the insignificant sum of a hundred and twenty dollars, while that obtained in the year last preceding the war, namely, the fiscal year 1893-94, only amounted to \$1,458.05, which, even making allowance for the frauds that usually accompanied these transactions, is also of no considerable import except as suggesting the unimportance of the territorial domain of the state in this island.

Much more considerable than this land or territorial or state ownership is the domain possessed by the state on all the islands and keys around the maritime zone of the island, as, for instance, the Isle of Pines, Coco Key, and good many others, which constitute respectively a part of the political and administrative divisions of the island. It is believed, though I am not prepared to share in the estimate, that the woods and forests of all the surrounding islands and keys, together with those on the mainland, that is, in the island itself, all of state ownership, may amount to 4.7 per cent of the total area. These keys and small islands have generally been under the control of the jurisdiction of the navy in the island, and their management and interest have always been superseded by the police control and vigilance of the coast. The navy department here did generally grant the use of those vacant keys to sailors and marines retired from the navy or to those in actual service, and some times their forests and woods were also sold at public auction, but there was no fixed rule regulating the matter.

What is to be done ultimately with the small remnant of lands that may still be retained by the state or that in the course of time may be found to have been usurped, and, accordingly, may be claimed and recovered by the state, is a question that in my opinion should not be finally disposed of until there may be traced a general line of policy concerning the disposal and ultimate destiny of those lands. What that policy is going to be we are not aware of yet, but in my opinion the footsteps of American legislation should be followed in regard to public lands. In my judgment those few remaining vacant lands, as well in the island as in the keys and small isles near its coast and within its maritime zone, should be distributed in small parcels among land tillers and the laboring classes. Such an action on the matter would facilitate the introduction in our system of laws similar to those in force in the United States in regard to homestead and preemption rights, which give encouragement to agriculture and open a new field for the work and consequent improvement of the poor classes. On the other hand, such an apportionment of the public lands would put a check to the undue and injurious development of those large territorial acquisitions which are seen in this island on a like extension to those of Mexico and South America.

The statistics concerning the forests and woods of the island may perhaps be supplied by the secretary of agriculture, there not being in this department of finance any information thereof. As to the lands and buildings possessed by the state, we only have in the department of finance such information as was given to the American evacuation commission by the Spanish Government, and which was perhaps more complete than the information possessed in this department.

Let it be said before closing this chapter that the legislation concerning the public lands should be subjected to the same process of revision, enactment, and republication in one single collection that I have recommended as an advisable and perhaps indispensable measure for the preparation of a stable civil government in the island. A long secular course of continual legislation has forcibly resulted in a maze of laws which can not be well understood, nor, therefore, well complied with, until the substantial part thereof is made clear and drawn apart from that portion which is either obsolete or ill adapted to the present demands of modern institutions.

IV.

MINES.

Just the same as in Cuba, vacant lands are becoming more scarce every time, and are, as a general rule, of no large value, or are situated in portions of the country practically depopulated, or where population is in its beginning; and just the same as in regard

to this property, a long work of surveying so as to determine its form, extent, portion, and boundaries is necessary in order to find out what belongs rightfully to private individuals and what is still in the rightful domain of the state, the same conditions can be assumed to exist in regard to mines of all kinds. The question, therefore, as to what mines in the island may belong to the state depends on the prior question of what are properly the lands which the state rightfully owns or ought to own. As the island is well endowed with mineral wealth, it is to be supposed that in the vacant lands belonging or that should belong to the state, there may be not a few mines of different kinds which, if found, would be a new resource added to the revenue of the state. The case is, however, that there is no record in this department of finance wherefrom some information may be derived as to the existence of any mine in lands belonging to the state, and less, of course, as to the fact of the possession by the state of any such mines. The mineral wealth of the state is not known, and can only be known when proper scientific surveys shall be made in search thereof. Mines here, accordingly, are mostly in the possession of individuals. The experts who have concerned themselves with this matter of the mineral wealth of the island have always regretted the lack of minute information in regard to Cuban mineral beds, veins, or lodes, notwithstanding the fact that there has always been in the island a bureau of mining engineers concerned with matters relating to mines both in public and in private lands.

Perhaps the secretary of agriculture may give you on this matter a fuller information derived from the records of the inspection of mines. As to the department of finance, it has not under its jurisdiction the matter of mines, and so what I can here report on that matter is only what I have been able to find out specially from a memoir on mines written by the engineer, D. Pedro Salterain, in 1883, and from a work on mineralogy by the late Professor Seidel. According to that information, the minerals more abundant in Cuba are the following: Asphalt and bituminous oils, copper, iron, manganese, and gold.

ASPHALT AND BITUMINOUS OILS.

There are rich beds of this mineral in this island. They are generally found in serpentinous soil, which is the most extensive and most metallic in this country. They usually have three forms, namely, solid, viscid, or liquid. These last ones have not been generally subject to much work, and they have only been moderately applied to lighting purposes, but their presence serves to indicate the probable existence of deeper deposits of oils, as petroleum, or naphtha.

The works carried out in the mine known as San Juan, situated in the province of Santa Clara, municipal district of Cejade Pablo, Hacienda Motembo, are worth a passing mention. The first soundings were made in 1881, and at the depth of 95 meters there was found a deposit of naphtha oil of remarkable purity, and which yielded about 25 gallons per day.

In the district of Lagunillas, province of Matanzas, at a distance a little over 10 miles west of Cárdenas, there is another mine, known as Felicidad, of bituminous oil. Though the mine is a rich one, its yielding has only amounted to 70 liters per day, which leak out from the sides and from the bottom of a cistern 35 meters deep.

There is another mine in the province of Matanzas, distant 1,000 meters from the northern coast, in the locality known as Rincon de Puerto Escondido. The name of the mine is Perseverancia, and is generally known for the good quality and the abundance of its mineral.

In the bay of Cárdenas there is another mine of considerable importance. The mineral, which at first appeared in liquid form, has spread on an extensive portion of the bottom of the bay and it reaches now a thickness of 70 feet. It has been sold in New York at the rate of from \$80 to \$100 a ton. As the less deep layers have already been exhausted, it is now necessary to employ lighters and divers in order to carry on work in said mine.

The most important mines of asphalt, which is known in this country as chapapote (pitch), are to be found in the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Río. In the latter province it is frequently seen out on the ground and oozing out from among the chinks of the rocks.

In Habana province there are the mines known as Jesús del Potosí and Santa Rosa, and situated a little more than a mile to the south of the Campo Florido depot, on the track of the railroad from Regla to Matanzas. The work therein carried out has been very inefficient, but, notwithstanding this, there have been extracted from said mines 17,890 metric quintals.

In the province of Pinar del Río there are the mines Rodas, Concepción, and Magdalena, lying at the inner end of the bay of Mariel. Its working has been made on the open ground on masses of asphalt which are remarkable for their extent, especially in the mine Magdalena, which in that portion already uncovered has a length

of 100 meters width and from 50 to 30 meters of depth. The production of asphalt yielded in these mines is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,300 tons per year.

In Bahía Honda there is the mine of Santa Elena, containing a very pure asphalt.

In Sancti Spiritus there are several mines of asphalt, the most known being that of Pozo Colorado. The amount of this mineral which before the war was exported from the island was estimated to be about 3,000 tons per year.

MINES OF COPPER.

The most abundant beds of minerals in Cuba are those of copper, for there is scarcely any metalliferous locality in the island where this mineral is not to be found in more or less amount. Sometimes it can be seen out on the surface of the ground and also in great amounts which do uninterruptedly stretch along several kilometers. To this fact is the saying due that the island of Cuba seems to be set on a bank of copper and iron, since the mineral beds of these metals are to be found here in large amounts.

Commencing with Pinar del Río, mention should be made of the mines of Buenas Aguas, Recompensa, Union, and Caridad.

In Habana province there are the old mines of Bacuranao and others in Guanabacoa, Jaruco, and other places.

In the province of Matanzas more than seventy copper mines have been located, and the locators thereof applied for the proper patent or concession.

In the province of Santa Clara there are also good many valuable beds of this metal, especially in the judicial districts of Cienfuegos and Santa Clara.

The most important, both by their extension and by the length of time during which they have been worked, are those known as San Fernando and Santa Rosa. They were found from 1822 to 1826, and they were commenced to be worked in 1827 by capitalists from Habana and Boston. In 1846 there was formed another corporation, with a capital coming from England, until 1851, when, on account of the conspiracies and revolutionary movements, which were headed by Gen. Narciso Lopez, some of the principal partners retired from the island. Then another concern took charge of the mine until it was taken in by a foreign corporation, which worked it with a result of 4,000 tons a year, which were exported from the island at a higher quotation than those of Chile and Río Tinto. Matters continued thus until 1868, when the outburst of the first Cuban revolution, commencing in that year, dispersed the 300 miners that were there employed. Engineers who have visited the mine report that its wealth will increase in proportion that it is further worked and deepened, and that the bed of the mine has about 6 kilometers from east to west, without any interruption. They also reported that the minerals obtained from this mine have in some localities some amount of gold and silver.

In the province of Puerto Príncipe there are the mines of Bayatabo, lying along the road from Puerto Príncipe to Nuevitas. They were begun to be worked from the preceding century, but in an informal manner, until in 1864 the North American, Mr. Ditson, undertook a more important working of the mine known as Marion and Messrs. Barreto & Silva undertook to work that of San Antonio del Cerro. A corporation was also formed to work the mines of Cubillas, Hacienda Caunao. In all these mines the prevailing metal was the carbonate of copper, the extraction of which was comparatively easy by reason of its being found at no considerable depth. The mineral extracted from Bayatabo was mainly exported to Liverpool and Boston, there having been established in the latter city a foundry exclusively devoted to the working of the metal of this mine.

The most important province, however, for the working of mines of copper is that of Santiago de Cuba. Its beds are numerous and very extensive, and they were the first that were commenced to be worked in the mining business of this island. The town of Cobre has been built on very rich and extensive layers of this mineral, which is also found in other parts of the province, as Bayamo, Sierra Maestra, Las Tunas, Holguín, and Jiguani.

These mines were first found in the sixteenth century, and the Crown reserved to itself their management and exploitation until 1718, when it was transferred to a corporation which had to supply, as a consideration for the leasing of the mine, a number of artillery guns made from the copper of the mine.

These mines have been worked for a long time, and formerly with great success. Lately the breaking out of the war and other causes have somewhat checked in Santiago the development of this industry. The competition from the mines of Chile and Río Tinto, and specially of those of Lake Superior, has operated as a great drawback on our mining copper industry, which in this country has to labor under the great difficulty of lack of fuel. The amount of coal which is consumed in the working of the original mineral into copper is well known to be a very large one. In Swansea and Liverpool, for instance, there are needed from 16 to 18 tons of coal fuel for the production of every ton of copper.

MINES OF IRON.

Mines of iron and manganese are about the only ones of importance at present by reason of their being worked more regularly and in a larger scale in the province of Santiago de Cuba. In his work entitled *Industrial Cuba*, chapter 22, Mr. Robert P. Porter has furnished almost all the information possible about these mines. As this book can be said to be an official record, on account of the official representation of its author, it seems redundant to dwell on this matter any further than to refer for statistics and general information on these mines to that accurate and most reliable book.

GOLD MINES.

It is the province of Santa Clara that is mostly known as a gold-producing province. There are to be found in different localities of that portion of the island several beds of this mineral of more or less importance. That known as the Meloneras, near the village of Guaracabuya, in the municipal district of Placetas, is the most important of all.

Messrs. Fernandez de Castro and Salterain, engineers, have reported on the probable existence of more than three veins of this precious metal, and they recommend that soundings and examinations be practiced in all the extension of the mine already known there. From 1868 some work has been carried out there in search of further veins, but no capital and no available scientific direction have been on hand to carry it on, and, besides this, the two wars that have broken out in the island since that year have caused the interruption and discontinuance of work.

Mention is also made of gold mines in the district of Holguin, where traces of very old workings are yet to be seen in the place to a more considerable extent than those of Guaracabuya. Some people have ascribed these works to the aboriginal Indians, but nothing certain can be elicited, from the confusion and darkness in which the origin of these works and the cause of their abandonment are involved. These beds of Holguin are in the district of Guajabales, and the fact is that the geological structure of the soil there is the same as that of other auriferous localities.

Mr. Robert P. Porter in the above-quoted work, and Mr. James Clarke, in his book *Commercial Cuba*, edited by Charles Scribner, have set forth all the information that it has been possible to record on the existence of beds of coal, lead, silver, and other minerals.

In the geographical dictionary of the island of Cuba, by Pezuela, mention is made under the heading "Isla de Pinos" of the existence of marbles and of granitic rocks in that small island. It is to be regretted, however, that good statistical information should be as deficient in this matter of mines as it is in all other subjects. I am not aware that any continuous and regular system of statistics has been kept, and if any has been so kept it has not been given to the public.

MINING LEGISLATION.

There is in Cuba, as in all civilized countries, a thorough system of laws regulating the subject of mines. There is in this matter, as is frequently the case in Cuba, a great bulk of mazy and confused legislation in regard to mining concerns, for, besides the fundamental laws on the subject, there are the rules and instructions which generally follow in Spain the enactment of all fundamental laws, and besides there must be added to this the extensive number of royal orders, royal decrees, and orders from the colonial authorities, which official formality and the system of red tape and bureaucratic legislation have always brought about, with the result of causing the greatest confusion in regard to the good and substantial laws originally regulating the whole subject. This, of course, is a defect which can be easily done away with by simply revising the enormous bulk of legislation with a view to set aside all that is of a mere red tape and formal character and to condense the substantial part of the legislation in one single law.

The law here in force is that of the 6th of July, 1859, with the modifications introduced on the 4th of March, 1868. These laws were those in force in Spain and declared in force in this island by the decree issued on the 10th of October, 1883. There are also in force here the rules and instructions of the 24th of July, 1868, and the law containing the new bases on which all legislation on mines was to rest in the future.

We all know what have been the different systems which have prevailed in the civilized countries of the world in regard to the legal status of mines. Some countries have continually adhered to the conclusion that mines partook of a social nature and were, therefore, concerned with the general interests of the people, on which ground the state has very generally asserted thereon its sovereign right of eminent

domain and declared that mines were to be considered as state property, with no other right on the part of the owner of the surface of the soil containing the mine than to claim an indemnity for the condemnation of his surface property.

Other countries, and this is the general drift of legislation, have looked on mines nearly the same as on other territorial property and vested the owner of the surface with the title and ownership of the mine under certain prescriptions generally tending to secure the supervision of the state, the safety of the miners, and the operating of the mine itself, so that it may not be left idle and in an unproductive condition.

In other cases there has been a sort of compromise between these two extreme views, and while the state has continued to assert its right on mines it has allowed the right of private persons a larger scope, so large that it almost nears the right of complete ownership in the possession and enjoyment of mining concerns. This subject has besides a twofold aspect, since besides that concerning the rights of the state in the subsoil or mineral stratum of earth lying beneath the surface of the ground there is also that sometimes conflicting rights of the owner of the surface and the discoverer or first claimer of the mine.

The Spanish, and therefore the Cuban, legislation has adopted the view generally held by those nations favoring the compromise system. Thus while its cardinal principle on the subject is that the property of all mines belongs to the State in its right of sovereignty, ample provisions have been made to mitigate the rigor of this principle. On this ground the State has assumed, as a constitutional power pertaining to it, without any limitation whatever, to regulate the subject of mines with such allowances and concessions to and also with such restrictions of the private individual as it has considered convenient to the interest of the people.

Under the Spanish law in force in Cuba minerals are, for the purposes of the law, classified in three different kinds. The first consists of mineral products of terreneous nature, silicious rock, slate sandstone, granites, basalt, limestone, chalk sands, marls, and generally all other used as building materials and extracted from quarries. The second section embraces the metalliferous sands and alluviums, iron minerals, emery, ochre and almagra, the metalliferous soils proceeding from former concessions, pyritic, allumish, and magnesian soils, saltpeter, lime phosphates, sulphate of baryte, fluor spar, steatite, kaolin, and all sorts of clay. The third section includes seams of metalliferous substances, anthracite, pit coal, lignite, asphalt, mineral tars, petroleum and mineral oils, graphite, saline substances, including all the alkaline and terreous alkaline salts either found in solid form or dissolved in water, sulphates of iron, sulphur, and precious stones. Subterranean waters are also included in this group. Minerals of the first section are of common use when found in the public lands. When in private lands the title to said mineral is granted by the State to the owner of the surface, who is at liberty to work them or not as it may be convenient to him. Those minerals included in the second section are placed by the law on the same footing as the preceding ones, but the State may condemn the surface, indemnify the owners thereof, and grant the possession and enjoyment of the mineral to a third person in case that the owner of the surface does not operate the mine. Those of the third class, which are the most important as being what is generally understood as mines, properly speaking, can be operated by grant made by the Government and according to the provisions of the law. In this case the property of the surface and that of the subsoil become different properties, and when one of them must subserve the ends of the other condemnation and indemnity therefor ensue.

Concessions of mines are made by the Government, not for a limited term of years, but *ad perpetuum*. Everyone has the right to make in the public lands belonging to the State excavations not exceeding 10 meters in length or depth in order to discover minerals. No permit is required for this, but notice should be given to the proper local authority. In lands belonging to private persons no such trial pits or excavations shall be made without previously obtaining the consent of the owner thereof. The unity of measure for the concession of mines of the second and third class is called a *pertenencia*, and it shall have a length on the surface of 100 meters on each side of the square, with no limitation as to the depth thereof as far as minerals of the third class are concerned. Private persons may obtain any number of these *pertenencias* through one single concession, provided they exceed the number of four.

In order to acquire the property of four of these *pertenencias*, which is the least number that must be included under one concession, a written application must be made to the civil governor of the province, with a full statement and particulars, and thereupon said governor, after complying with the formalities and requirements of the rules and instructions in force on the subject, and after having made such publications as are provided by the law, shall direct the demarcation of the concession and grant it within the legal period. This demarcation shall be made though no mineral shall have been yet discovered or any work operated. Priority in the filing

of the application for the concession determines the preferent right of the petitioner, with the exception of those cases in which the minerals shall be those belonging to the second class, in which case the owner of the surface shall be preferred if he undertakes to commence to operate the mine himself within a period of time which the Government must fix, and which shall not be more than thirty days.

When it shall be necessary to build tunnels or headways or openings and other similar important works for the purpose of examining or for the purpose of transportation or drainage, the proper concession shall be applied for. In case the owners of other contiguous concessions through which these works shall have to pass should object to the execution thereof they shall not be carried out until the proper decision is obtained as to the utility of the work and, if necessary, the condemnation of the other mines.

These are, sir, the principal provisions concerning the legislation of mines in this country.

As to the financial provisions concerning this subject, there are two imposts on mines in the island—the impost called the surface annuity and the 2 per cent on the gross proceeds of mines in operation.

There have been issued in this matter, as was generally the case here with the Spanish Government, so many different and contradictory orders and royal decrees that this taxation legislation on mines may be said to be in a very unsettled and confused condition. A thorough revision of the laws is, therefore, in these matters, of pressing necessity, and a plan is being now taken into consideration to fix and determine this financial legislation on the matter. For the present, the most that can be said is that the annual surface impost is \$30 in some cases and \$20 in others. The slags and terrier pay annually \$1 for each 1,000 square meters of surface extension. Incomplete pertenencias, as well as those exceeding the legal unity, pay in proportion to the extent of their surfaces. Permits for investigation pay \$20 every year. As to the 2 per cent to be paid from the gross proceeds of the mine, adequate provisions are in force in order to secure the rights of the State.

With this I bring this report to a close, submitting it to your consideration. As before stated, reform, more than radical change of the laws, is the most pressing need of the moment and such that without it no general plan can be devised for the establishment in Cuba of a stable civil government. In my opinion it is not a difficult task to bring about that reform so as to adapt the laws to the present régime and to the new order of things created here by the withdrawal of the Spanish rule.

Your obedient servant,

PABLO DESVERNINE,
Secretary of Finance.

REPORT OF MR. J. A. GONZALEZ LANUZA, SECRETARY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ISLAND OF CUBA.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Habana, September 16, 1899.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Military Governor of Cuba.

SIR: Pursuant to orders from you I herewith draw up a report of the work done by the department in my charge during the first six months of the present year.

The half year is actually reduced to five months for this office. Immediately after my arrival from the United States I had the honor of being presented to you the 31st of January. The same day I made oath, and took possession of my office the 1st of February. From that date to the 30th of June the department of justice and public instruction has accomplished what I hereinafter explain.

When the departments of this military government were created and when the secretaries, then present in Habana, took possession of their respective offices January 12, the branch of justice continued under the direction of Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Dudley, judge-advocate, Division of Cuba, and the bureau of public instruction remained under Captain McKenna. During their brief tenure of office neither of these gentlemen found it possible to carry out any systematic plan of work or effect any reorganization or reform. The time was indeed insufficient for them to even become acquainted with current affairs, the régime, and the laws actually in force in Cuba.

For these weighty reasons the undersigned found his department in the same position as when the American officers, by your orders, took charge on the 1st of January of all the Spanish offices.

The first work to be undertaken was the organization of the department. A communication from you, transmitted by your chief of staff, warned me that said organization had to be carried out with the greatest economy possible, and also that, with regard to the personnel, some of the old employees should be retained wherever their qualifications showed them to be deserving of this distinction.

The old autonomist department of public instruction was divided into two sections; one, the subsecretary's office, with its subordinate personnel; the other, the bureau of pensions and retired pay for primary teachers, also with its personnel. Each of these had at their disposition some \$1,500 for material (office expenses, etc.); thus, without including the branch of justice, the total material allowance of the department of public instruction, reached the sum of \$3,000 a year. Taking into account that the secretary received \$10,000, that the subsecretary's office expended \$18,000 in salaries and the bureau of pensions \$10,300, it may be fair to say that, even omitting the \$4,000 of the higher board of public instruction and the \$15,500 of the so-called corps of inspectors of secondary teaching (which was not created), the department of public instruction spent annually \$41,300.

The branch of justice formed part of a department called "grace, justice, and government." For expenses of material and incidentals this department has been assigned \$2,000, from which we may infer that \$1,000, more or less, was applied to the branch of justice. There was also some \$500 assigned for expenses of criminal statistics, belonging to this branch; for publication of laws, purchase of books, and cost of binding, \$2,000, of which \$1,000 may be assigned to the first, as something also belonging to justice; and finally, the section de los registros y del notariado disposed of \$1,500. This section belongs to the existing department of justice and public instruction. The branch of justice thus spent in material \$4,000, which, added to the \$3,000 of public instruction, made \$7,000. The expenses for material is at present only \$1,000. Experience has shown that this figure is barely sufficient, and it entails parsimonious economy; but even were it increased by \$500 (more would not be necessary) there would be still quite a considerable economy in our favor, even taking into account the difference between American and Spanish gold.

With regard to the personnel and their expenses we do not include the salaries of the secretary and subsecretary, as they are accounted for in the branch of public instruction. The section of registers used to cost alone annually \$11,500 for personnel, and the employees of what might properly be called "section of justice" received \$12,800 a year. All these sums added, including public instruction, gave a grand total of \$69,600, Spanish gold.

According to the budget which you approved February 1, the whole expenses of this department were reduced to \$39,160, American currency. To this was added later the salary of an interpreter, a position that had also been added to the other departments—namely, \$1,200 a year. The wages of the porter and messengers were increased to \$300, to put them on a par with similar positions in the other departments; and later on two men were employed to settle the pension accounts of the bureau of pensions for primary teachers whose board has been suppressed. Each of these received \$800 a year, and they have now finished their auditing. All that remains in order to bring this matter to a conclusion and to proceed to payment is for the Banco Español to place at the disposal of the government the sums that are deposited there and which belong to those funds. These amounts of \$1,200, \$300, and \$1,600 brought the total expenses up to \$42,260. That figure represents our actual budget. The recommendation of economy was, as one may see, strictly followed in the organization of our work.

There remained also in the office several employees of the former departments among these a chief of the office of third class, a second clerk, and two fourth clerks (the ones charged with settling the accounts of the bureau of pensions, and which were selected from the former employees of the suppressed board). In addition to these, several minor clerks and the porter of the department of public instruction were retained. Further on I shall take up again the question of personnel and expenses of the office.

The business connected with the department may be divided into two groups, namely: The first, representing the legal decrees emanating from this office, and submitted to your approval, and published, after their approval, as orders of this military government. The second represents the daily dispatch of business in the department in its two principal branches and in the third (also a very important one), constituted by the sección de los "registros y del notariado" (section of registers and matters concerning notaries public).

We shall take up the first decree relating to the branch properly called justice.

When the department was organized the whole attention of the secretary was directed, with regard to what refers to the publication of necessary legal decrees, to

the creation of a supreme court in the island, for with the disappearance of Spanish sovereignty it was impossible for the supreme court residing in Madrid to continue transacting our business. This work was immediately carried out by the department, but, as much time was taken up in discussing the subject and in translating the documents even after it was accepted and approved in its definite shape, many other decrees of real importance were published during the interval, which will be taken up hereinafter.

The order of March 4 reestablished the former jurisdiction of the audiencias of Matanzas and Puerto Principe, which had been changed during the war. There were in Cuba six audiencias—three with civil and criminal jurisdiction and three with criminal jurisdiction alone. The first were called territorial, and the second, de lo criminal. The territorial audiencias of Habana had cognizance of the criminal cases of that province, and also its civil cases and those of Pinar del Río; the audiencia of Matanzas extended its civil jurisdiction over that province and the province of Santa Clara. The audiencia of Santiago de Cuba had jurisdiction over that province and the province of Puerto Principe (Camagüey). Each province had thus its own criminal jurisdiction, and every two provinces had a court of appeals with civil jurisdiction. When, on the 18th of July, last year, a certain portion of the province of Santiago was surrendered to General Shafter, the Spanish governor-general, Blanco, issued a decree, on the 19th, to the effect that the audiencia of Puerto Principe should have cognizance of the criminal cases belonging to the unsundered portion of Santiago, and that the audiencia of Matanzas should perform the same office for the civil cases. The audiencia of Puerto Principe was, in fact, the nearest audiencia de lo criminal, and that of Matanzas the nearest territorial audiencia, or one with civil jurisdiction. As the order was still in force this year, and as the enforcement might create complications both absurd and needless, it was necessary, before all things, to repeal it and reestablish the former jurisdictions, since the whole of Cuba was once more under one flag. This was the purpose of the decree of March 4.

A new order was published March 23, upon a proposition which was made by this office a few days earlier, and which was justified by a strong political necessity. Cases had already commenced against Spanish ex-guerrillas and others were being spoken of, either against ex-members of these Spanish irregular corps or against Cuban officers, for homicide or for the destruction of plantations and towns. It was impossible to allow this to continue, because it would have been simply a continuation of the late war on a no less obstinate field, although not as bloody, and a crying necessity was felt by all that peace and quiet should be paramount. The crimes, or rather the outrages of war, however repugnant they might be to the moral sense, could not find in the courts, after the end of the war, their adequate punishment. An order was published, therefore, stopping all cases in operation, prohibiting all future action tending to establish similar cases, and immediately setting at liberty all prisoners that might be imprisoned under charges connected with them.

But in some courts the provisions of the order of March 23 were misinterpreted and misapplied. They began to stop all proceedings against individuals who had belonged to either army, but were up for crimes that had nothing to do with military operations. This department was even informed that a certain individual who had abducted a young girl was going to be included in an act of pardon, because at the time he committed the crime he belonged to a Spanish military body. This fact and a few others originated the declaration contained in the circular directed by this department under your authority to the six audiencias of the island April 22 and published in the Gazette of the 25th. A distinct order of procedure was fixed thereby and no further difficulties have arisen. The period of time was fixed within which the crimes had been committed and for which prosecution was ordered to be stopped, taking as an initial date the beginning of the revolution, February 24, 1895, and making the period end with the official date of the Spanish evacuation, in different parts of the island, the maximum limit established being January 1, 1899. The acts not subject to prosecution were defined as: "those committed incidentally or because of or during military operations, for the purpose of depriving the enemy, or all considered as such, of certain advantages, or else for the purpose of obtaining them to the detriment of hostile forces or all such that might be considered directly or indirectly their auxiliaries, and always having in view the purpose of strengthening one's own cause and weakening that of the adversary." All these provisions contributed toward uprooting an evil that threatened, if not immediately counteracted, to upset our Cuban society that was already so strongly affected by the calamity of a long period of warfare and the evil passions let loose thereby.

A few days later the order of March 29 was published relating to credits guaranteed by mortgages or other rights on real property or attachments on rural real estate.

Three successive proclamations, published in three years, by the Spanish Generals Weyler and Blanco, had suspended action upon credits of this class. The first was almost absolute; the second allowed action in certain cases, and the third reproduced literally the second, or rather it simply extended the period mentioned in it for one year. The last period fixed for the suspension of rights ended the 31st of March. This question had been under consideration for a long time by the government of Cuba; the war had ended; the successive extensions had not the same reason of being; the necessity of defining the relations between debtor and creditor was being felt; the association of landowners had presented a project for a decree (naturally from the debtor's standpoint); several creditors had presented a memorial to this department and the press discussed the question in a heated manner. Considering all this, you had as early as February charged the council of secretaries to study the matter and draw up certain provisions that might meet the crisis. The secretary of justice was the arbiter designated by his colleagues, and after many discussions and long study the council of secretaries reached the agreement formulated in the project presented to you toward the end of March. It contained thirty articles and included all the interesting points of the pending debate, and the work entailed was certainly the most arduous task undertaken by the undersigned in the fulfillment of his duties. Circumstances that may be passed over delayed its publication and gave occasion to the secretary of finance's official voyage to Washington. But as this voyage entailed the necessity of extending for at least one month the situation created by such action, since the last existing extension ended March 31, and the action of the creditors remained pending till that date, it was necessary to issue in the Gazette the before-mentioned order of March 29, the drawing up of which was likewise the task of this office. When the military government received the telegram from the Secretary of War containing the brief solution given to the problem in Washington, the genuine meaning of said telegram was discussed by you in conjunction with the secretary of finance and the undersigned, and the order of April 24, after long debate, was decided upon with a view of settling, as it appeared, the matter definitely. This was not the case, however, because the honorable conviction that you so long entertained concerning the real necessities felt by this country in connection with this delicate matter induced you to request and obtain of His Excellency the President of the United States authority to modify the order in certain capital points. Under said authority and working upon the basis of the original project the decree of June 5 was produced. I shall not speak of this, because it was the exclusive work of the secretary of finance, who had been commissioned by you to draw it up.

The work of March was concluded with the government decree of the 30th, published in the Gazette April 2. The last Spanish governor-general, Jimenez Castellanos, on the 16th and the 27th of December, 1898, published two decrees of pardon. In the first he declared exempt from all punishment, whatever it might be, and free of any crime for which said punishment had been imposed, all individuals who at the period of committing said crimes belonged to the so-called "Corps of Volunteers," of dreadful memory for the Cubans, and whose names will ever appear on many bloody pages of our unhappy history.

In the second decree he declared that in the first were included also those individuals who were termed rebeldes (rebels), that is, such as had not obeyed the summons of the judicial authorities, and were actually in flight, hidden, or who in any other way had eluded justice.

It is useless to comment upon such provisions, reprehensible in themselves, and still more so considering the date of their publication; but for political reasons it was deemed necessary to respect them. To repeal them would have given the Government you represent the appearance of persecuting a conquered foe, and this was out of the question. Moreover, the individuals pardoned had acquired, one might say, the right to be free. Every pardon, however misplaced it may be, should be by its very nature irrevocable. A very perceptible moral reason advises this measure, and moreover such a principle is an express provision of law which regulates here the exercise of pardon. The beneficiaries for that reason were consequently expecting the effective application of grace; but the right of acquiring it was already theirs. It was, however, necessary to regulate somewhat the application of said grace, because the identity of a "volunteer" was dependent upon a certificate, issued by a company commander, setting forth that such and such an individual belonged at such a date to said corps. These certificates gave rise to palpable frauds, because it has been made evident that many false ones were given through friendship or for money, and this nefarious practice was made all the more easy from the fact of the military archives having been carried to Spain, and among these were the only records of the so-called "subinspection of volunteers." Moreover, according to the decree of Jimenez Castellanos, the heads of penal establishments were to apply the

provisions of the decree directly, which of course gave rise to mistakes, abuses, and distorted interpretations.

Your order of March 30 provided therefore that after the ratification of the Spanish general's pardon the principle upon which the courts would work in the future would be to establish whether an individual was or was not included in the pardon, and the conditions upon which it should be applied, as well as to show how the fact which gave rise to the pardon was to be proven and upon what justifiable reason it rested. This provision, which, without rescinding the privilege accorded, protected the rights of justice, was so well received by public opinion that even the Spanish papers praised it in their issues following its publication.

On April 1 another order was published, the importance of which is entirely out of proportion to its brevity, namely, the suppression of the tribunal local contencioso-administrativo (local court for administrative cases). I shall have to discuss here these questions in order to throw some light upon them.

In Spain and its former dependencies there has been for a long time a jurisdiction called *contencioso administrativo*—that is, of questions of administrative character giving rise to suits of parties against the administration—which is, like nearly all, if not all, the Spanish judicial institutions of this century, an exact copy of an analogous French one. Whenever a government authority publishes an order against which there is no appeal before a higher government authority, either because this does not exist or because the law does not provide for said appeal, the question can be carried before a court that has cognizance of similar causes. The administration is represented in such cases by the fiscal (prosecuting attorney), and the appellants have the representative they appoint. Certain parties interested in upholding the Government's action may also appear as "coadjutors of the administration" to cooperate with the fiscal in defense of the decree which originated the appeal. This appeal can not be admitted against everything that an administrative authority may resolve. Whenever the order provision in question refers to matter concerning the discretionary power of said authority, or whenever the question is not properly an administrative one, but rather of civil or criminal character within the competency of the ordinary judicial jurisdiction, the appeal is inadmissible, nor can it be admitted whenever the decrees are simply reproductions of preceding ones that have been declared final or have had the tacit consent of the persons who might have made appeal against them, or whenever the law itself excludes them from the appeal in question. In a few other cases of lesser general importance it is allowed against provisions issued by the administration in the exercise of "regulated faculties"—that is, such as are subject to legal precepts, regulating this exercise itself, and which violates some right of administrative character, established before in favor of the claimant by a law, a regulation, or some other administrative order.

Following the French system, Spain did not give the cognizance of such cases to an ordinary court—that is, one belonging wholly to what is called the "judicial power." It sent them to a special court, comprised in part of judicial functionaries and in part by administrative officers. There was only one court in Habana, since the appeal could only be executed against the provisions of the central authorities—that is, against those whose orders were not subject to appeal through gubernatorial channels. This court was composed of associate justices of the *sala de lo civil* of our audiencia and of members of the "permanent commission" of the provincial deputation. When these deputations were suppressed by decree of this Government, February 24, the *contencioso* disappeared in point of fact. Who had cognizance of the pending cases? The audiencia of Habana had raised the question concerning this matter and, moreover, the business connected therewith had remained at a standstill. From what corporation could be taken the administrative associate justices in order to reorganize the court upon the old model? This did not fit well in our new political situation, and for this reason it was absolutely necessary to give the cognizance of these questions to the ordinary jurisdiction, to a court of common law, to an organization of the judiciary. This process, moreover, corresponded to what the undersigned deems to be the natural tendency of our system of the law in its future evolution, to make the judicial power the sole arbiter in all contentions among parties as to individual rights, even where one of said parties be the state. The question as to whether the appeal was suppressed, or, rather, was confounded with the common forms of claims before the courts, had to remain for later on.

I think it would be doubtless a great step forward if it could be established that anyone who felt himself injured by measures taken by the executive power of the state in any of their aspects and against which there are no means of appeal within the limits of this executive should bring a civil suit against the state and ventilate his alleged right before the judicial authority in the ordinary manner. This is undoubtedly the ultimate point of the transformation started by your decree of April

1; but this point could not be reached at one bound, because the manner of procedure of the existing *contencioso administrativo* recourse is much simpler than the actual proceedings of the so-called *juicio declarativo* (ordinary civil proceedings), the model and type of the civil procedure wherein executory declarations of rights are sought. To undertake radical reform without having touched upon this legal procedure would have been prejudicial to the parties. Good legislative policy suggested something else, and something else was done. The "recourse" (appeal), with all the cases in which it is admissible and with its special form of procedure, remained, but cognizance of it was handed over to an ordinary court, and not to a special one. Anyway the transformation is decisive and the principal step has been taken. Further on I shall have to discuss the subject again in connection with other later measures taken by this Government concerning it.

We reach now the creation of the supreme court, organized under decree of April 14. The project was presented to you in February. It was then recast, and underwent later some minor transformations, its translation being the subject of several revisions. This translation was by no means a simple affair, because there were almost insurmountable difficulties involved in finding English equivalents for the technical terms that are so essentially characteristic of our legal language. This was one of the prime causes that impeded the earlier publication of the decree which had been drawn up about the middle of February.

The supreme court which we have now in Cuba can be said to reproduce in its essentials the supreme court of Spain. It differs somewhat in its organization because ours has but one court of justice, whereas in Spain there is one for civil affairs and another for criminal cases, in addition to the third, which decides as to the "admission" of the recourses called "for error in law or legal doctrine." But in the essential character this court, like the one in Spain, is a court of abrogation and revision (*casacion* and revision), appeals for annulment of judgment and revision to determine whether appeal shall be admitted or denied.

The appeal for annulment of judgment, of French origin, carries before the supreme court mere questions of right. The facts are declared as proven by the *audiencias*, either in criminal cases or civil (and now with us also those connected with the *contencioso administrativo* cases), are facts judged definitely. From them there is no appeal for annulment of judgment, except where in civil and administrative cases there has been in the summing up of the testimony an error in law or fact, and this be proven by authentic documents showing a very evident mistake on the part of the judge. In all other cases, starting from the facts proven and accepting them as they have been stated by the *audiencia*, the appeal for annulment of judgment rests either upon an erroneous application of the law or upon errors in the essential form of procedure, not the mere formal details, but the forms of greater importance; those, in fact, which constitute a guaranty for the parties interested in the suit. The appeal (recourse) is established in all criminal cases for error in law, and even in these, with the exception of cases called *juicios de faltas* (proceedings on misdemeanors), wherein are treated errors of minor importance, usually given over to the police courts, the appeal is admitted for "defect in form." Both appeals are established in all *contencioso administrativo* cases, and with regard to civil cases they are admitted, excepting special and determined forms of procedure, which the law enumerates and declares inadmissible.

The supreme court thus, as a general thing, does not have cognizance of the questions first hand, its natural proper functions being the cognizance of appeals for annulment of judgment. By exception, however, it may and does have what is termed here in technical language, original and special jurisdiction. It has cognizance of cases wherein the civil responsibility of presidents (of the court), associate justices, fiscals, deputy fiscals of the *audiencias*, is involved; it likewise has cognizance of suits against the secretaries of the military government and the civil government of the provinces, and all those cases, in short, bearing upon offenses committed in the discharge of official duties, which have been brought against the clerk of the court and the deputy clerks of the supreme court itself. The court has, moreover, cognizance in questions of jurisdiction and the analogous ones called *de acumulación*, questions of consolidation or joining of action that may arise between two *audiencias* or between justices who belong to two distinct *audiencias*, and consequently have no higher authority above them but the supreme court. It considers also some matters connected with appeals for annulment of judgment themselves, and which Article VII of the decree of April 14 specifies in detail.

The supreme court has also cognizance of the recourses of revision. These are extraordinary recourses of very rare practical application, which are established against final judgments whenever some later fact demonstrated the absolute impossibility of sustaining them. For instance, whenever judgment has been rendered

upon the strength of some document which later on has been proved to be false; whenever this has been done upon the testimony of witnesses that have been condemned later as false witnesses; whenever it is proved that judgment has been rendered through bribery or collusion. The law enumerates other contingencies, but the above will suffice to give an idea of the character of the "recourse."

The supreme court may admit or deny the revision. In case of its admission, as a general case, a new trial is ordered. This new trial is considered unnecessary in one special case, namely, whenever an individual is condemned for homicide of a person who may have been identified as alive after the penalty has been imposed the court annuls the final sentence.

Such is, in broad lines, the jurisdiction of our supreme court, and such is also the jurisdiction of the supreme court of Spain. Hence I have said that they are both essentially the same; and it had to be so, since the laws of procedure, both civil and criminal, are preserved in their essential elements. The legal system—the system as a whole—remains unchanged, because there was neither time nor opportunity to change it. It would have been absurd to alter the final transaction, the end and crown of the system itself. Apart from the personal opinions of the undersigned concerning the appeal for annulment of judgment, which he is far from considering absurd, it would have been a most unjustifiable absurdity to either change it radically or suppress it. To do this we should have been forced to revise from top to bottom our whole judicial organization and our entire system of procedure. One might well ask what time this would have taken, and meanwhile Cuba would have been without a supreme court. This was impossible in the first place, because the existing laws forbade it, and, secondly, the twelve articles of the treaty of Paris itself opposed such action.

Our supreme court differs from that of Spain in organization and in its competency in *contencioso administrativo* cases. We have already touched upon this when we discussed the suppression of the local court *de lo contencioso*. Of the first little is to be said now, because the whole thing may be summed up by saying that it has only one court of justice, as stated before. The president of the court presides over the *sala de justicia*, without there being any difference between the position of the president of the court (*tribunal*) and that of president of the *sala*, this being the same in the Spanish judicial organization. As we shall demonstrate further on, one of the essential reforms in the procedure before the supreme court was that the admission of the appeals should belong to the *audiencias*, or, generally, to the court that rendered the judgment which originated the appeal. In the Spanish system the supreme court decided in matters concerning errors in law, whether appeals based upon them should be admitted or denied. After they were admitted it passed judgment upon the main question. I simply mention the reform without entering into explanations, because they would require a detailed exposition of certain legal institutions that are not understood by those who are not familiar with our system of procedure.

The supreme court, finally, can constitute itself into a *sala de gobierno* (a court sitting in administrative session) for questions of internal order, or to supervise the working of the lower courts, or to exercise what is called "disciplinary jurisdiction" (correction of delinquencies not included in the penal code). This court may be consulted also by the government in the matter of legislative reforms. The undersigned, at your express order, submitted the law of procedure to the supreme court for criticism. I shall now discuss it, as follows:

It was published June 26, without following in its exposition the order of dates, although it might seem natural that this matter should be considered immediately after considering the organization of the supreme court. It was my principal idea to make one procedure, or rather a single form of procedure, of the four that our legislation formerly established for appeals for annulment of judgment in criminal and civil cases. I have already stated that our laws provided for two classes of appeals in criminal actions or civil suits before the supreme court, namely, the recourse for "error in law" and the recourse for "defect in form." In the first the supreme court itself admitted the recourse, and after its admission, pursued the proceeding relating to it and rendered judgment upon the fundamental point of the matter in question. The *audiencia*, as expressed in our legal language, simply "recognized" that the intention had been expressed to establish it (the recourse), and issued a certified copy of the sentence in order that it might accompany the recourse before the supreme court. On the other hand, the *audiencia* decided upon the admission of recourses for "defect in form." This proceeding, in the recourses for "error in law," was not purely formal. It did not limit itself to inquire whether the judgment was susceptible to such interpellation, whether this had been established in good time, and whether, in establishing it, the proper legal requirements

had been fulfilled. In such proceeding, on the contrary, was debated the question as to whether or not the law, or legal doctrine quoted as having been infringed, referred to the question under dispute in the cause, and whether it was or was not evident that the law alleged to be infringed related to something distinct from what the appellant supposed; and many other points, finally, that can be very well discussed and definitely settled.

Moreover, as the laws of civil and criminal procedure were published at different periods, in the latter may be noticed a tendency to simplification, which makes it differ from the former in its judicial process. Thus we had a different process for each class of recourse, and within the limits of the same class, a distinct process according to whether the suits were civil or criminal, or a sum total of four forms of procedure which can be reduced to one common denominator.

They have been reduced, as stated, and all the recourses for annulment of judgment have now but one form of procedure. The work has proved effective, and this is demonstrated by the approval its purpose and system met in the *sala de gobierno* of the supreme court, to which, as stated above, the intended reform had been referred for opinion. Its success is better demonstrated still by practice, because several recourses for annulment of judgment in civil suits as well as criminal cases, have been handled without difficulty or interruption of any kind and with a rapidity never experienced formerly, and this is without considering the loss of time experienced by our recourses in their double trip across the Atlantic. But the task has been difficult, because, apart from the conception of the general plan, the drawing up of each article represented a close study of the corresponding section in each of the four distinct forms, to which repeated reference has been made. These have been the principal reforms introduced in the former system of procedure for recourses before the supreme court.

Another essential modification is the one relating to the number of votes necessary to render a judgment. The Spanish laws do not make special mention of this. The system of voting to render judgment in the Spanish supreme court followed, and still follows, the general rules of voting by majority, and according to them the following might result: Supposing the fiscal of the *audiencia* had demanded that the penalty of death should be imposed upon a criminal, the express legal provision required that five justices should assemble to render judgment in the case, but the whole five might unanimously vote against the application of penalty. Let us suppose that the fiscal established an appeal for annulment of the judgment and that it was admitted before the seven justices of the court by a vote of 4 to 3. In short, the prisoner would be condemned to death by 4 votes, whereas he had in his favor 8 votes against the sentence. As this seems contrary to common sense and awakens a certain feeling of well-grounded repugnance, it was very evident to the undersigned that it ought to be modified. This modification is found in Article LXXVII. As a quorum of the seven justices of the court is not required for all cases to render judgment, provision is made that one-half the number plus one of those who form the *sala de justicia* in each case shall suffice to confirm the judgment of the *audiencia*, but to set aside such judgment and annul them the absolute majority of the court shall be required. There are certain exceptions even to this rule. Whenever it is a matter involving imprisonment for life 4 concurring votes shall be sufficient to confirm a judgment appealed from (the majority of those present, as such judgments require the presence of the full court), but at least 5 votes shall be required to impose such penalty by virtue of the annulment of a judgment that may not have imposed it.

The imposition of the death penalty has been hedged around with strong defenses. Four concurring votes shall be sufficient to confirm it, provided the fiscal is of the opinion that the sentence of the *audiencia* imposing it must be confirmed. Whenever the fiscal is in favor of its being set aside, 5 votes shall be required to confirm it. Thus, whereas in the *audiencia* the court must be composed of five members and a majority of three may impose such a penalty, in the supreme court, the *sala* of which is composed of seven justices, 5 concurring votes are required—a very noticeable majority as compared to the one of the lower court. Finally, whenever the *audiencia* does not impose the sentence, but some accusing party establishes a recourse, soliciting its imposition by the supreme court, if the fiscal agrees to its being imposed, 6 concurring votes are still required for its imposition; and if he is not in favor of it, the unanimous vote of the seven justices constituting the court shall be necessary for such action. The undersigned has always entertained the opinion that the death penalty should be retained in the penal laws, and that it ought even to be applied in more cases than our law requires; but in the specific cases of its imposition, he has also felt that it ought to be surrounded by all the guarantees that are compatible with the necessity of social preservation, the supreme object of the penal laws. And it is precisely for this reason that he has preserved, and even strengthened in this law,

that institution of the Spanish laws of procedure which establishes that whenever the means of justice have been exhausted, the means of grace may be taken up as an act of equity, and the privilege of pardon be taken advantage of to prevent imposition of the death penalty.

Article 953 of the law of civil procedure said: "Whenever it be declared that no appeal upon any plea is admissible (speaking of the death penalty), the sala shall transmit the records of the case to the fiscal, and upon his reports, and in view of the merits of the case, if it should find any motive in equity upon which to counsel that the final sentence be not executed, it shall propose to His Majesty, through the minister of grace and justice, the commutation of the penalty." As you see, according to this provision, the sala, upon the recommendation of the fiscal, forwarded the proposition of pardon, if he found any motive for it. Well, Article LXXII of the decree of June 26 says as follows: "Whenever the supreme court declares that a sentence involving the death penalty can not for any reason be annulled, it shall cause the records of the case to be sent to the fiscal in order that he may state whether he believes there is, in equity, any reason for the nonexecution of the sentence and any reason for commutation of the sentence by way of grace. Upon the fiscal's opinion and its own relative to the case, the court shall propose to the government such decision as it may deem advisable. For this purpose the records shall be transmitted to the secretary of justice." You can see now that in any way, whether or not the court be of the opinion that pardon be extended, whenever the ways of the law have been exhausted the ways of grace must also be exhausted before the sentence is executed.

The recourse of revision has been preserved in its essential form and its effects, establishing uniformity of procedure in the civil and the criminal cases, although still maintaining the distinction between the causes of its establishment which the distinct nature of one or the other judgment imposed. But a very decided reform has been carried out in the *contencioso administrativo* matters before the supreme court. A movement has been tending to bring them on a level with ordinary civil affairs—that is, the recourse for annulment of judgment has been introduced. Let me explain this reform.

The Spanish legislation had established in this respect that appeal could be made from the *contencioso administrativo* court's decision to the *seccion contencioso del consejo de estado*, which is the supreme court in the matter. The appeal carried with it the whole question of fact and law (*hecho y de derecho*) to the above-mentioned court. In the decree I am speaking of, it has been provided that the question de *hecho* (of fact) in *contencioso administrativo* cases shall be decided definitely in the *audiencia*, just as is done in the civil and criminal affairs. The questions of *derecho* (law) shall alone be carried to the supreme court. And it has been all the more easy to apply those resources to such administrative matters from the fact that they were already there, within the jurisdiction of said court, although their being under a different name originated the confusion that one might expect.

The law of September 13, 1888, provided, indeed, in article 79, the recourse of revision in six cases: The first is the union of cases first and third of those wherein is established the recourse of annulment of judgment for error in law in civil matters. The second of the cases of revision is the repetition and explanation of case four, already quoted, bearing on annulment. The four others are properly and genuinely the four cases of recourse of revision in civil matters. There is also, according to article 66 of the above-mentioned law, a recourse of "nullity" which is established in four cases that are exactly equivalent to as many more recourses for annulment of judgment for error in law in civil matters. Why all this absurd confusion? Articles CII to CVI, inclusive, of said decree of June 26, have done away with all of it.

The last-named article has also revoked article 103 of the law of September 13, 1888. This article gave the state an undue advantage over the appellant in *contencioso* affairs. It allowed the fiscal to raise the question of the court's competency to deal with any part of the recourse, even when the proceedings were far advanced, or when the appellant had paid most of his judicial fees and even after sentence was rendered, with a view of setting it aside. On the other hand, the private individual can not raise this question, which must naturally be previous, except in the corresponding process wherein objections are raised within ten days after the summons to answer the complaint. The decree I refer to has placed upon the same level the representative of the government and the individual interested in the recourse; and, in my opinion, this is an act of justice.

There has been, besides, a very important addition to this matter, namely, the "transitory provisions" of the decree of June 26. The distinction introduced in them is due to an historical episode in the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards. Their first move was from Santiago, then from Puerto Principe, and later from the whole

island. About the first of December and toward the end of November of last year the audiencias of Santiago and Puerto Principe were constituted into supreme courts. They were no longer dependent upon Spain; there was no other supreme court, and as they did not find it advisable to wait for the total evacuation of the island, those courts hastened to establish themselves, as above stated. The same did not occur in the west, where the four audiencias never thought once that their decisions could be definite. The treaty of Paris came later, and virtually indorsed the action of the western courts, suspending decision upon recourses for annulment of judgment that were being established, just as it virtually denied the right assumed by the eastern courts to hold that they could decide questions of that nature. Article XII of said treaty declared that judgments should not be considered final against which, according to the Spanish laws, were established recourses of appeal or for annulment of judgment, and it determined what jurisdiction should have cognizance of such proceedings at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of said treaty. This was the origin of the first of the transitory provisions of this military governor's decree. There was no other way out of the difficulty but to notify the parties, in order that from this notification they may make appeals in the terms, forms, and conditions provided for in said order.

As to the audiencias of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, equity required that what had been done should be upheld. A judgment that had been wholly executed could not be set aside; but one which wholly, or in part, remained undetermined had to be susceptible of recourse. In other words, respect for the situation that might have been created by consummated facts was what dictated the addition of the above-mentioned decree. This was thought to be the best solution, and as no conflicts have arisen, practice has shown that such foresight was just and appropriate.

On the 4th of May the personnel of the supreme court was appointed. As you well know from experience, appointments involve everywhere the most heated debates, but more especially here in Cuba, and still more decidedly in the present situation. In all countries political changes bring about corresponding party substitutions and the refilling of public offices, together with the consequent struggle on the part of those who are outside to fill the places of these who are going out. But this ambition has a limit, because it naturally can only be indulged in by the members of a triumphant faction. In Cuba there is no such limit. The intervention of the United States was preceded and followed by the declaration that the main object of it was to free Cuba for the benefit of the whole people and that the situation created would be to the advantage of all. There are, consequently, no party limits; there is no party check to aspiration; it may arise from any side; it naturally rises from all sides, and the name of the aspirants is legion. Two factors contribute to this; one is bureau mania, the epidemic functionarism, which pertains to the Spanish race in all its varieties; the other is the general state of poverty prevailing in this country. The state alone can show signs of opulence, derived from the customs; the state alone can employ and pay many employees and undertake great enterprises. Consequently, an infinite number of individuals, through lack of general work and resources, aspire to feed upon the customs; that is, to live on the only thing that can insure a livelihood.

I can not say that this phenomenon has appeared fully in such a lofty body as the supreme court; but in part it has shown itself. There was, moreover, in the difficult task of picking out a personnel the absence of absolute liberty of choice. As far as possible, the six distinct provinces of Cuba had to be represented in the personality of the seven justices (one president and six associate justices). The salaries, although mostly sufficiently high to insure a respectable living, are not so generous when one sums up the exceptionally high cost of living in our capital, and this latter consideration was of considerable weight to certain prominent lawyers who saw no advantage in the exchange of their offices for a seat on the supreme bench.

But finally, and through all difficulties, the supreme court was constituted, and those who have seen fit to direct their more or less bitter attacks against this body of justices and fiscals have never announced what candidates they would have placed in that court—a defect in positive criticism which has somewhat quieted the mind of the undersigned with regard to his participation in the work.

Two orders of small importance were published as coming from this department, the 4th and 5th of May. The first repeated a Spanish royal order that was issued in consequence of the war. The Júcaro-Morón trocha was built in the Puerto Principe province, placing, we may say, three-fourths of it to the east and one-fourth to the west of said defenses. The towns in the territory situated to the west of the trocha were actually cut off from the capital of the province, and a royal order dated June 1, 1897, provided that Santa Clara should take charge of their civil and judicial affairs. At the conclusion of the war and the destruction of the trocha there was no reason for this. Hence the order of May 4 hereinbefore mentioned, by which the former situation regarding these localities was established. The other order also originated

in the state of affairs produced by the war. The rural suburb of "Pepe Antonio" had a municipal justice's office that was transferred to Guanabacoa, because of the almost total destruction of the first-named town. But after the war, in order to accommodate the inhabitants of the district surrounding it, the judge's office was moved to Campo Florido. As one may readily see, these measures were of no very great importance.

Before passing on I must mention here a circular issued by the department May 3. Although the penal code here has always required the punishment of dueling as a crime, except in extraordinary cases, this law has never been effectively applied. The newspapers were constantly publishing something connected with duels projected or which had been fought, and the courts remained, as usual, impassive. Very often corpses have been stretched on the so-called field of honor, and no steps were taken toward the suppression of dueling. During the war duels ceased entirely. Minds were not exercised by such affairs. The great duel of one people with another absorbed all petty differences between individuals, or else the people of warlike temper had marched to the field of the great struggle for the liberty of Cuba. Whatever be the reason of it, dueling stopped. After the war it began again. There were several attempts at it nipped in the bud by the American authorities. One duel was very nearly carried into effect by two very well-known persons of our society. The newspapers spoke of the matter several days, and finally it was settled in an unexpected manner. The seconds appointed by one of the principals, themselves men of approved courage, and who had been on the field in earlier times, advised their principal not to fight, and that by giving a high example of improvement in our customs he should leave the question to the decision of public opinion. The principal followed this advice and the newspapers made the result public. The example was really of advantage and the opportunity could not have been more propitious for the government to take the initiative in matters of the kind. This was the subject of the interview which I had the honor to have with you, and the circular alluded to above was the immediate consequence of what was said on that occasion. It was transmitted to the presidents of the audiencias and was published in the *Gazette* May 5. It simply confined itself to recommending that justices should be especially enjoined to prosecute dueling as a crime, in whatever shape it might assume, and invited attention to the corresponding provisions of the penal code. This department has no further knowledge of duels. An altercation between two newspaper men, which began to assume a more serious aspect, was peacefully arranged without going upon the "green," as it is termed.

Another order was published by you May 25, at the suggestion of this department, giving a character of publicity to the so-called *votos reservados* of the justices of a court who do not agree with the decision of the majority. This majority constituted the judgment, but the dissenting justices were allowed to file their opinion in a private book of records. This vote was forwarded from the audiencia to the supreme court in all cases wherein recourse for annulment of judgment was established. Why was it not public? Simply because it was thought that its publication would make a manifest difference of opinion in the court and that the force of the judgment would suffer thereby. Absurd fears, in truth, incomprehensible in this epoch, and which even Spanish legislation itself was inclined to cast aside, for it provided that such votes should be made public in *contencioso administrativo* cases. This provision was extended by the above-mentioned order to all the votes in question, and as they could not be termed any longer *votos reservados*, they were given the name which figures in said *contencioso* law, *votos particulares* (private votes).

The order of May 26 provides for the abolishing of the municipal court of a town mostly destroyed within the municipal district of Mariel, and the jurisdiction of the municipal court of the latter place was extended to include the limits of the former.

We shall pass now to the discussion of decrees that bear upon matters so closely connected that I judge it better to speak of them jointly. One is the order of May 12, on the jurisdiction in divorce suits, and the other of May 31 establishes that hereafter civil marriages only shall be legally valid, and provides certain rules for the legalization of marriages, which, though contracted in good faith, might not be deemed and adjudged to be valid.

As for the first, its antecedents are the following: As the church was intimately united to the Spanish state in past times, the latter recognized no marriage but the one solemnized according to the Catholic ritual, and had delivered over to the church the whole legislation bearing upon marriage, with the exception of such matters as referred to purely civil and economic relations between the contracting parties.

Although the project of the Civil Code of 1851 attempted to introduce a more liberal spirit, it maintained, nevertheless, the same state of affairs, for in its article 48 it says: "Marriage must be solemnized according to the provisions of the canons of the

Catholic Church as accepted in Spain." In the course of time there was a marked progress in Spanish legislation, represented by the so-called ley de matrimonio civil, which provided for a purely laical marriage ceremony before a municipal judge for non-Catholics. The Catholics, however, were still obliged to contract marriage according to the canons of the church. The existing code contained, more or less, the same doctrine, because its forty-second article says as follows: "The law recognizes two forms of marriage, i. e., the canonical (religious), which must be contracted by all who profess the Catholic religion, and the civil, which shall be solemnized as this code provides." And as a consequence of this principle the code contains also the following provisions:

ARTICLE 75. The requisites, forms, and ceremonies for the solemnization of canonical marriage shall be regulated by the provisions of the Catholic Church and the Holy Council of Trent, accepted as laws of the kingdom.

ARTICLE 80. The ecclesiastical courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all suits for divorce or for nullification of canonical marriage.

The mere reading of such provisions suggests the idea that such a state of affairs was incompatible with the present political and civil conditions of the island of Cuba. A complete separation of church from state was effected here in a tacit, spontaneous, natural, and indisputable manner when the flag of Spain was lowered once and forever at 12 o'clock on the 1st of January, 1899. No one decreed it, and yet it was accepted as a *sine qua non* involved in the radical change in our political life. Under such conditions the ecclesiastical courts could not continue having competency recognized by the state or render judgment that had civil effects. Such a declaration is the essence of what is contained in the order of May 12, which should have also stated that the same principle which established the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the state required that they should render their judgments in conformity with the provisions of the civil laws, and that the effects of said judgments should be such as said laws determined, because it would have been the acme of absurdity for the courts of the state to continue admitting laws of the church as part of their own.

A special case, however, had to be foreseen, namely, the suits pending before the ecclesiastical courts for divorce and for nullification of marriage. To tear these violently away from the church would have been an outrage against its dignity and liberty. The church has its laws; may she remain in peaceful enjoyment of them. According to these she alone must marry and she alone can, for certain reasons, annul marriage or divorce individuals united by her in wedlock. Let us continue permitting her, for her inner government and for purposes purely spiritual, to have cognizance in such matters, whether they be pending now or may arise in the future. But, standing upon the ground of civil effects, what can be provided for the suits that are pending? The persons who presented their cases before the ecclesiastical courts in former times undoubtedly did so in obedience to the above-quoted article 80 of the civil code, and made their argument and produced their testimony before said courts. Could we force them to stop the proceedings, in whatever stage they might be, and make them lose thereby time and money already expended? Had we ever any right to prolong the ever vexatious provisional and indefinite situation of those who were in litigation over nullification of marriage or divorce? It would have been unjust in every respect. And hence the third provision contained in the order of May 12, which recognized that suit for divorce or for nullification of marriage pending before the ecclesiastical tribunals shall be prosecuted before said tribunals to conclusion; but the legal effect of their decisions shall be that determined by the Civil Code, and the civil courts shall be charged with the execution of the same. It was thought that justice would be thus satisfied in all its aspects. But this was not the only task to be accomplished.

From the very provision of the Civil Code and other antecedents quoted you can see that the condition of legislation on marriage in the island of Cuba January 1, and up to the promulgation of the decree of May 31, constituted really a privilege in favor of the Catholic Church. No other religious denominations had any recognized marriage rites. Their followers had to appear before a municipal judge, otherwise the state would not consider their union a marriage or give it civil effects. But the Catholic priest could solemnize marriage and the municipal judge or his deputy had to be present at the religious ceremony to make note of it later in his register. This could not be upheld and complaints against it came in from all sides. A grave phenomenon, moreover, had appeared in Cuba; the tacit but complete separation of the church from state has induced many to believe that an implied consequence of this made marriage valid before any clergyman of any religious denomination. Some people were even married before Protestant pastors and summoned the municipal justices to be present at the ceremony in order to have it registered. They did not take into consideration that, from the standpoint of the civil laws, the rule was civil

marriage, exception being alone in favor of the Catholic Church. It does not matter that in reality this exception was the rule; from the above-mentioned legal standpoint it was the exception, and the other denominations and beliefs were not excepted. Those marriages were in point of fact no marriages, but the contracting parties had acted in good faith and believed themselves married. Such an equivocal situation had to end, and two ways were open to effect this; one was to recognize as valid, in addition to the civil and Catholic marriage, any religious marriage; the other was to refuse recognition to any but the civil ceremony. The question, as you know, was fully debated, and that I firmly supported the second solution. I shall state here my reasons, because I can not allow the opportunity to pass without doing so.

Marriage, according to the Catholic Church, is a sacrament instituted by God from heaven. We shall not discuss this point, which is a matter of religious belief; but let us place ourselves at another distinct standpoint, because it is not well that one who legislates under the standard of freedom of religious belief should debate the question upon the territory of religion, for this would influence him in favor of one dogma to the prejudice of others. From the standpoint of the state, the judicial relations and civil effects of the ordinances that have to be regulated by the laws, marriage is essentially and fundamentally a contract; it has all the characteristics of a contract, since it is a mutual agreement, freely expressed and in accord, which creates between two persons consenting to it a series of anticipated juridical relations desired by both parties and which are to develop in the future. It contains the essential requisites of contracts according to the civil laws of all civilized people, viz. consent, object, and cause. But the contract has an enormous and unique importance; it not only creates juridical relations between the contracting parties, but also creates them between these and other beings to come, the ones to which it gives existence; and then, again, it provides for similar and reciprocal relations among these new beings. It is the organic basis of our society. For that reason many writers have considered it as something more than a mere contract and have sustained that it is at the same time a social institution. "The better opinion appears to be that marriage is something more than a mere civil contract. It has been variously said by different writers to be a 'status' or a 'relation' or an 'institution.'" (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Art. Marriage.) Nevertheless, if we consider the matter carefully, this same thing might be said to hold, although in a lesser degree, with regard to civil or mercantile contracts, which created a permanent state of obligation and right, for a stipulated period, and originates juridical relations between contracting parties and third parties, and goes so far as to create an institution or real condition, namely, a society or company, which is a person juridically distinct from each one of the individualities that compose it. What really happens is that marriage, like society, like any other juridical relations, creates conditions and institutions; but these institutions or conditions have their origin in a contract.

If we do not confound the effect with the cause, we shall distinguish in marriage the family entity, which accompanies it, from the matrimonial contract, the creator of the family itself. We understand, therefore, that from the civil, juridical, and state standpoint, the only one from which the question can be considered, if one legislates within the principles of a régime of freedom, marriage is a contract wherein the state itself has an undoubted interest and with regard to which it has a right (or is almost in duty bound) to provide law that regulates its effects and the manner of contracting it. Having drawn this distinction between cause and effect, we may add that marriage is, in the legislation of the United States, a mere contract. It has never been anything else either in the common law or in the statutes; nor does one notice in its development in the written law, the law of customs or jurisprudence, the slightest reference to the religious element which is frequently associated with it. Quoting from the above-mentioned book, which is very popular in the United States, we find:

"At common law no particular form of words or ceremony was necessary. Mutual assent to the relation of husband and wife was sufficient. At common law the consent might be given in the presence of a magistrate or of any other person as a witness, or it might be found by a court or jury from the subsequent acknowledgment of the parties, or from the proof of cohabitation, or from general reputation resulting from the conduct of the parties. In the original United States the common-law rule prevails, except where it has been changed by legislation (6 Binn., 405; 4 Johns, 52; sec. 10 N. H., 358; 4 Burr., 2058; 1 How., 219, 234; 1 Gray, 119; 2 M., 102).

"Marriage may be proved by the witnesses to its solemnization by presumption, from a record, or from cohabitation and repute, and by declaration or admission of the parties to it, when against their interest or a part of the *res gestae*, or by conduct from which such admission may be implied (49 N. J. Eq., 520; sec. 65) Vt., 482; or by circumstantial evidence (76 Hun., 200). Eye witnesses and records are not essential (103 U. S., 311)."

No ecclesiastic is mentioned here. Whenever marriage is solemnized before one, it is a matter of conscience for the persons entering into the bonds of wedlock. The interest of the courts—the legal order—is limited to the proof that the parties have consented freely to the act and that they possess the general and relative capacity to contract wedlock. And why is all this? Simply because in the United States marriage is not a solemn contract. It is a nonsolemn contract. Any manner of contracting it would render it valid. It has no essential formality or requisites. This is the gist of the question. In Spain and its dominions, on the contrary, it has ever been a solemn contract, as it is, in fact, in the legislation of almost the whole of Europe and the legislation of the whole of the Latin American countries. When marriage is a solemn contract, it must be solemnized before a determinate functionary, and this must be necessarily a functionary of the state, or a priest belonging to an official religion, who, by the circumstance of the intimate relation between his church and the state, becomes a public functionary of said state.

But what some one wished to introduce here is a thing which has no precedent in any system of legislation, namely, marriage before a municipal justice (state functionary) or before any clergyman of any denomination, who procured a license to marry from the Government. Consequently marriage remained something like a solemn contract, since it had to be contracted before a determinate personality; and this personality was not necessarily a public functionary, but any clergyman who had a permit to perform the ceremony. This is absolutely illogical, because when legislation makes marriage a solemn contract it either determines that it must be solemnized before a public functionary whom it declares competent for that office, and hence a public functionary, any clergyman of a determinate religion or sect which may be considered to belong historically to that country. For this reason in Spain it is either the municipal judge or the Catholic priest who performs the ceremony; and in England, for that same reason, either a civil functionary or a clergyman of the Anglican Church is present at the ceremony. But a country where state is entirely separate from church, and where authority is given to any clergyman of any denomination to solemnize marriage, giving to him the attributes of a public functionary of the state, is a country unique of its kind. A people that starts from the principle of separation between church and state has but two paths open to it, that is, either the system adopted in France, which considers marriage a solemn contract and requires that the ceremony be performed before a civil functionary, or the one adopted in the United States, which holds to the nonsolemnity of the contract, and consequently leaves it free of any determinate formality. The question being placed upon this ground, and considering the social conditions of the island of Cuba, I could not hesitate; and I think you gave a high proof of correct judgment in deciding as you did when you refused to be influenced by the allurements of laws in accordance with the American precedent, all the more from the fact that what was offered as such did not really come from that precedent, but was truly a mystification of what constitutes its essential nature.

In the first place, the marked tendency of all contemporaneous legislations, not only in what refers to marriage, but also to any contract or juridical act whose importance is or tends to be socially important, is shown in the sense of declaring them solemn acts. But what constituted the strict ritual of the Roman law at the periods of its origin and development—that is, the employment of a consecrated ritual, without which the act was invalid—differs from the modern law in that the solemnity of the latter is dependent upon a series of requisites which give the act the guaranty of authenticity. And it seems to me that if a public document is necessary before a notary for every act or contract which creates, transmits, modifies, or annuls *derechos reales* (rights on real property), one should certainly demand certain solemnities and authenticity in connection with marriage. If mercantile society also requires public writings, why should such action not be considered more necessary still when it concerns a contract representing the highest and most complicated form of permanent association between human beings? On the other hand, it conforms to juridical traditions among us, which ought not to be too roughly opposed.

For many centuries in Spain and in Cuba, from the period of its discovery and colonization, our legislation has asserted the essential solemnity of marriage, without the slightest appearance of vacillation, and with regard to the part taken by the clergy in such an important juridical act, the laws had already prepared a gradual evolution which was to culminate where it has ended among us; that is, by the consideration of marriage, in whatever concerns its temporal, social, and legal effects, as a contract to which the state has attached certain requisites and which it recognizes whenever such requisites have been fulfilled; leaving always to the conscience of the contracting parties the question of whether they desire the sacramental sanction of the priest of the God in whom they believe, and the spiritual indorsement of the

religion they confess and practice. This was the final step of our civil legislation in the matter, the one for which, even in the midst of their restrictions, the doddering companions of an antiquated spirit from which Spain has never been able to entirely free itself, the Spanish laws themselves, had prepared us. We had, therefore, to continue to consider marriage a solemn act and establish what we have established, the ceremony before the municipal justice, as the only one capable of producing civil effects.

In a book that is already celebrated (*La Nuova Fase del Diritto Civile*), one of the most fruitful minds that within our times has treated questions of the civil law, Henry Cimbali, makes use of the following words:

"The institution of civil marriage is a valuable conquest of modern civilization and a revindication of laical power over the power of the church. It represents the consequence and expression of the most lofty principle that gives directly to the state, as the sole and supreme organ of national sovereignty, through its own nature, the high office of governing and directing, in its varied forms of manifestation, the activity of individuals, in such a manner that when in the legitimate exercise of it the equally respectable rights of other individuals are not infringed, or the most lofty and complex rights of society in general, this may be freely exercised as the fair and well-ordered function of social life. The constitution of the family (the elementary and most solid basis of social assemblage, busy laboratory of human lives, and field upon which the germ of their vices and virtues are developed, school of morality and customs, the broad, wide fount, indeed, of rights and obligations) has attracted from the very start the careful attention of the legislator so as to determine directly upon the ways and means of constituting the family, as well as the juridical effects derived therefrom, with regard to the parents and children, after the family is fully constituted. In this respect marriage rises to the dignity of an eminently civil institution, because of the infinite number of relations and juridical effects that are associated with it before and after the ceremony, without its hampering in the slightest the free exercise of right on the part of the wedded pair to solicit from the other authority, the religious, the confirmation and consecration of their marriage. As long as the obligations of citizenship are fulfilled the law does not look beyond; it fully respects the religious tenets of the faithful. But in order that they may lay claim to the juridical efficacy of their union and all the guaranties furnished by law, they must here observe all the provisions relating to whatever concerns the conditions, the qualities, and forms exacted in the legitimate solemnization of marriage. Such a principle clearly defined for the first time by the French legislator has been fully consecrated also by the Italian legislator. One may say that the idea of marriage being an eminently civil institution has entered already definitely into the universal conscience, and it does not constitute in the future matters of doubt for anyone when once from the only and authorized provision of law of the state have been deduced the conditions and regulating examples of its organism with regard to all the effects that are derived from it."

On the other hand, looking at the matter from a practical standpoint and bringing it closer to our social conditions, what other result would have been obtained by striking into another path but confusion in the family relations? The peasant would be affected more than anyone; but also, although in a lesser degree, the poorer classes of the cities, who are barely reached, if at all, by legal details (especially here), and who would scarcely distinguish between the priest authorized by the government and the one not so authorized. Everybody here, without possible confusion, knew what authorities were empowered to perform the ceremony of marriage. They knew that it must be either the Catholic parish priest, because of the secular organization of the church and our familiarity with it, or the municipal justice, because of the tangible official notoriety of the functionaries of the state. With the non-Catholic clergyman, not fixed permanently in an ecclesiastical district, and belonging without distinction to any denomination, the confusion would have been inevitable and illegal marriages would result. The law would have been obliged to patch them up, if I may express myself so, and the whole thing would have been a source of never-ending abuses and disquietude. It would be better to declare, as in the United States, that marriage would have hereafter no essential ritual; but this, aside from the already mentioned objections (those arising from our juridical traditions and from the general tendency of contemporaneous legislation), there would always be others arising from our special conditions, as people entirely different to those of the United States. If, for instance, the ease with which marriages are made and unmade there have given rise to much trouble in the family relations and have led to frequent cases of bigamy, even among a people that has to the highest degree a traditional respect for the law, what would not come to pass among us, where there is always a very unhealthy and very Spanish tendency to make light of the law? All who are acquainted with us can imagine the result.

These were, honorable sir, my motives, and I still believe them well founded. Pardon this long digression which is not especially directed to you (nor was this necessary, because you adopted yourself the measures I suggested); but, as some persons who have access to the high authorities at Washington have argued, according to my way of thinking with very flimsy reasons, against the decree of May 31; as the visible head among us of the Catholic Church, the Bishop of Habana, spoke of it indirectly in hard terms; as our apostolic delegate, Monsignor Chapelle, showed it little favor, and saw in the undersigned a systematic enemy of Catholicism, I thought it of advantage to seize the opportunity offered me to explain and justify what has been done, and this even at the risk, I confess it, of unduly taking up your valuable time. I deemed it a moral necessity to justify myself, now that the propitious moment for doing so had presented itself.

Civil marriage was thus accepted here and liberty was accorded to all members of different religious denominations to conform likewise to the tenets of their faiths. But something more had to be done; there remained still the legislation of the marriages alluded to above that had been contracted in good faith, but which were not legally valid, from the 1st of January; and not only these but also others that had been contracted during the revolution and before functionaries of the revolution. The latter, following its programme and its tendencies, drew up laws and qualified, from its own standpoint, the Spanish authorities as illegitimate. All those who embraced its cause ostensibly, and went to the regions over which it ruled, accepted its laws. Many contracted marriage in accordance with said laws and before functionaries who had received necessary authority for the purpose from the revolution itself. Then came the American intervention, with a programme whose basis was the nonrecognition, whether expressed or tacit, of any revolutionary authority; and those laws, functionaries, and acts came to their present situation deprived of legality. To wait for a definite government to settle the matter would have been to open the door to abuses and would have been an unjust postponement of what ought not to wait. It was not as a member of the revolutionary party, but as a man alive to the sense of equity and justice, that made me recommend to you an early solution of the matter. As an official of the Government you represent, neither could I nor should I recommend that such marriages be declared valid *de jure*; this would have been tantamount to recognizing the validity of laws and public functions which came from a source to which recognition has been denied, and such action would have been a most decided contradiction. Something, however, had to be done promptly to render such marriages valid and place such means within the reach of all such who were interested in the matter. These declarations are contained in Articles IV and V of the before-mentioned decree. Finally, Article VI of this decree authorized the undersigned to provide rules for the registration of the hereinbefore-mentioned marriages, and Article VII provided that the fee to be collected thereon should not be more than \$1, American currency. I shall discuss these rules when I take up the subject of work done by the bureau of registers.

We pass now to the work of the month of June, the most important of which has already been spoken of, i. e. (the law of procedure before the supreme court), because of its connection with other matters that had to be taken up early, namely, the organic decree of said court.

The first matter I shall mention is a decree which had been presented to you some time before, and which had been discussed on various occasions as an absolutely necessary measure because of the increasing insolence in the tone of certain newspapers, and which had been apparently checked by a gubernatorial measure of military character initiated by the governor of Habana. I refer to the decree on the press published June 1.

When the Penal Code promulgated for Spain in 1870 was applied to Cuba in 1879, it underwent some alterations. Its fourteenth article, which was drawn up in favor of the liberty of the press, contained certain exceptions to the general principle defining the authors of crimes and misdemeanors and the parties to them. The only responsible party for a punishable article in a newspaper was the direct author of it; if he was exempt from criminal responsibility or succeeded in giving the law the slip, the responsibility fell upon the chief editor of the paper; if the latter was successful in eluding the action of justice, the publisher was taken to task; and if he in his turn evaded the responsibility, it fell upon the printer. An absurdity, in short, which may be termed a license to insolent scribblers rather than freedom of the press.

In fact, criminal responsibility is not nor can it ever be a subsidiary thing. It follows the crime, and wherever there is a guilty party it falls upon him. But it is an unsustainable argument to insist upon one man being guilty because another is exempt from being declared such, or because he has given the law the slip. I am or I am not responsible for the act according to whether or not I may be included in

any of the possible forms of criminal participation, and this is the sole criterion by which one may distinguish the delinquent from the party not guilty. Everything beyond this is nonsense, and whatever may be said in its defense savors much of the thin declamation of the Liberals—"all rose water"—who as "back numbers" show more of the temperament and the ideas of the constituent period of 1789 than of the doctrinarism of 1830. They indeed show more of the temperament that was characteristic of Jacobinism, a spirit entirely out of date.

The result of such principles certainly did not tend to favor the true, noble, and lofty freedom of the press. It simply encouraged the foul-mouthed insolence of certain papers, the faithful exponents of the spirits ambushed behind their columns. We had been freed from article 14 of the Civil Code not through any kindness on the part of Spain, but because her politicians found it smacked too much of liberty for us; but the royal decree of July 20, 1882, most kindly (?) reestablished it in our favor. Thereafter all that was needed by anyone who wished to insult, slander, or black-mail with impunity whomsoever he pleased, public functionary or private person, was to look for some convict who had enjoyed long residence in a penal establishment or a wretch who had taken kindly to prison life to serve as a responsible proxy and be presented as the real and effective author of the libel. When a restrictive and tyrannical press law is in force that may be a means of eluding tyranny, but liberty should not live by expedients, and anyone would suggest that it is better in such a case to do away with a press law of that character than to find shelter under doubtful subterfuges by converting them into a palladium of liberty.

In the above-mentioned decree there are no restrictions placed upon the press. It is not prosecuted and there are no such special penalties mentioned. It only specifies upon whom the responsibility should fall. It declares who are the immediate authors of the act and the associates therein, without whose cooperation it could not have been realized. This is a doctrine accepted as good by all penal codes of civilized nations.

Another decree of June 1 granted general pardon. This pardon decree was necessary. It did not include common crimes, but was extended to all such that prior to January 1 could be said to have been committed against the Spanish state, the Spanish Government, Spanish functionaries, the Spanish army, the Spanish orden público, etc.

All the crimes that might assume the above character were carefully conned in the Code of Military Justice, the Navy Penal Code, the Common Penal Code, and all persons either condemned therefor or awaiting judgment in similar cases were declared exempt.

It was also necessary to consider the situation of certain prisoners whose condition had been reported to this department. An order was issued setting at liberty all such individuals imprisoned under Spanish army and navy jurisdiction whose cases might not have appeared in the docket (and there were many), unless something was produced to show for what crimes they were imprisoned. In the latter case the audiencias were authorized to appoint a justice to reestablish the summary proceedings. A measure of social protection was taken, however, whenever an individual had to be set at liberty because of absence of evidence against him or because the motive of his detention was not specified; he had nevertheless to remain for one year under the special surveillance of the police. This decree has lately received a compliment in the shape of a provision which extends its effects to the so-called electoral offenses, punishable by the penal part of the electoral laws that were in force in Cuba until January 1. It is easy to understand the political meaning and equity of such provisions.

We come now to the decree of June 15, which reorganized the audiencias. The principal object of this department, pursuant to the basis of reform which had been reached after several interviews with you, was not to subordinate any one audiencia to the other, but to give all full penal and civil jurisdiction, and to organize them upon the model of the supreme court by constituting them upon the same level and with the same rank. This last part of the programme could not be carried out exactly, because an exception had to be made in favor of the audiencia of Habana. The reason of this lies in the enormous disproportion between the civil and criminal cases which this audiencia deals with and those brought before the other audiencias of the island. This can only be explained by the fact that in Cuba there is no city that even approximately approaches Habana in importance. Matanzas, to which the census has given 50,000 inhabitants, has consequently only one-fourth of the population of Habana; besides this, the vicinity of Matanzas to the capital and the easy communication between them had done much to injure the former city's business life. From this standpoint Matanzas is somewhat paralyzed. No other city in Cuba has that population. Puerto Principe, situated in the midst of an immense sabana

(a bare plain—the Camaguey is little else), isolated and without communication, contains some 40,500 inhabitants; but in the rest of the province there are less people than in the city, and the latter's situation deprives it of all mercantile importance. It is a notable fact, for instance, that the audiencia of Pinar del Rio has on the average 900 to 1,000 cases a year, whereas the audiencia of Habana has from 6,000 to 7,000. It can be seen, therefore, that although the audiencias of the other provinces could be constituted with a simple court of justice, and that all could be given an organization analogous to and modeled upon that of the supreme court, the audiencia of Habana had to preserve a special type of its own. But in other points reforms of supreme importance were introduced, tending to put all the provincial tribunals upon the same level. Let us show what these were and what they are.

It has already been stated that there were formerly in the island three territorial audiencias with civil and penal jurisdiction, namely, those of Habana, Matanzas, and Santiago de Cuba, and three audiencias known as *de lo criminal*, with criminal jurisdiction alone, namely, those of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe. The audiencia of Habana had a special and superior rank; the other two territorial audiencias held second rank, and the lowest was represented by the audiencias *de lo criminal*. The principal reforms made are as follows: All of the audiencias have civil and criminal jurisdiction in the territory of their province; all, with the exception of the Habana audiencia, have equal rank and their officers have the same salaries. There is but one difference—as there is less business in the audiencias of Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio than in those of Santiago de Cuba, Santa Clara, and Matanzas, the former have one associate justice less than the others; besides this, they only have a fiscal and an assistant fiscal, and no such functionary as *abogado fiscal* (deputy fiscal), and the personnel attached to the secretary's office is smaller. But the rank and salaries of all three audiencias are the same.

The audiencia of Habana has superior rank and its salaries are a little higher. In the first place, it has the *contencioso administrativo* jurisdiction in addition to the civil and criminal; it has a much more numerous personnel, and its officers receive a little more pay in consideration of their having to live in the capital, where living is much more expensive than in other Cuban towns. Its organization is the following: Its president, associated with four justices, presides over the *sala de lo civil* and *contencioso* (court for administrative and civil cases); there is a president *de sala* for the *sala de lo criminal* (court for criminal cases), which is subdivided into two sections, one of which is presided over by the president *de sala* and composed of two associate justices, and the other is composed of the three remaining associate justices and presided over by the senior associate. The court for civil and administrative cases has a secretary and clerk of the court and there is also one for each section of the court for criminal cases. The *sala de gobierno* (court in administrative session), composed especially of the president of the audiencia, the president of the court for criminal cases, the fiscal and two senior associate justices, in point of age or length of service, has also its own secretary or clerk of the court.

The *fiscalia* has five deputy fiscals. There is also a special officer placed in charge of the archives, which are enormous, because from time immemorial the documents relating to all legal matters throughout the island were gathered there.

These are, in fact, notable modifications in the former organization. Where the audiencias have remained as they were is in their jurisdiction, or rather (as civil jurisdiction has been given to three that did not have it), in what constituted the essential being of such judicial organizations. In fact, now, as formerly, the audiencias, in whatever concerns their civil jurisdiction, are courts of appeal that have cognizance of cases established against judgments rendered by judges of *primera instancia*; and in whatever concerns criminal jurisdiction they are courts composed of several justices with original jurisdiction, who have cognizance of "oral and public trials" in criminal cases whose preliminary proceedings have been carried before the judge of instruction.

This had to remain intact, because any attempt at reform would have involved a general and substantial reform in the procedure, and we have already stated that such a task was impossible. The secretaries (clerks of the court) of the different courts of the audiencias had for some time past received a salary, but the subordinate personnel were not paid by the state. They were remunerated *pro rata* from the fees collected by the secretary of the civil court. But as the impoverishment of the island and the provisions suspending the collection of mortgage dues and the judicial auctions of real estate practically ruined the Cuban bar, the clerk of the court collected scarcely anything, and the subordinate employees lived no one can tell how, because the higher courts are not so constituted as to allow their subordinate officials to receive fees or "gratifications" for services rendered. Such officials have, in truth, passed through a period of wretched poverty and even hunger, and this

produced the natural tendency to seek gratifications, which in the courts became a source of dishonest practices. In spite of it all, however much has been said systematically against the subordinate employees of the administration of justice, it may be added, to the honor of these men, that they were honorably reappointed to their positions when the audiencias were reorganized, and they are now receiving salaries from the state.

The allowance of salaries produced another good effect; parties have no longer to pay dues to the secretaries of the audiencias. This, added to the suppression of stamped paper, makes the administration of justice in said courts entirely gratuitous, as it is also in the supreme court. And as it is the plan to make this system gradually universal, in a little while, when all the courts have been definitely reorganized, justice will be rendered free of charge from its lowest to its highest step.

Without counting an order of small importance published June 21, providing that two plantations, because of a redistribution of municipal districts, should be separated from the municipal district of Santo Domingo and incorporated in that of Santa Isabel de las Lajas and be under its judicial and administrative jurisdiction, no other decrees of the branch properly termed justice is found in the first six months, except order 96, dated June 29, which represents another step taken toward collating civil and contencioso administrativo suits. The law of September 13, 1888, established, as we have seen, varied and different recourses against the rulings of the local courts of 1^a instancia. It also established them against the "interlocutory" judgments, the ones preparatory to definite decisions, which might be rendered during the summary proceedings. The order of June 29 provides for recourses similar to those established by the law of civil procedure against corresponding judgments and applies to contencioso suits the same provisions that obtain in the law with regard to civil suits. In the month of July several matters relating to this branch were embodied in orders; among others, one which had been long under consideration and which is perhaps one of the most important published from among those originating in this department. The order of July 13 (No. 109) established reforms in the code of criminal procedure. But as its promulgation took place in the second half of the year, I shall not speak of it here; otherwise this report, by admitting matters not strictly belonging to it, would assume immoderate proportions.

Let us take up matters relating to special work done by the section called de los registros y del notariado.

This section has dealt very little with provisions of legislative character, and for that reason we shall not give it a very extensive place here for the present. Further on we shall look more closely into the detail of business done by the office. This section has lost much of its former importance in consequence of another reform which is intimately connected with the constitution of the supreme court, but to which I have not referred, because its meaning is not readily understood without a previous knowledge of what this section represents in our judicial and administrative organization. It is a bureau that has the general supervision of the registers of property, civil registers, and registers of matter concerning public notaries; it decides questions referred to it by municipal and 1^a instancia justices concerning the records in the civil registers; it manages all business connected with public notaries, viz, licenses, transfers of notaries, and their installations; it has to do with the appointments of registrars; appoints the acting registrars and has charge of their transfers and licenses; it gathers from these branches statistical data—and, finally, it used to definitely decide certain recourses, called gubernativos, established against the rulings of the registrars of property in matters of records, annotations, and cancellations. This last attribute, which is also the most important, no longer belongs to the section.

Whenever a registrar of public property qualifies a document presented to him for registration and said qualification is prejudicial to the interests of the interested party, the latter may establish a kind of appeal against it which is settled, after a very simple routine, sometimes before the judge of 1^a instancia, and sometimes before the president of the audiencia. Whenever it is established before the judge, the registrar, as well as the interested party, may appeal from the ruling to the president of the audiencia. Formerly one could appeal from the latter's decision to the chief of the section of registers in the ministerio de ultramar (Spanish department of colonial affairs). Such was the Spanish legislation before the establishment of autonomy in Cuba. When this system was applied to the island a section of registers was created in the department of justice and government, and it may be said to have represented among us a supreme court for matters of registration. We do not discuss the matter because the section soon fell into disrepute during its short lease of life; we simply state this as an indisputable fact, and by the 1st of January the fact was almost universally recognized.

Although the undersigned believes to have placed at the head of this section a

perfectly honorable and capable man, considering all that has been said here on the subject and in order to avoid putting the head of an administrative bureau above the presidents of the audiencias, when the organic decree of the supreme court was drafted, and later, when its law of procedure was drawn up, the president of the supreme court was given the faculty to have cognizance of appeals against the rulings of the presidents of the audiencias in matters of registration of property. By such a measure, judgment rendered will be invested with greater dignity and, for this reason alone, it will possess an indisputable value, because, in the opinion of the people competent to judge of such matters, the president of the supreme court does not require such moral support in point of personal qualities to give force to his decisions as might be required by a chief of the section de los registros y del notariado, and, moreover, because appeal is thus made from the presidents of the audiencias to one that is their hierarchical superior.

On account of a petition made to you by the notary public, Señor Ramírez Arellano, and upon a report from the section approved by you, an order of general character was published on May 12, which provided that notaries public of the island could make their own translations from English to Spanish and vice versa, so long as such translations may be necessary for matters within the exercise of their profession. In this way business transacted before a notary public is rendered easier, because there is no necessity of sending documents to some government office for official translation. To guarantee the exactness of translation and to give it legal effect a notary public can not avail himself of translators, for this would entail his having at all times a third party with little or no responsibility upon whom the blame could be cast for mistakes that may have been made in translation. The notary public has to assume direct responsibility and guarantee by his own knowledge and science whatever the translation bears and thus state it in the document.

Taking into consideration the form of organization given among us to the notariado, the concession made to the notaries public had to have such a counterpoise, otherwise the principle of notarial responsibility would have been easily tampered with.

As early as April 4 an order had been published (No. 36) which came from the above-mentioned section. The period granted by the law of civil registry for the record of births is relatively short, and it does not seem that its observance was strict except in normal times. During the years of the war, in the rural wards, the towns of small importance, and the very cities themselves, the fulfillment of provisions relating to said record was either difficult or absolutely impossible. It could hardly be expected, in fact, when one considers the general condition of the people then. Many children had not been recorded at all. It is always possible to complete a record even after the lapse of said legal period, but a paper has to be made out in testimony of certain facts, and such an expedient is always vexatious and expensive to the parties interested. In order to avoid this the births of children were not recorded. The legal period, therefore, had to be extended, even as an exceptional measure, in order to reestablish the normal balance in this part of civil life. The extension was made for one hundred and twenty days, during which the record could be completed without further legal formality than the taking of the prescribed oath by the proper party as designated by the law. Even this extension was found insufficient, because toward the end of it the section of registry received many well-founded petitions for a further extension, and thus another hundred and twenty days were granted in Order No. 149, dated August 28.

On May 13 an order was published from this department, but under your approval, which tended to meet an important need. During the war the death rate in Cuba had reached an enormous figure. It would be absurd to imagine that such deaths would appear in the civil registers, and some means had to be taken to enable their being recorded. All persons who have lost relatives during the war, either in battle or by disease, may be interested in having their deaths recorded officially. If new and special rules were not established for this purpose, it would be difficult and expensive to reach the end in view by means of the old ones. In the first place, it was necessary to suppress the deposition required *ad perpetuum* before the judge of la instancia and admit a deposition by three witnesses before the municipal justice, because this would reduce the expense considerably, and would render the process easier, for the simple fact that said deposition would be made before the very justice in whose books the decease would be registered. The witnesses are held to declare under oath to the truth of their statements that they were acquainted with the person whose decease is recorded, and the manner and circumstances of the decease or of finding the body. All this has to appear in the record; and, in order to help matters, interested parties are authorized to have witnesses make their deposition before their local municipal justice, who will make out the record and transmit immediately a certified copy of it to the judge of the locality where the death took

place or the body of the deceased was found, in order that he may enter the record upon his registry.

In consequence of the decree of the military government dated May 31 (Order No. 66), and the authority which Article VI grants this department to issue regulations to be observed in recording and legalizing marriages contracted in good faith before persons not authorized to solemnize them, fifteen rules were published June 28 in an order, which received preliminary drafting in the section of registries. The cardinal points which directed these regulations are the following: The registration can be made whether it was solicited by one or both of the contracting parties, and also in case one of the two should have died. The petition must be accompanied by a proof of the marriage. If a testified deposition is exacted it must be made before the municipal justice. The petitions shall be published in the official gazettes, inviting all who have any right to oppose the marriage to come forward before the record is made. The statement of objection has to be sent to the judge of la instancia. If the latter rules that the opposing party acts with legal right he will make statement of the fact in order that the interested parties may avail themselves of their right in a suitable manner. Before making record the proceedings will be gone over with the corresponding judge of la instancia in order to correct any mistakes that may have been made. These marriages shall have civil effects from the date of their solemnization, and not from the date of their registration. The excusable impediments that may have existed against such marriages shall be considered to have been set aside, because when these marriages are once consummated the dispensation would have an indisputable motive, and would be granted in any case; and, finally, the registration papers will be free of charge, so that no one may say that failure to solicit said registration within the period granted by decree of May 31 was due to want of means.

Although the section of registries has accomplished much more work, a report of which will be given in the shape of an appendix to this one, no other general provisions have emanated from it for publication in the Gazette. We shall, therefore, take up the subject of public instruction.

I must state from the outset that anyone comparing the work accomplished by this branch with what has been done in public instruction will find the latter insignificant. The explanation of this is easy and simple; the urgency which pushes things in the branch of justice did not obtain in this latter, because the session was far advanced and reforms could not be introduced until the following scholastic year, which was to begin October 1, and which has been postponed until November 1. On the other hand, the department of justice would not suffer any delay and much has been done in it. At present, however, this office has finished the projected decree for the reorganization of primary teaching, which will soon be submitted for your approval. This is without doubt the most important task accomplished by the bureau of public instruction, but it does not belong to the present half year, the work of which is the main subject of this report. After having made reference to the above, I shall take up now the decrees of general character issued by the department and belonging to said bureau.

The first in point of date is the order of March 29, which abolishes the dues formerly paid to the government for the issuing of academic and professional degrees of any kind whatsoever, and it extended this benefit, not only to all who may hereafter graduate, but also to all who may have graduated and yet not have received their degrees. The state, fortunately, does not require such dues in order to meet its obligations. On the other hand professional degrees are the most inappropriate dutiable matter. When the candidate has paid all his matriculation dues, his class examination dues, and the fees for the examination leading to a degree, the state owes him a document setting forth that he has paid all that, and also that in the several examinations held he has proved his professional competency. This certificate is the degree. But it was precisely at that point that the state, instead of paying such a debt, used to impose upon the interested party a heavy contribution of from \$250 to \$375, according to the degree and the profession to which it belonged, making it often impossible for anyone who might have successfully worked up to the degree to enjoy the benefit derived therefrom because of the nonpayment of such a prohibitive tax. A very patent proof of this is the fact that, out of 544 degrees issued by this department between February 24 and June 30, only 29 belonged to the examinations passed after the promulgation of said order. The immense majority of them belonged to men who had hitherto found their efforts fruitless, because they had not been able to pay the big sum of money exacted for the degree. And let it not be said that we should put a price here on the "monomania" for professional degrees which makes many individuals without aptitude for professions crazy to get degrees, makes them lose the best period for the acquisition of something more appropriate for them, and even incapacitates them for more fruitful efforts in their future, converting them

into poor doctors and ridiculous lawyers, who, through a distorted idea as to what constitutes the honor of the professional degree, refused to be influenced by arts, commerce, or industry. This evil is positive and evident, but it can not be avoided by exacting payment for a degree. Those dues are at the end of the university career and the career is entered upon four, five, or six years before they fall due, with the strong hope that by such a time the necessary money may have been collected. If such dues were exacted at the beginning of the career and not at the end, they would be a barrier; but how many bright minds would thereby be deprived of the means of development.

On April 13 an order was published which was the immediate consequence of abolishing provincial deputations. These organizations had charge of the so-called institutes of secondary teaching, they collected all dues and paid the expenses. The institutes were incorporated in the state, and the latter is made now to collect the dues and pay the accounts of said establishments. The abolition of dues referred to in Article I of the decree of March 29, 1899, is also made to include the fees paid for degrees issued by the institutes (bachelor of arts). This was the matter regulated by Order No. 39, dated April 13.

On the same day was published another order, which originated further work in this office. I have already explained at the beginning of this report, that the autonomist department of public instruction had a section called *junta de haberes pasivos del magisterio de la enseñanza* (bureau of pensions and retired pay for primary teachers), which was abolished with all its personnel. But its accounts had to be settled, because it had a special set of accounts, and its creditors were the very persons in whose favor those pensions were instituted. It would take too long to explain here their origin, their derivation, and the source from which the board procured the funds to constitute said pensions. This was the subject for an extensive report, which I had the honor to submit to you when I proposed the decree abolishing the pensions in question, and ordering the settlement of the board's accounts. Allow me merely to refer to said report, because a repetition of all that was said therein would swell the contents of this paper immoderately.

The decree of May 16, on studies pursued prior to the cessation of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, was published directly by this department, pursuant to your orders, and after it had been expressly submitted to you. Such a provision rested upon equity and was a necessary measure. If Cuba and Spain constituted, up to January 1, two portions of the same national territory, it seemed absurd that studies pursued in a seat of learning in the Peninsula should not be recognized after the 1st of January in a corresponding institution in Cuba, for the mere fact of this country being separated politically from the other. But as the actual session, commencing October 1 of last year, represents an academic period which began when the two territories were under the same sovereignty, equity required also that studies pursued in Spain should receive due recognition until the end of this present academic year. These are not measures taken in favor of Spanish students, but they are for common benefit, and they will be especially of advantage to Cubans who have been sent to Spanish schools, colleges, institutes, or universities, and whose studies pursued till the end of the present session will be considered valid here.

It was also logical to provide that degrees should be issued to all those persons who had successfully stood all examinations and taken all the steps leading up to said degrees. If this measure had not been taken in the above-mentioned decree, Cubans who would be able to obtain such degrees here free of charge would be obliged to pay the dues which still exist and will exist in Spain; and this concession has been made to Cubans alone to avoid the illegal practices of which Spanish students, for their private interests, might avail themselves to obtain degrees in Cuba free of charge for use in Spain. It was determined, moreover, that hereafter the University of Habana and other institutions of learning of the island should cease to have direct official relations with similar institutions in the Peninsula. This was a necessary consequence of the fact that the two countries must hereafter be considered as strangers to one another. I shall not discuss the tariff of matriculation and examination dues published May 1, because nothing of interest can be said on the subject, except that such dues are payable in United States currency with a slight rebate—a little in excess, to be sure, of the rate of exchange between Spanish and American gold, in order that upon fixing the newly adopted rate of fees there should still be a little difference in favor of the students.

I pass over this matter (as well as another order of this department of May 10, published by your direction, which provided for an extension of the date assigned to the May examinations) to consider the decree of June 20, which is of greater importance.

Its object was to put an end to a scandalous abuse which for years has been in

operation here in Cuba, and which has received still greater stimulus during the last days of Spanish rule. Professors who had passed the period of usefulness, but who had no claim to become emeritus, preserved their position as professors, and placed in their chairs young men, usually appointed by themselves, as substitutes, and gave them part of their salaries. And thus public report mentioned the case of a certain individual who took advantage of this complacent and accepted university practice to live for eighteen or twenty years in a beautiful country place in Spain, of his own, upon the salary which he drew from the treasury of Cuba in his character of professor of a Cuban institution of learning. And this is not a single case; there were many individuals in the same situation. At the end of last year, moreover, many primary teachers, Spaniards, requested a leave of absence from the Spanish Government and obtained it, with the privilege of drawing half their salary for all the time of their absence, upon the sole condition of leaving a substitute in their places. The Spanish authority who, in December of last year, gave a leave of absence for six months or for the whole year, could not have a very scrupulous political conscience; but the leaves of absence had been granted, and they had to be stopped.

With regard to the first-named class (teachers or professors absent from their duties by jubilación) it was provided that they should be discharged immediately, and their substitutes who were discharging the duties of the positions should be considered as filling them ad interim, and should receive the entire salary pertaining legally thereto. With regard to the second class mentioned above the following was required: Teachers or professors who might be absent on leave were ordered to obtain from the present government the approval of such leave within the period of one month, without which they would be considered as discharged.

June 23 the last general order of the half year was published, and it was without doubt the most important in the matter of public instruction, namely, the one relating to the acceptance of foreign degrees by the University of Habana. Article 121 of the plan of study now in force makes it purely a discretionary matter with the governor-general of the island as to whether graduates of foreign institutions should be allowed to practice their respective professions in Cuba. This was a mere temporary permit, which carried nothing with it beyond the simple authority to exercise a profession. The degree had to be presented; proof had to be given of a six-years' practice of said profession in the country where the degree originated, and an opinion on the subject had to be obtained from the corresponding faculty, the rector of the university and the board of higher public instruction (abolished some time ago). In view of such reports the governor-general granted the license, which was indeed a matter of grace and not justice.

At this time, when so many Americans reside in Cuba, you could have availed yourself of this practice to grant licenses for the exercise of professions. Although article 121, already mentioned, does not specify that such licenses should not be granted to lawyers, it is probably understood in the spirit of it. For the present the granting of such licenses would be an absurdity; twenty, thirty years—a whole life of legal practice in England, for instance—would not make a man competent to exercise the profession of a lawyer in France. And the same might be said of an American lawyer in Cuba or of a Cuban lawyer in the United States. But licenses could be indisputably granted to doctors, because it is hardly worth while to refute what certain people have asserted, that the attributes given by Spanish laws to the governor-general do not belong to you in your character of "military governor of Cuba."

This is such a sophistical distinction that I believe the very author of it would feel contempt for any one who lost time in refuting it. It nevertheless had its drawbacks; first, as I have already said, a real degree was not given; it was merely a license for the exercise of a profession. There is no doubt but that such licenses fitted well in a plan of studies like the one contained in article 121, in which there were no liberal examinations assigned, but only the necessity expressed of passing, after the official matriculation, from course to course of studies year after year. The license allowed the foreign graduate to exercise his profession while he attended the university curriculum and got his national degree. For that reason it was customary to grant it for all the official duration of the studies for the career in question. But when there was a possibility of liberal examinations being abolished, for which the candidate presents himself to give evidence of his knowledge without having previously gone through the official courses of study, and without being subject to the conditions connected with groups of courses which are to precede one another with intervals of time between them; and when the possibility was established of having one general examination for all the different branches of academic or professional courses, it is very evident that such licenses could not be rationally considered, since they had been created to meet an evil that no longer existed.

They were, moreover, in bad accord with justice. The granting or denying of

them was a purely discretionary affair. In accordance with the spirit of equity that we have tried to impress upon all of our legislative reforms since January 1, it was felt that such qualifications, with the facilities which came after the plan of studies establishing them, ought to be abolished. You, who could have seized this old Spanish law and made of it an instrument to favor American interests exclusively, gave a lofty proof of your spirit of justice and showed the uprightness of your moral temperament by not employing it to the advantage of your fellow-countrymen; for by breaking it so that no one could use it you exacted of Americans in Cuba, for the exercise of professions, an examination like that required of all foreigners in the United States. It is to be deplored that this spirit of uprightness and honesty should not have been appreciated, and that the decree of June 23 was interpreted to mean that you, as an American military commander, made use of your power to the profit of Americans. On my part they saw an act of submission and weakness in a Cuban who had not watched over the interest of his countrymen nor had at heart the interest of his country. In very truth, the Cuban who proposed the abrogation of article 121 of the Plan of Studies, and the American who carried it into effect, do not deserve such a reproach, which degenerates into calumny, and I can not and have not been able to do less than protest against it with all my energy.

The general question involved is that an interpreter is allowed for all examinations except those of lawyers. This is qualified as a danger to the country and an injury to its interests. The examination of the lawyers should naturally be in the official language of the courts before which he must practice. It would be absurd for a man to ask for a degree without being able to plead orally before a court or draw up any kind of a petition for presentation to a judge.

Every State of the American Union (except Ohio, I believe) requires, in such cases, American citizenship. The Spanish laws never expressly exacted Spanish citizenship for the mere exercise of a profession or for the reception of a legal degree. Several foreign citizens exercised the calling of lawyers here without opposition on the part of the Spanish authorities. Cubans who became American citizens through dislike for Spain or to shield themselves against the abuses committed by Spanish authorities quietly exercised their profession without being either disturbed or molested by said authorities. In the name of such examples I have protested and shall ever protest against the intolerant attitude of some of my countrymen. We certainly should not be less liberal than Spain was, and such exclusiveness is not only unbecoming to us, but might be looked upon as symptoms of narrow-mindedness. But if it is logical that lawyers, who expect to obtain a degree which will enable them to exercise their profession, should be examined in Spanish, it is not proper to carry this requirement to the other professions. If an American physician wishes now to obtain a degree from this university, the fact of requiring him to know Spanish in the examinations would be equivalent to making such examination prohibitive. It is not logical that he, in fact, should have a previous knowledge of a language, which in the case of the lawyer forms an indispensable adjunct in the exercise of the profession. He may, in the first place, confine his practice to Americans, who form here at present quite a respectable colony, and who would find it hard to be obliged to communicate with their physician by means of an interpreter. There is, however, no great damage done, in fact none at all, in admitting the employment of an interpreter for the examinations. It is a very small vexation, which ought not to trouble anyone in view of more important considerations; and as his appointment is left to this department, who will see to it that he is not versed in the matter under examination, all the exigencies of justice are fulfilled and we shall have reached the maximum point of sufficient guarantees. What more can be asked?

But there is one consideration of great moral value, which inclined me in favor of the admission of an interpreter in all examinations which were not for lawyers. I do not know what takes place in other countries, but I know what obtains in the United States and I know that this must be for us of decisive importance, because of our relations to that country.

I know that in New York examinations through an interpreter are admitted for foreign physicians, and I am acquainted with a Cuban who served in the capacity of interpreter at the examination of a Spanish doctor. I know that throughout the whole of Florida, because of the great number of Cubans living there during the war, every facility was offered Cuban doctors to acquire the degree, and naturally an interpreter was allowed. I know that very same thing happened in Georgia, and I am also aware that a Cuban doctor (Dr. Joaquin Dueñas) was examined in Philadelphia, a city where there is one of the best medical schools in the United States, and he was allowed an interpreter, who, as a further mark of favor, was Dr. Juan Guiteras, also a Cuban, also a physician and a professor in the very medical school I refer to. And I confess that I would have been ashamed, after knowing these facts, to set to work

to raise here in Cuba such a barrier in the way of American doctors. On the other hand, that spirit of exclusiveness—what is its aim? Does it wish to defend the scientific importance of the Spanish language? What sarcasm! The man of studies, the native of towns where Spanish is spoken and who can read only Spanish books, is well advanced, forsooth! Not many years ago a publication began its life in Madrid. It was an encyclopedic review called "Modern Spain," and certainly the name could not have been better chosen.

I ran over all of its numbers, because from the very first I discovered something that interested me vastly and awakened my curiosity. It scarcely contained anything but the works of foreign authors translated. A faithful reflex of what modern Spain is to-day, whose science and whose art are for the most part translations. Ah, if they were only good translations! I do not think that it is by bolstering up such tendencies that one defends the legitimate interests of Cuba. Are we by any chance in a country of finished and complete civilization, the purity of which we must guard against all foreign admixture? No; decidedly, no. Apart from the fact that such a spirit does not belong to our epoch, it should not be fostered by us in any fashion. Our incomplete cultivation comes to us from France principally, a little is borrowed from the Anglo-Saxons, and very little from Germany (that is, what is genuine German culture and not what was produced by that nation and is now universal property); and in latter days something has come to us from Italy. It is our bounden duty to throw open wide our doors to foreign science since, as matters stand now, there is no Spanish science nor Cuban science. It is a debt to patriotism to see things clearly and speak up clearly and not close one's eyes and rush blindly into paths that would lead to disrepute. Because, while we are running over them singing sentimental hymns, the whole world will see or believe to see at the bottom of all that a somewhat paltry fear of others' excellence, which can only come, if it exists, from a certain moral and intellectual weakness within us which makes us incapable of free competition. And woe to the people who fall victims to this tendency! It will destroy in collective masses, as well as in individuals, the last symptom of vital energy. If we allow ourselves to be ruled by it we are lost. It has been the ruin of Spain. Our only salvation is to struggle against it.

Having said all this, I shall merely add that, because of their exceptional character, when the form of the examinations was determined upon, those assigned to lawyers constituted another exception, because a concrete examination is required of them in all the branches of positive law now in force in Cuba, and they will undergo a general examination to obtain the degree in the same manner as student of the university. The diploma obtained in a foreign country will exempt them from special examination in the other studies of the prescribed legal curriculum. The university was duly consulted by this department in the matter relating to examinations and requirements for degrees; and the undersigned, apart from the question of language, only diverged from the opinion of the university in one respect, and that was to make the conditions still more stringent. This, however, was not recognized either by the persons who protested against the decree of June 23; and it is a pity that people as cultured as those from whom the protest emanated had not studied the problems more closely before they impugned the solution given to them by persons who had been obliged to look at all their phases before accepting the solution they gave them.

With regard to what may be called the office routine and the daily dispatch of business in this department, I forward with this report a number of supplements, representing detached reports from the heads of different branches of this department. This department has, besides, furnished many reports upon particular subjects, which did not refer to general problems or require the publication of a special decree. Some of them were on matters not connected with the sphere of action of this office, but wherein the legal opinion of the secretary of justice was requested. The one relating to the position of the alguacil mayor of Habana (hereditary privilege in connection with the city slaughterhouse) and his emoluments was one of the most important, and doubtless the one which involved the most study and expenditure of time. I shall not here make any special or detailed mention of them.

You ask me to suggest reforms. Many that belong really to the second half year were added to the work which began for me January 1 and ended June 30. Many others have to be carried out. In public instruction, of course, the task is vast and its programme can not be summed up in a few lines. Everything has to be done if we except the matter of university teaching, and it will take special attention. With regard to justice there still remains much to be done; the organization of police courts; the reorganization of bureau of notarial affairs and registries of property; the creation of the subordinate personnel of the courts of 1ª instancia; the creation of a board of lawyers for the poor, besides other reforms needed in hypothecary legislation. There will still remain a vast field for legislative activity in order to meet the

deficiencies of detail, already observed, in our positive laws and to make a recast of them to bring them on a level with actual requirements, and strip them of parts incompatible with the present political and civil state of the island. Many examples of the kind can be found in the Penal Code. And if we are to push reforms still further and make a direct attack upon judicial proceedings, you will understand that the work still to be accomplished is by no means insignificant, and that one will have to undertake it with great energy to insure success. With regard to the personnel of this office, if you compare it with that of the other departments and consider the work represented by the supplements to this report, you will doubtless see that it is susceptible of some reform. But this is not the moment to undertake it, and I hope to communicate with you on the subject in the near future.

Here I must end. Upon looking backward over the first period of our work I experience a feeling of legitimate satisfaction. We may be certain that in doing our duty we have done the best and most that we could, and that our acts have always been directed by a sense of justice and a desire for the welfare of the island of Cuba, so tried and depressed by its past misfortunes. And it is becoming we should speak of this, however much self-praise may be discredited, because we stimulate ourselves thereby and pledge ourselves not to drop out halfway upon the day's journey. Our obligation, our sense of honor requires that we should leave behind us much work done, or at least well prepared. Let us pledge ourselves to accomplish this within the measure of our strength; and as all governments pass into history, let us see that the latter judge us above all as men of good faith, whose period of authority may be compared to any other of any other time, of any other people, excepting that period through which, many centuries ago, the kingdom of the Franks passed, and which posterity has called "the epoch of the sluggish kings."

With highest consideration, very respectfully,

J. A. G. LANUZA, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

MR. SECRETARY: From the 24th of February to the 30th of June of the current year there entered into this office 1,836 matters, entailing 906 communications.

There were presented 560 petitions for the issuance of professional diplomas; 190 petitions for teaching in municipal schools; 12 petitions to fill chairs in the institutes of secondary teaching; 3 petitions to fill chairs in the professional school; 3 claims for pensions; 20 petitions regarding claims for salaries due prior to January 1, and reinstatements as teachers in public schools; 3 papers regarding authority of the ayuntamientos to appoint teachers; 6 petitions regarding the establishment and opening of that number of schools in certain municipalities of the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio; 1 petition from teacher requesting promotion; 3 petitions for duplicate professional diplomas; 2 papers regarding amounts to be paid by students for matriculation and examination fees in the official institutions of learning; 3 petitions asking that the same number of schoolbooks be declared useful for instruction; 71 applications for positions in this office; 30 petitions for examination before the scheduled period; 5 petitions for ratification of matriculation in studies not examined; 7 petitions of foreign graduates to practice their professions in the island; 3 petitions for leave of absence from professors of the university; 50 petitions accompanied by authority to receive from the university the same number of diplomas because the persons in whose names they are issued are absent and can not receive them personally.

There were issued 544 professional diplomas, distributed as follows: Thirty-three doctors in medicine and surgery, 14 doctors in pharmacy, 11 doctors in sciences, 10 doctors in law, and 7 doctors in philosophy and belles-letters; 117 licentiates in law, 56 licentiates in medicine, 48 licentiates in pharmacy, 22 licentiates in sciences, and 23 licentiates in philosophy; 23 notaries public, 29 surgeon dentists, 3 midwives, 12 master builders, 14 surveyors, 6 mercantile professors, 2 agricultural experts, 16 expert chemists, 10 mechanical experts, 19 masters of first higher teaching, and 32 masters of elementary teaching.

These 544 degrees represent 515 persons who stood the graduating exercises prior to January 1, 1899, and 29 between January 1 and June 30.

Two appointments were made of professors of the university, 1 for the school of painting and sculpture and 1 for professor of physics in the Institute of Habana.

Six resignations were accepted from the same number of teachers, and the municipalities to which they belonged were authorized to provide the schools with provisional teachers. Eight teachers were removed. Nine appointments of teachers were made.

An American physician was granted authority to practice for the term of six years. Leave of absence was granted to 3 professors of the university, owing to ill health. Fifty authorizations were granted to receive the same number of diplomas from the secretary's office of the university.

There were submitted to the approval of the honorable military governor of Cuba the following projects of decrees:

1. Abolishing the fees which were paid to the state for the issuance of professional diplomas.
2. Closing, for the balance of the scholastic year, the normal schools for teachers of both sexes.
3. Directing that the institutes of secondary teaching should remain in charge of the state.
4. Abolishing pensions to primary teachers.
5. Tariff of amounts to be collected for fees of matriculation, registry, examination, and graduation in the official institutions of learning.
6. Declaring admissible in Cuba until the end of the present course the studies made in the universities of Spain.
7. Directing the announcement of matriculation of private instruction corresponding to the month of May for students aspiring to diplomas as teachers.
8. Determining the status of the teachers who were away from the island.
9. Abolishing article 121 of the plan of studies and providing rules for the acceptance of degrees of foreign graduates.

Of the 1,836 matters registered 544 were receipts from the rectorate of the university for diplomas issued.

Yours, respectfully,

NICOLAS HEREDIA,
Director.

Approved.

RAMON EBRA, *Subsecretary.*

The department of justice and public instruction is composed of 1 general sub-secretary's office for the whole department and 2 offices of direction, 1 of justice and 1 of public instruction.

The office of the direction of justice has charge of all matters pertaining to the personnel of the judiciary and fiscalía (fiscal's office), and moreover everything connected with the supervision of courts of justice and all regarding the following matters: Proceedings of decrees of general pardons; application of general pardons granted by the Spanish Government; granting and denial of special pardons; complaints against courts in criminal procedure; complaints against courts in civil procedure; consultations of courts in civil and criminal matters; appointment, removal, and leave of absence of the administrative personnel, of the audiencias and courts, notaries and solicitors; régime and government of courts; forwarding of requisitions to and from foreign countries; reforms of legislation now in force; examination of contracts and concessions made by the Spanish Government; matters of varied nature.

From the books wherein are registered the entry and issue of petitions and communications in the office of the secretary there appears that during the first five months of the current year there have been the following number of matters:

Matters pertaining to the personnel of the judiciary and fiscalía—entered, 172; issued, 69.

General decrees of pardons or explanatory rules for the same, 4.

Of applications of general pardons which had been granted by the Spanish Government, and which remained unapplied, there have been presented 67 petitions, all of which were sent to the common courts, which are those designated by law to apply said pardons when unsolicited by the party, exacting, in each case, an explanation from the courts as to the motives for so much delay in this matter.

There were presented 492 petitions for special pardons by all petitioners. Nineteen obtained favorable decision; 30 were refused, and the balance either obtained it after the 30th of June or their cases are pending now.

Of complaints against courts in criminal procedure 6 were presented.

Of complaints against courts in civil procedure 12 were presented.

Regarding appointments, removals, and leave of absence of notaries, solicitors, and minor personnel of the audiencias and courts, there have been 41 cases disposed of by the department or referred to it by the courts.

Regarding régime and government of the courts, there have been 37 cases disposed of by the department or referred to it by the courts.

Of requisitions from or to foreign countries 37 have been forwarded.

Of general dispositions altering the laws of the country a total of 11 have been

proposed by this department to the military government or have been presented by private parties or corporations to this department.

Of consultations from the military governor regarding contracts or concessions made by the Spanish Government 8 have been acted upon.

Of petitions or decisions of a varied nature other than those herein classified 89 have been presented and acted upon.

As a summary of the matters comprised under the preceding headings there have been registered either as communications or petitions—entered, 1,816; issued, 1,225.

During the first six months of the present year there have been proposed and approved by the military governor two orders of a general character relating to the organization of courts—one creating and organizing the supreme court of the island and the other reorganizing the audiencias in internal relationship with the first law of appeal for annulment of judgment.

LORENZO G. DEL PORTILLO, *Director.*

Approved.

RAMON EBRA, *Subsecretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
SECTION OF REGISTRY AND AFFAIRS PERTAINING TO NOTARIES PUBLIC,
Habana, September 15, 1899.

The business of this section from the 23d of February to the 30th of June, 1899, is as follows:

Number of documents received.....	791
From private individuals.....	16
From the dean of the college of notaries public of Habana.....	11
From the dean of the same office in Matanzas.....	8
From the dean of the same office in Santiago de Cuba.....	3
From the president of the audiencia of Habana.....	24
From the president of the audiencia of Matanzas.....	28
From the president of the audiencia of Santiago de Cuba.....	12
From the registros of property.....	7
From notaries public.....	3
From the secretary of finance.....	2
From the subsecretary of finance.....	1
From the secretary of justice and public instruction.....	1
From the secretary of state and government.....	1
From the audiencia of Habana.....	2
From the military government.....	1
From the civil government of Matanzas.....	1
From judges of the primera instancia.....	1
From municipal judges.....	669

The foregoing communications have reference as follows: Thirty-six to matters connected with the registry of wills; 23 to the bureau of registry of notaries public; 21 to the bureau of registry of property; 7 to petitions for permits to contract marriage; 1 soliciting an office as notary public; 1 to confirmation of a registrar in his position; 1 granting authority to establish an office of notary public; and 701 to registry of births, marriages, and deaths and to statistics of the registry of the civil state.

Number of documents issued.....	705
Addressed to the military governor.....	13
To the secretary of state and government.....	4
To the secretary of finance.....	1
To the president of the audiencia of Habana.....	19
To the president of the audiencia of Matanzas.....	11
To the president of the audiencia of Santiago de Cuba.....	14
To the dean of the college of notaries public of Habana.....	11
To the dean of the college of notaries public of Matanzas.....	9
To the dean of the college of notaries public of Santiago de Cuba.....	3
To the director of "La Gaceta".....	11
To judges of primera instancia.....	9
To registrars of property.....	15
To private individuals.....	62
To municipal judges.....	523

The aforesaid communications belong as follows: Seventy-six to registry of wills, 33 to the bureau of registry of property, 26 to the notarial bureau, and 570 to the registries of the civil state.

The reports presented and matters disposed of by this section during that period are as follows:

1. Report to the military governor, indorsing favorably the petition of Notary José Ramírez de Arellano soliciting authority to make translations under his own responsibility and in the practice of his profession.

2. Decision of a governmental recourse established against the registrar of property of Habana.

3. Decision of the secretary of justice in the case of the Trinidad Notary Don Manuel Aparicio.

4. Report and projected decree regarding registry of births occurring during the period of war in Cuba.

5. Report and projected decree regarding deaths occurring during the same period.

6. Report and projected decree to make marriages valid contracted before authorities of the Cuban revolution.

7. Rules drawn up by the secretary of justice for the registry of marriages comprised in the governor-general's decree of the 31st of May of 1899.

8. Report on the prohibition to foreign notaries exercising their profession in Cuba, because of opposition thereto according to the laws in force.

9. Report on the nonappointment of provisional recorders of judicial proceedings, because such appointments would be illegal.

10. Project of revision of the notarial laws of Cuba.

11. Report favoring authorization to municipal judges to institute proceedings *ad perpetuum* with reference to matters relating to the civil registry.

12. Report in a project of reform of the civil registry, presented to the governor-general.

13. Decision in consultation made by the municipal judge of Santiago de las Vegas regarding registry of marriages, included in the military governor's decree of the 4th of April of 1899.

14. Decision upon consultation made by the municipal judge of Cascajal.

15. Decision upon consultation made by the municipal judge of San Antonio de los Baños as to the amount of fees to be collected in the matter of marriage contracts.

16. Informing the judge of primera instancia of Bejucal regarding the orders of the bishop of Habana to the parish priests with reference to baptismal certificates necessary in the marriage contract.

17. Decision upon consultation regarding registry of civil marriage.

18. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Yaguajay with reference to the necessity of obtaining parents' consent to contract marriage.

19. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Quivicán regarding marriage.

20. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Los Palacios regarding the possibility of substituting with other proofs the proceedings of the civil registries.

21. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Bolondrón regarding the requisites to be observed for the marriage contract, in view of the freedom of worship.

22. Decision for the fulfillment by the municipal judges of the decree of April 4, 1899, regarding births.

23. Decision of the secretary of justice, authorizing the notaries of Pinar del Rio to remove to and practice in Guane.

24. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Cascajal regarding registry of births and deaths.

25. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judges of Pilar and Colón (Habana) as to whether or not it is their duty to attend the religious ceremony of marriages, solicited or appointed prior to the publication of the decree of May 31 of 1899.

26. Decision upon consultation of the municipal judge of Calabazar with reference to admission of baptismal certificates and proceedings of dispensation of impediments.

27. Decision upon various consultations by the municipal judge of Consolación del Sur, on details relating to registry in the books of the civil state.

The work accomplished for the compilation of statistics of real estate in the whole island is not included in this report, because the publication of said statistics could not be made within the first six months, the necessary data not having been received in time by this section.

JUAN A. LLITERAS,

Chief of Section of Registries and Affairs Concerning Notaries Public.

RAMON EBRA,

Subsecretary.

Approved.

Organization of the department of justice and public instruction of the island of Cuba.

	Monthly.	Annual.	Total.
1 secretary.....	\$583.33	\$7,000.00	\$11,000.00
1 subsecretary.....	333.33	4,000.00	
Office of the direction of justice:			
1 director.....	250.00	3,000.00	20,260.00
1 chief of bureau.....	200.00	2,400.00	
1 chief clerk.....	133.33	1,600.00	
1 first-class clerk.....	116.66	1,400.00	
1 interpreter.....	100.00	1,200.00	
1 fourth-class clerk.....	66.66	800.00	
2 fifth-class clerks.....	56.66	1,360.00	
9 first-class amanuenses.....	50.00	5,400.00	
3 second-class amanuenses.....	41.66	1,500.00	
1 porter.....	50.00	600.00	
2 messengers.....	41.66	1,000.00	
Material.....	83.33	1,000.00	
Office of the direction of public instruction:			1,000.00
1 director.....	250.00	3,000.00	10,000.00
1 second clerk.....	100.00	1,200.00	
1 third clerk.....	83.33	1,000.00	
2 fourth clerks.....	66.66	1,600.00	
2 first-class amanuenses.....	50.00	1,200.00	
4 second-class amanuenses.....	41.66	2,000.00	
Grand total.....			42,260.00

Habana, September 15, 1899.

Approved:

RAMON EBRA, *Subsecretary.*J. A. GONZ. LANUZA, *Secretary.**Summary of expenses of the department of justice and public instruction of the island of Cuba, from January 1 to June 30, 1899.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Grand total.
Office of the secretary and subsecretary, personnel and material.....			\$3,176.63	\$3,286.37	\$6,947.54	\$3,521.55	\$16,932.09	\$16,932.09
JUSTICE.								
Supreme court, personnel and material.....						6,015.86	6,015.86	
Audiencias, personnel and material.....	\$1,498.33	\$10,463.64	18,145.27	14,298.46	20,839.97	20,665.89	85,911.56	
Executor of sentences, assignment.....				45.00	90.00	45.00	180.00	
Fiscalia, of the audiencia, rent.....		141.44	138.87	138.87	277.74	247.05	943.97	
Visiting expenses.....			111.45		20.83	37.50	169.78	
Indemnities and subsidies.....	4.82	548.69	660.00	512.00	988.96	877.00	3,591.47	
Section of registry and affairs concerning the notaries public, personnel and material.....		848.76	598.02				1,446.78	
Courts of first instancia, personnel and material.....	251.96	5,076.58	8,162.05	7,292.21	10,808.00	10,320.80	41,911.60	
Judicial interpreters.....					15.00		15.00	
Courts of first instancia, rent.....	100.00	629.11	616.49	539.99	1,465.98	951.40	4,302.97	144,448.99
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
Section of public instruction, personnel.....		1,168.91					1,168.91	
University, personnel and material.....		8,573.90	7,633.19	7,688.16	15,415.68	7,978.13	47,284.06	
Institutes of secondary teaching.....			2,620.24	9,994.20	7,486.17	5,890.46	25,991.07	
Normal school for teachers, personnel and material.....		586.38	571.63	571.64	72.04	417.28	2,218.97	

Summary of expenses of the department of justice and public instruction of the island of Cuba, from January 1 to June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Grand total.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION— continued.								
Professional school, per- sonnel and material		\$1,427.44	\$1,173.31	\$1,265.97	\$2,653.28	\$1,326.64	\$7,846.64	
School of painting and sculpture		597.96	548.31	548.31	1,243.29	648.31	3,586.18	
Academy of sciences, sub- sidy		77.15	75.00	75.00	150.00	75.00	452.15	
Bacteriological labora- tory, subsidy		385.79	375.00	375.00	750.00	375.00	2,260.79	
Typographical academy, subsidy				270.00	180.00	90.00	540.00	
School of arts and trades, personnel, material, and subsidy					3,488.59	1,631.82	5,120.41	
Anatomical amphitheater, rent		92.59	90.00	90.00	180.00	90.00	542.59	
								\$97,011.77
								258,432.85

Approved:

RAMON EBRA, *Subsecretary.*

J. A. GONZ. LANUZA, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, AND PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Habana, September 14, 1899.

Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, *Military Governor, Habana, Cuba.*

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith the report of this department referring to the work effected in the first half of the present year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ,
Secretary.

REPORT OF WORK PERFORMED DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1899.

On the 1st of January of 1899, the date on which Spain delivered to the United States the island of Cuba, the civil administration of same was under the control of a governor-general and of a responsible cabinet composed of one president and five secretaries.

The secretary offices were named: The first, of grace and justice and government; the second, of finance; the third, of public instruction; the fourth, of public works and communications; the fifth, of agriculture, industries, and commerce.

These five offices were reduced to four, named departments, by the intervening American Government, separating from them "customs" and "communications" (posts and telegraphs), placing the latter under the care of American officers appointed by the Government in Washington.

The newly established departments were: First, state and government; second, finance; third, justice and public instruction; fourth, agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

This last department was charged with all the services pertaining to secretary offices fourth and fifth, with no other exception than that referred to, of communications, and was committed to the care of the undersigned on the 12th of January, 1899.

He took possession of his office on the 17th of same month, the next day after having rendered oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States; it being understood that his exertions should be developed in accordance with the American

military régime and under the immediate authority of the governor of the island of Cuba.

The office of the secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce, which at present is one of the branches of this department, had under its charge during the former régime, and still has under the actual one, the following matters: Agricultural colonies; schools of agriculture; provincial boards of agriculture, industries, and commerce, six in number, one in each province; experimental fields; agronomical stations; colonization and immigration; law on hunting (*ley de caza*); statistics, exhibitions, and agricultural publications; superior council of agriculture, industries, and commerce; trade-marks; patents; weights and measures; brokers; official exchange (*burse*); joint stock companies (banks, commercial and industrial companies, etc.); boards of trade; economical societies (*sociedades económicas*); industrial exhibitions; forests owned by the state, *haciendas comuneras*, etc.; mines (concessions and inspection of exploitation or operating).

The office of the secretary of public works, now the second branch of this department, had and still has under its charge the following matters: Civil constructions (buildings owned by the state); inspection of railroads for public or private use, including street railways; highroads, property of the state; canals, waterworks for city supply and for irrigation purposes; waterworks for agricultural, manufacturing, and industrial purposes; coast lighting (light-houses, port and harbor lights); harbor works (wharves owned by the state and of private property, whether for public or private use); buoys and beacons; inspection of provincial and municipal public works; general affairs of the branch.

The budget approved by the chamber of the island of Cuba during the autonomous government for the fiscal year of 1898-99 appropriated, as can be noticed in the accompanying Statement No. 1, \$108,178.52 Spanish gold for the department of agriculture, industries, and commerce, and \$426,491.50, also Spanish gold, for public works and communications, to be invested in public works.

The two departments, therefore, not including communications, had an appropriation in full of \$534,670.02 Spanish gold, equivalent to \$486,247.07 American gold, calculated as directed by the President of the United States, allowing \$5.30 Spanish gold to be equal to \$4.82 American money.

The attention of the undersigned was first directed to the formation of the new estimate of expenses of the department, bearing in mind the bad financial circumstances in which the island was left after the two disastrous wars waged for obtaining liberty.

It would have been desirable that the then available resources had not been so small as they unfortunately were, and that every enterprise and service considered by public opinion as conducive or tending to promote the rapid reconstruction of the country should have been liberally endowed.

In the impossibility to obtain such liberal appropriations, and in the necessity of reflectively restraining the anxiety of reaching in short date the reconstruction of all that had been deliberately destroyed by the belligerent parties during many years of warfare, in the new budget every sensible and possible economy has been made with the view of not increasing the straitened circumstances of the financial affairs of the island, although the necessary appropriations have been made to attend, with cool judgment, to the exigencies of said reconstruction.

To this purpose has contributed also, in part, the uncertainty in which the country was at the commencement of the year as to the true extension of its resources, and at the same time the consideration that a short estimate is liable of enlargement whenever the resources appear, and that a large estimate can not be reduced without the necessary confusion in the sad moment of the nonarrival of the expected funds.

One of the principal causes, in the opinion of the undersigned, of the profound economical disaster of the former government was the lack of courage to balance the fiscal expenses with the public income.

Lightly retouching the former organization, existing on the 1st of January, with the view of averting violent transformations, and appropriating for unavoidable services what remained unprovided for in the former régime, the budget for the department was reduced to \$359,863 American gold.

The economy obtained was of \$126,387.07, approximately equivalent to 26 per cent. of the former budget.

To obtain this result, such expenses considered as wholly bureaucratic were greatly diminished, allowing to stand the remunerative ones of public works, mines, forests, etc.

In the accompanying Statements Nos. 1 and 2 the résumé of expenses of both budgets, the one pertaining to the autonomous government and the one submitted by this department, are arranged by chapters, with their comparison.

In the Statement No. 3 the total amount of the estimate of this department is expressed, distributed in two groups—personal and material; personal amounting to \$154,600 and material to \$205,263, American gold.

In the Statement No. 4 the number, class, and salaries of personal included in said estimate is expressed.

From the same it can be observed that the existing employees are as follows:

Superior chief of administration	1
Chiefs of administration.....	4
Bureau chiefs	11
Officers	55
Draftsmen	9
Amanuenses	35
Doorkeepers	2
Orderlies	12
Office cleaners.....	2
Light-house keepers	49
Wharves guards.....	4
Total	184

These 184 functionaries are distributed among the offices of the department, as can be seen in the details of the accompanying copy of the budget, marked with No. 5, and in the synoptic table that with the idea of showing the organization of the service of said department is presented with No. 6.

Said budget, approved by the military governor of the island, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, on the 25th of February of 1899, was published in the Official Gazette, the 5th of March next. By direction of the same general its effects were retroacted to the 1st of February, in which date the newly appointed functionaries of the department took possession of their respective offices, with the exception of the assistant secretary, who commenced the performance of his official functions on the 25th of January, and of the inspector-general of forests and chief of the department of agriculture, employees of the former régime, who by the direction of the intervening power held their offices since the 1st of January, and were afterwards confirmed, on the proposal of the undersigned.

The department, therefore, entered upon its duties with regularity on the 1st of February, and consequently the works referred to in this report have been performed during the five months transpired from the above date to the 30th of June last.

In the appointment of the functionaries of this department the undersigned has made the following changes:

First. To admit into the high offices of public works, mines, forests, and agriculture the Cubans who were graduated as civil and agronomical engineers in the United States and school of agriculture of the island of Cuba, situations never before reached by them, as the former legislation determined that such positions should be filled with graduates from the metropolis. Preference was systematically given in the new appointments, in equality in technical ability, to the men of the revolution and to those who had made sacrifices in its aid.

Second. To admit into the subaltern technical offices the constructors, surveyors, and experts with diplomas from the Professional School of Habana. These diplomas were not considered sufficient by the former administration to entitle the graduates to hold any technical official position.

Third. To give attractiveness to the profession of assistant of public works, which is very useful to the country, by suppressing in the estimate the fourth-class assistants, with the object of giving entrance in the third class with a salary of \$1,000 a year, instead of \$800, corresponding to the suppressed fourth class.

Fourth. To inaugurate the admission of the Cuban woman in the department, thus opening for ability a new field to which she was never entitled, owing to the general prejudice concerning her efficiency to hold public offices.

These modifications, which were in justice owed to the natives of the island and were accomplished to bestow on them due satisfaction, have been no obstacle to maintain in their charges several Spanish employees of worthy conditions who have accepted with courageous resignation the liberty of the colony.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

The 1st day of January of the present year found the provincial boards of agriculture, industries, and commerce in a full and complete state of disorganization, with no elements for their proper development and lacking the technical personnel that they should have in accordance with regulations concerning the matter.

In the new estimate, therefore, appropriations were made to endow said boards with the necessary technical employees they lacked and with the indispensable material for their service.

Before the 30th of June last the boards of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe were definitively reorganized and the necessary directions have been dictated for the reorganization of the board of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

The expenses of these boards were defrayed formerly with great difficulties by the provincial deputations (*diputaciones provinciales*), having passed now to the charge of the state, thus securing hereafter their efficiency and good exertions.

The salaried personnel of these boards are Cubans, holding the important offices of secretaries, the agricultural engineers from the school of the island.

To these boards are committed the study in their respective provinces of the actual state or conditions of agriculture, industries, and commerce, for aid and assistance to the government official centers, and especially to private parties, to spread the means of illustration and progress, with the object of ameliorating the existing affairs and to import from other countries such improvements as may be applicable to our climate, soil, and uses.

Once reorganized, said board's endeavors have been directed to the acquirement of statistic data regarding the agricultural and forestal richness of each province as a necessary base to study the proper direction to be taken for the development of same.

The gathering of data was commenced and is still in progress, although slowly and with great difficulty, owing to the state of complete disorganization in which the island was left by the war.

The agriculture office has submitted a project for the establishment of schools of agriculture, which is subjected to the study and consideration of the undersigned, and another one for the use of the water of the Ariguanabo River for irrigating the lands pertaining to the municipal districts of San Antonio de los Baños, Alquizar, and Guira de Melena.

In the last days of June the regulations for importing fertilizers used in tobacco culture were in procedure, and also the establishment of agricultural stations, experimental fields, and prizes to agricultors as stimulus or encouragement for the improvement of agriculture.

Study was commenced to introduce the necessary modifications in the official course in regard to petitions and concessions of agricultural colonies with the idea of averting difficulties to solicitors, thus facilitating the spreading of the benefits granted by the actual legislation.

The register of industrial and commercial properties existing on 1st of January of the present year, in the corresponding office, were found in so bad shape and in a form so improper for the object that it became necessary, by every means, to open a new set of books and transfer to them all relative to said properties during the Spanish rule. In this manner citations and consultations regarding rights secured by nationals and foreigners in Cuba before the American intervention, and which should be enforced in accordance with the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States can be accurately rendered.

This work originated extra expenses and labor of great importance inasmuch as no less than 6,779 applications were studied and examined to put in order the old archive.

To distinguish or to separate the two epochs, namely, the Spanish domination and the one inaugurated on the 1st of January, a new set of books were opened, in which the operations relative to said industrial and commercial properties have been recorded since that date, and subject to the legislature in force in the country.

The War Department of the United States, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, having issued Circular No. 12, dated on the 11th of April of the present year, in which it is directed that American patents and trade-marks be filed for due protection in the island, and it having been necessary to dictate regulations for the fulfillment of said command, this department passed a decree, which in its disposing part reads as follows:

First. That in the corresponding office of this department a special register be opened to transcribe in it the trade-marks and patents granted in Washington, and whose proprietors desire to make them extensive to this island in accordance with said circular.

Second. That the filing be done without further expenses to the solicitors.

Third. That for the inscription it be sufficient the petition of the party concerned, the certificate from the Patent Office in Washington, and that said patent or trade-mark has not been registered before in the island, in compliance with article 13 of the peace treaty with Spain, and in accordance with the expressed telegram; and

Fourth. That when the filing be done the petitioner shall be informed, and the registration published in the Official Gazette for general knowledge.

The special books referred to in the above decree once opened, the work in the office of industries and commerce was greatly increased. The number of applications for the registration of American patents and trade-marks up to the 30th of June, and the information obtained of the number which would apply for the same object in the future, news confirmed, judging from the number received after that date, led to foresee the necessity, already felt, of increasing the employees and material for said office, with the view of properly fulfilling this important service. It can be assured that the number of American patents and trade-marks presented for filing up to date is six times greater than the national and foreign combined ever presented in the same period of any epoch.

The undersigned secretary holds subject to consideration and study a full reorganization of this service, keeping in mind, the differences of localities surely to be counted on, the organization of the Patent Office of Washington, which doubtless is one of the best in the world.

Notwithstanding the design of carrying on said reorganization as soon as circumstances allow it, the task of extirpating several corruptions or abuses introduced in the matter of trade-marks, and which have long been in practice, has been commenced.

One of these petty corruptions was the practice of denying to the cigarette factories the use of same name and mark as those granted to cigar factories, if a special permit from the owner was not obtained, although such factories had no interest in the cigarette industry. With this bad habit the cigarette industry, which employs thousands of workers, mainly women and children, was restrained, without favoring in any way the cigar industry. As there was nothing legal concerning the matter, and as there was no reason whatever to justify this practice, it was parted with at the presentation of the first application; and it was declared that in the future it would not be considered unlawful to use the same name as marks for two so widely differing industries, whether they be owned or not by the same party.

Another corruption immediately suppressed was the reception of designs of branding iron for cigar factories, drawn by incompetent persons, lacking art and precision. Unscrupulous agents, upon a café table, would roughly draw the design of what—in the name of their patrons—they were to petition, and these designs were accepted without protest by the administration, giving place to the fact that the final design, drawn with care, skill, and knowledge, annexed to the title of property, greatly differed with the one accompanying the application.

The most important vitiated practice in the matter, found established in the department as inheritance of former times, was to cover with only one title of property, costing \$12.50 the mark for cigar factory, or properly the branding iron, and, in some instances, as many as six industrial designs solicited jointly with the mark, considering them as natural complements of same under the name of *habilitación de la marca* (fittings of the mark).

Such procedure, admitted by the cigar manufacturers and at the same time allowed by the administration, was, by every means, contrary to the strict interpretation of the law regarding the matter; and, furthermore, it resulted in detriment of the public treasury so far as, in the case of six designs, the income should amount to \$87.50, ingressing only \$12.50.

The empire of the law was reestablished as soon as the undersigned secretary could direct his attention to the careful study of this particular, and to overcome the natural resistance found to part with an old practice courageously maintained by the petitioners, to whom the increase of cost of their titles could not be pleasant, although adjusted to the legislation in force.

After the natural struggle with every opposer of the new measure, the end was reached without violence as to the acceptance of it, owing to the conviction operated in the minds of the manufacturers after the exact and careful study, on invitation from this department, of the legal text.

It is just to here declare, in honor of said manufacturers, that their resistance due to a long-established wrong practice, more than to avoid greater expenses, lasted only the indispensable time to convey to their minds the equitableness of the decision. Since that moment the legitimate income of the treasury regarding cigar factories was secured, and income is now collected with regularity.

Up to the 30th of June last were issued:

Titles of property on marks.....	1 49
Cédulas de privilegio (patents).....	1

¹ During the months of July and August 83 were issued.

Said titles and patent rendered to the treasury of the island an income amounting to \$1,052.50 in American gold.

Trade-marks and patents were granted, although fees on same amounting to \$1,992.50 American gold (\$522.50 on trade-marks and \$1,470 on patents) remained uncollected up to said date. In consequence \$2,945 was the full amount of fees collected and credited up to the 30th of June last.

The service of weights and measures ruled by the regulations of 30th of May of 1882 dictated for the fulfillment of the law of 19th of July, 1849, and which was centralized by the Government general, was performed under such conditions that a great number of municipalities denounced its inefficacy and solicited that the same should be committed to them with the object of giving to the service all the vigor and efficiency demanded by its nature. Having given the matter full consideration, the governor-general assented and directed on the 6th of June, 1899, that thereafter the municipalities should be charged with the service, and authorized them to appoint the inspectors of weights and measures (fieles almotacenes). It was directed also in the same decree that the decimal metrical system should remain in force, although allowing the usage of weights and measures of the country and of those used in the United States of America, provided that the equivalents would always be expressed. The immediate inspection over the municipalities in this matter was intrusted to the civil governors in their respective provinces, and the superior inspection to the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

The former administration, in its last days, promulgated a decree allowing the brokers to withdraw the bonds they had deposited according to law, as commercial notaries, considering them dismissed on the 1st of January, the date on which the Spanish rule would cease in the island.

The bonds withdrawn and the brokers dismissed, the commerce of the country was left lacking this class of notaries, indispensable for the rapidity and legal efficacy of commercial transactions.

Initiated in this department the study of the matter it was left on June 30, pending several conferences which were convenient to be held with the syndicate of the extinguished board of brokers and other commercial entities, with the object of presenting in due time to the Governor-General a project of reorganization of this service, bearing in mind the change operated in our commerce by the new circumstances and government.

The official exchange of Habana was never established in due form during the Spanish domination, notwithstanding the necessary legislation promulgated to the effect. Certain difficulties and resistances, never surmounted by said Government, afforded the opportunity to establish a bourse called "Private Exchange," whose quotations had no weight other than the willingness of the merchants.

Observing these unsettled conditions of affairs, contrary to law, this department ordered the office of agriculture, industries, and commerce to commence immediately to study the matter jointly with that referring to brokers with the view of giving it the best solution. On the 30th of June this study was not ended.

The movement of dispatches and communications in the referred to office until said date was as follows:

Entries on the correspondent registry.....	675
Issues on the correspondent registry.....	722

INSPECTION GENERAL OF FORESTS.

The area occupied by the public forests of the island is no less than 37,000 caballerias, equivalent to 496,540 hectares or 1,226,920 acres, as can be learned from the accompanying report submitted by the inspector-general of the branch.

Considering the total surface of the island, including adjacent isles and keys, to be 118,000 kilometers, as it is generally figured, the extension of the public forests, mentioned above, amounts to something over 4 per cent of the total area.

The forests exist distributed among the provinces in which the island is subdivided. (See accompanying plan marked with the number.) The most important provinces in account of their forests are Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara.

In the related 37,000 "caballerias," the forests on the littoral of the island and those on the adjoining keys are included. The natural product of one and other are wood for fuel and bark and leaves used for tanning hides.

The forests productive of timber for buildings and other purposes, in their greater number, are situated in the interior of the island, distant from the seashore.

This fact has diffculted and in many instances made impossible, owing to the complete absence of roads, to take advantage of its products, which are the most impor-

tant for their number, variety, dimensions, and quality; but in compensation it has saved them from destruction in this last period of wars and unsettled affairs. It can not be stated accurately, now a days, the amount of forests owned by the state in the island; and owing to the disorder and confusion of many years in public and private forests, it is probable that the public property in this line has suffered great deforcements, appearing as of private property, with no title to justify it, considerable extension of same.

It is the intention of the undersigned secretary to initiate as soon as possible the marking of limits and bounds of said forests, and to regulate the availments, thus avoiding detriments to them.

In this particular direction nothing is to be expected from private parties, as their interest lays only on the most rapid and greater profits, forgetting the benefit bestowed on the coming generations by the conservation of public forests.

The lack of official vigilance of the forests during the civil war and the depauperated conditions of a great number of families gave place to many clandestine availments. The inspection-general of forests, in agreement with the direction-general of customs, commenced the reestablishment of observance of the law demanding the "guías," or official permits, prescribed by same for the export of forestal products. The restraining of the abuse has commenced, but it is necessary to persist for its total extirpation.

The proper office commissioned two assistants to inspect the littoral of the municipalities of Batabanó, Quivicán, Güira de Melena, Cárdenas y Sagua, giving them instructions to be made known by the local authorities that the regulations regarding forestal availments were at present in full vigor and force and that they were compelled to assist the administration in its desire to stop the abnormal conditions of the service.

The circumstance of having been the authorities and employees recently appointed originated some difficulties which were promptly removed by the explanations given and the good will of said authorities.

The prostration in which the country was at the ending of the Spanish domination has prevented the active demand for forestal availments. Nevertheless 65 "guías" or permits for said availments have been issued; three dispatches of availments in the haciendas comuneras denominated Río Hondo, in Trinidad; Viana en el Calabazar, and Cupeyes Abajo, in Moron, have been initiated and ended, and a forestal production has been obtained appraised in \$5,097.80.

INSPECTION GENERAL OF MINES.

It is the duty of the undersigned secretary to state that the delivering inventory of the department of mines turned over to the actual administration by the former does not contain the general register of the mines of the island of Cuba, and, furthermore, that said book has not been found among the others received. In return, exists a cabinet of minerals and rocks composed of more than 2,000 specimens not contained in said inventory, although of no utility owing to the lack of the correspondent catalogue and to the uncertainty of the proceeding localities. Public rumor and, above all, the owners of mines assure that said book register existed in the inspection general of the branch. Without this book it is a difficult task to obtain an exact idea of the mineral richness in exploitation, and also to determine with accuracy the legal standing of each mine; therefore the loss is truly lamentable.

On the occupation of the island by the American Government the disorganization of the service of mines existed not only in the inspection general, but also in the provincial governments.

In the province of Puerto Principe the registers of petitions and of titles of property of mines had disappeared, and, moreover, the funds that private parties had deposited in the civil government for reglementary expenses of inspection and demarcations of the solicited mines.

The province of Santiago de Cuba lacks also data concerning the mines of the province, owing, as asserted by the civil government, to the fact that when the city was plundered by the Spanish troops the archives were also ransacked.

The first care of the department was to amend in some way so deplorable deficiencies.

With the object of reconstructing the lost registers in the archives of Puerto Principe it was directed that, by means of the Official Gazette of Habana and Official Bulletin of the province, the owners of mines be summoned and requested to inscribe in said government their respective titles of property.

As complement of said orders, the chief engineer of public works of the province was charged provisionally with this service, inasmuch as the employees of mines of the oriental region were not appointed at the time.

The military governor of Santa Clara, General Bates, on taking possession of his charge in January last, suspended all the official business concerning mines. This measure, doubtless provisional, was suspended by direction of the governor-general of the island on proposal of this department reestablishing the course of business, and thus avoiding damages to the concerned parties.

From the established facts it can be deduced that it is impossible to present an accurate note of the granted mines and to say anything relating the legal state of each one.

In the period of the time referred to in this report directions were issued to gather notices and data to lighting the chaos in which this service was standing. The results have not been satisfactory up to present, but it is necessary to persist in the task.

At the arrival to this point the secretary of the department has but to state that the branches of forests and mines have come to the American administration as an entangled legacy that is necessary to unravel with great labor, time, and expenses.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The civil buildings owned by the state in the island of Cuba were never subjected, during the past administration, to a formal inventory, and on account of this a note of same indicating the principal circumstances affecting each one of them can not be presented.

All the documents relative to this property were, and still are, under the charge of the department of finance, and they have been always so incomplete that the branch of public works never has been able to obtain exact knowledge of the number of the civil buildings owned by the state.

It is probable that in this line of property something has occurred similar to what has been stated regarding the public forests.

The office of civil constructions of the inspection general of public works had under its charge during the former régime, and still has in the present one, the study, inspection, and direction of new works in the civil buildings of the several branches of the public administration, and also their conservation and repairs; fulfills all the work committed to it by the authorities in its particular line, such as establishing boundaries, appraisements, and in properties of the state, and submits informations relative to matters in which it is convenient to obtain its opinion.

During the last ten years the appropriations for conservation and repairs on civil buildings of the state were successively diminished, and during the last three years they were not cashed, although the provisions were consigned in the budgets.

All the buildings referred to are greatly affected by the abandonment in which they have been, and they are in need of general repairs and sanitary works. They must also be adapted to the offices of the present organization as soon as the new exigencies of the service are fully known.

During the first six months of the present year the office of civil constructions has performed only a few urgent works, unworthy of special mention.

The total expenses of repair amounted to \$901.95, as can be learned from the accompanying report of the architect of the state.

All the railroads of the island of Cuba are private property excepting the military railroad between Jucaro and Moron, which belongs to the state.

The correspondent concessions, with the exception of those referring to a few systems of less importance and to the tramways of Habana and Gibara, have been granted to perpetuity, and they have been built in totally without aid or subvention whatever from the state or towns.

By article 27 of the law of provisions of the 5th of June, 1880, the state assumed the obligation to facilitate the construction of the grand system of railroads of the island of Cuba, giving the preference to the following roads:

Kilometers.

Between Santa Clara and Sancti Spiritus.....	80
From Sancti Spiritus to San Luis de las Enramadas, passing by Ciego de Avila, Puerto Principe, Victoria de las Tunas, Bayamo, and Jiguaný.....	475
From Victoria de las Tunas to San Luis de las Enramadas, passing by Holguin.....	159
Between Bayamo and Manzanillo.....	54
Between Puerto Principe and Santa Cruz del Sur.....	78
Between San Miguel de Nuevitas and Zanja.....	89
Between Holguin and Gibara.....	30
Between Canoa and Bahía de Nipe.....	46
Between El Cristo and Guaso.....	56
Between Santa Catalina de Guaso and Sagua de Tánamo.....	65

Total length..... 1,132

The concessions of the several parts of these lines were to be granted by public auction, serving as base in same the subvention or guaranteed capital, by the state, according to each case, mediating bondage, subventioning:

First. With the exemption of duties on the necessary materials imported.

Second. With the annual payment of a sum not exceeding \$2,700 per kilometer operated, to be reimbursed with half of the gross products of the road; or with a guaranty of interest of the whole or part of the invested capital, participating by halves in this second case of the dividends, when the shareholders would obtain more than 8 per cent of interest.

Third. By ceding gratuitously to the companies the lands, property of the state or towns, necessary for the construction and operating of the lines, and,

Fourth. With the right of forcible expropriation—on account of public utility, previous indemnification—of private property indispensable for the building and operating of the road.

By the same law the government was authorized to grant these concessions without the necessity of previously approved project, and demanding only certain technical execution and tracing and a fixed itinerary.

By effects of this law were derogated in this particular all the ones erstwhile dictated, which, owing to its unlengthy restrictions, restrained the initiative of those desirous to invest capital in this kind of enterprise.

The former administration tried twice to auction these roads, and, notwithstanding the advantages offered, obtained no result.

In the period of the war one of these roads—that between Puerto Principe and Santa Cruz del Sur—was granted by the commander in chief of the army of operations in Cuba to a private party without public auction, warranted by a royal decree dictated to the effect as a political measure.

The granted subvention consisted in the guaranty of an annual interest of 8 per cent of the capital invested, which, in accordance with the approved project, amounted to \$760,000.

In the article 4 of said royal decree, agreed to in council of ministers, it was directed that the minister of ultramar should inform the congress of the authorization conferred on the governor-general of Cuba to grant such concession with the narrated conditions, with the object to obtain the necessary sanction thereof.

This department has no notice of the obtention of this sanction.

The change of sovereignty in Cuba has resulted, therefore, of great opportunity in matter of railroads of general service, as the island is now free of compromises and ties of every kind, and steps can be taken in the most convenient direction regarding the matter. The study of the Spanish system regarding subventions to be paid exclusively by the Cuban people should be considered.

On the 30th of June last the extension of the Cuban railroads, according to the accompanying report submitted by the inspection of the branch, was as follows:

	Kilometers.
Roads of general service	1,502.237
Roads of private service and public use	287.297
Roads of private service	660.000
Total	2,449.836

The figures referring to the private roads, used in farms and industrial centers for exclusive transportation of products and materials, are only approximate, owing to the construction of many of them without official knowledge.

The surreptitious development of roads of private interest is an important fact, which denounces the scarce aid rendered to private enterprises by the former administration. Lacking administration facilities the owners of farms and factories boldly carried on the building of their lines, occupying lands of public domain for the satisfaction of peremptory and absolute necessities, at the risk of having applied to them, afterwards, the penalties of the law.

The actual administration lessened with the occurrences of the former, ought to vigorize such enterprises, facilitating the means for the rapid and easy development of same.

The law promulgated by the American Congress in the month of February, 1899, called the Foraker law, prohibiting every kind of concessions in the line of public works, forests, mines, etc., during the period of the American occupation of the island, has restrained the dispatch of many petitions for the construction of railroads and other works of general utility.

To accommodate the convenience of the petitioners with what in definite terms is directed in said law, the undersigned secretary adopted the temperament of allowing official course on said petitions to proceed, accordingly to enforced legislation, until

in state of receiving final resolution, in which state they were archived, with the knowledge of the parties concerned, having received none, in accordance to the prohibition of the expressed law.

In this manner, without prejudice as to the obtainable resolution, in the future, the interested parties are in possession of a long work already accomplished, and are vested with the right of priority in case of the derogation of the Foraker law, having nothing to do once obtained the concession, but to commence, without further delay, the projected works or service.

On the 16th of May of the present year the governor-general of the island directed that in the term of two months exact copies of all concessions regarding railroads and other public works should be presented to this department, with the object of recording them; thus completing the documents relative to said services. This order was published in the Gazette of Habana the 18th of same month.

On the 30th of June the two months' term was still in course.

In the first six months of the actual year some liveliness has been noted in the petitions of public works, having been many of them withdrawn in the moment the interested parties were informed of the existence of the Foraker law.

Three authorizations for studying new lines have been issued.

The first on the 20th of April last, to Mr. Felipe M. Beltran, for an electric power operating tramway between Cerro and Hoyo Colorado (province of Habana), passing by Puentes Grandes, Curazao, Quemados, La Lisa, Arroyo Arenas, and Punta Brava, occupying, if necessary, the western highroad (between Habana and San Cristobal), which passes by said towns. The project ought to be presented within six months.

The second on the 16th of May, to Mr. Jorge L. Dehogues, for an electric tramway, consisting of two lines. The one coming shall part from the Colon Cemetery, through Twelfth street of the Vedado, Seventh street, Vedado avenue, Marina, Ancha del Norte, Belascoain, Neptuno, Galiano, San José, Industria, San José, Monserrate, and Lamparilla to Oficios street, and the other one going shall commence in Oficios street, running through Luz street, Egido, Dragones, Galiano, Salud, Belascoain, Ancha del Norte, Vedado avenue, and Seventh street to Twelfth, with a branch from Marina street to Agua Dulce Bridge, running through Infanta avenue. This project should be presented within six months.

The third authorization was granted on 29th of May, to Mr. John A. McLean, as representative of the New York and London Cuban Association, Limited, to carry on the study of a railroad between Habana and Güines, passing by San José de las Lajas and intermedial towns. This project should be presented for due course within eight months.

All these authorizations have been granted, mediating bond, and without conceding rights against the administration, nor limiting in any way the faculty to grant similar authorizations for the study of same lines to different parties in accordance in every respect with the general law of public works and regulations dictated for fulfillment of same.

It was also agreed to grant authorization to Mr. Ramon Garcia Mon for the study of a railroad from the Pescante del Morro de la Habana to the town of Cojimar, but having not deposited the reglementary bonds the authorization remains in suspension.

On the 30th of June last were in course the transferences of the concessions of the following roads:

First. The transference of the railroads of Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, and of Cienfuegos to Villaclara to an English company denominated "Cuban Central Railways, Limited."

Second. The transference of the Ferro-Carril Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana to the Cuban Electric Company.

Third. The transference of the Primera Empresa de Vapores y Ferro-Carril de Regla á Guanabacoa, called La Prueba, to the same Cuban Electric Company.

In the same date were in official course the projects of railroads mentioned below:

First. An electric tramway for the city of Cienfuegos.

Second. A narrow-gauge road for the private use of the Providencia sugar plantation (municipality of Güines) from the batey (mills, boiler houses, etc.) of said farm to the landing on the Rosario beach, in the cove of La Broa, on the south coast of the island.

Third. A branch between La Chorrera and Marianao beach for the company Habana Electric Railways.

Fourth. A branch of the railroad La Prueba, in the town of Regla, from the littoral of the port, for transporting materials destined to the reconstruction of said road; and

Fifth. A line of general service to connect the extreme points of the railroads of Trinidad and Sancti-Spiritus.

In June were approved by this department the acts of official tests of the three iron bridges built by the Western Railroad Company across the rivers Palacios,

Bacunaguas, and Santa Clara, in the province of Pinar del Rio, having been, in consequence, authorized for public transit in accordance with the report rendered by the inspection of railroads intrusted with said test.

For better intelligence of all that has been said regarding the general system of Cuban railroads, the plan accompanying the report submitted by inspection of railroads may be consulted.

HIGHROADS.

The only provinces of the island in possession of highroads, properly named, are Habana and Pinar del Rio.

Highroads are classified, according to their width, in three orders: Those of the first order are 8 meters wide; those of the second 7, and those of the third 6. The "firme"—that is to say, the roadway—in highroads of the first order is 5.50 meters wide; in those of the second, 5 meters, and 4.50 meters in those of the third order.

The thickness of the roadway, generally, is little less than 0.30 meter in the center and 0.15 in the sides.

Of the first order exist four finished and one unfinished, and of the third, three finished and one commenced; in total, twelve highroads.

The finished highroads of the first order are:

	Kilometers.
1. Between Habana and Güines, or of the southeast, with	46.837
2. Between Luyanó and La Gallega, or of the east, connecting with the former, with	14.240
3. Between Habana and Bejucal, or of the south, with	23.837
4. Between Habana and San Cristobal, or of the west, with	89.530
The commenced one of the first order is between Consólacion del Sur and the western railroad station of the same name, with a projected extension of 3 kilometers.	
It has, finished300

Total extension of highroads of the first order, finished	174.744
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The second-order highroads finished are:

1. Between Guanajay and Mariel, with	13.000
2. Between Pinar del Rio and La Coloma, with	25.000
The unfinished second-order highroad is between Guanajay and Cabañas, with a projected extension of 19.000 kilometers, of which it has finished ..	18.000

Total extension of highroads of the second order finished	56.000
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The finished highroads of the third order are:

1. Between Cotorro and Santa María del Rosario, a branch of the highroad to Güines, with	2.274
2. Between Cuatro Caminos and La Canoa, also a branch of the former, with ..	3.568
3. Between Arroyo Apolo and Managua, a branch of the highroad to Bejucal, with	14.600

The commenced one of the third order is between Artemisa and Cayajabos, with a projected extension of 12.100 kilometers and has finished	1.500
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Total extension of highroads of the third order finished	21.942
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Total extension of finished highroads of the three orders	252.686
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Of the 252.686 kilometers of finished highroads, 132.886 kilometers, are in the province of Habana and 119.800 kilometers in Pinar del Rio, as follows:

	Kilo- meters.	Kilo- meters.
Province of Habana:		
Highroads of the first order	112.444	
Highroads of the second order	0	
Highroads of the third order	20.442	
		132.886
Province of Pinar del Río:		
Highroads of the first order	63.300	
Highroads of the second order	56.000	
Highroads of the third order	1.500	
		119.800
Total		252.686

To the twelve highroads narrated above two more must be added—one of first order and one of the second—attempted in the last days of the former administration, without previous project, with the idea of giving employment to workingmen, thus keeping them from incorporating to the revolutionary files. The one of the first order is between Güines and San Nicolás, with a calculated extension of 14 kilometers, which had leveled the first two kilometers, and a small bridge built in the kilometer No. 1.

The one of the second order begins in the fifteenth kilometer of the highroad between Guanajay and Cabañas, and was to end at Quiebra Hacha, with a total length of 1.136 kilometers. To finish it it was necessary only to place and roll the broken stone in the extension of 1 kilometer and to repair the three laborers' quarters constructed, and which suffered by the war.

These two highroads are mentioned separately from above, owing to the fact that the portions commenced are not completely finished.

As a general rule, in every 5 or 6 kilometers has been built one highroad keeper's quarters, with the necessary departments for lodging them with their families, and to keep in them the implements and tools of the highroad service, the dray carts and other utensils, and to stable the draft horses, mules, and oxen. Most of these quarters are stone buildings with tile roofing and fenced courts.

Of the 253 kilometers of highroads in service as narrated above, the two-thirds were in very bad condition on the 1st of January, owing to the effects of war and abandonment.

Of the 47 highroad keepers' quarters existing before the war, 25 were partially or totally burned down, and the remaining 22 are in great need of repairs of more or less importance.

The bridges also suffered considerably by the civil war, inasmuch as both belligerent parties destroyed every one which they considered of some utility to the enemy.

When the reorganization of the service of public works was accomplished, the repairing of highroads was commenced, giving employment to a great number of laborers.

In the first six months of the present year the works performed on highroads have been as follows:

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND GÜINES, FIRST SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches.....	lineal meters..	2. 754
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	26. 376
Stones accumulated and broken.....	cubic meters..	28. 000
Stones used for filling holes on the road.....	do.....	204. 000
Surface repaved.....	square meters..	10. 000
Earth dug out of ditches and transported out of the high roads, cubic meters.....		181. 000

BUILDING WORKS.

The bed of the stream under bridge of kilometer 6 has been picked, transporting 60 cubic meters of earth at a distance of 35 meters. The same work was done under the bridge of kilometer 16, digging out a great quantity of earth, and leaving the bed of the stream in good condition for the free course of waters. The bed of every stream was carefully cleaned with the same object.

TREES.

The trees thrown by the storm of the 24th of May, 1899, still alive were replanted, and those useless were transported out of the road.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND GÜINES, SECOND SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	221. 044
Stones accumulated and broken.....	cubic meters..	28. 000
Stones used in filling holes on the road.....	do.....	166. 000
Surface repaved.....	square meters..	2, 826. 000
Earth dug out of the ditches and transported out of the road....	cub. meters..	220. 000

BUILDING WORKS.

The beds of all streams were widened and picked, transporting on wheelbarrows 145 cubic meters of earth to the convenient places.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

A general cleansing of highroad keeper's quarters located at Potrero Dique was performed, hauling out a great quantity of rubbish existing, owing to the lodging in it of the Spanish troops during the war. After this work was done the house was inhabitable and in good sanitary condition. The grass in the court was cut in an extension of 2,125 square meters, and in the plant beds in an extension of 15,400 square meters.

TREES.

Every tree of highroad in kilometer 7 was pruned.

OTHER WORKS.

One hundred and thirty-one iron rails were gathered from the Spanish blockhouses of San José de las Lajas and 24 more from behind the church of said town, depositing them on the footway of the highroad. The implements, tools, and materials pertaining to the projected highroad between Güines and San Nicolás, which were deposited in a cart factory in Güines, were retaken.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN LUYANO AND LA GALLEGA, OR OF THE EAST.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches	lineal meters..	877
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	41. 190
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	11. 000
Stones used for filling holes on the road	do.....	5. 000
Surface repaved	square meters..	14. 000
Earth dug from ditches	cubic meters..	101. 000

OTHER WORKS.

The defensive line built by the Spanish troops over the ditches in kilometers 8 and 9 were demolished, and the ditches were dug anew. On the 30th of June this work was ending.

BUILDING WORKS.

The beds of streams under bridges were thoroughly cleaned for facilitating the natural course of water. The high part of the wooden bridge of Martin Perez was torn down owing to its ruinous state.

On the 30th of June this work was nearly concluded. This work is provisional. Meantime arrives the new iron bridge 60 feet long, already contracted and ordered from the United States. Its cost, delivered on the wharf of Regla, will amount to \$3,400.

TREES.

The trees thrown down by the storm of the 4th of May were replanted. Those useless were hauled off the road.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND BEJUCAL, OR OF THE SOUTH.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches	lineal meters..	1. 029
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	120. 515
Stone accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	566. 000
Stone used in filling up holes on the road	do.....	116. 000
Surface repaved	square meters..	620. 000
Earth dug from ditches	cubic meters..	74. 000

BUILDING WORKS.

The job of replacing several planks and bridging joists, and of renewing the balustrade or railing on the bridge across the Bejucal River in kilometer 26 was nearly ended.

The necessary material for the reconstruction of the railing on the right-hand side of the bridge in the vicinity of Arroyo Apolo was accumulated on the spot.

KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

The necessary materials for the reconstruction of the fences and for repairing roofs and general cleansing of quarters were left accumulated.

HIGHROAD FROM HABANA TO SAN CRISTOBAL, OR OF THE WEST, FIRST SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	74. 720
Stones accumulated and broken.....	cubic meters..	900. 000
Stones used for filling up holes on roads	do.....	385. 000
Surface repaved	square meters..	1, 436. 000
Earth dug out of ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	2, 955. 000

BUILDING WORKS.

All beds of streams, up and down, were cleaned with the view of expediting the currents.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

Two departments of the ruins of the quarters of Macastá were thoroughly repaired, roofing and paving them, and replacing doors and window shutters. In this work were utilized the materials from the demolished quarters of Punta Brava.

Rubbish was hauled out of three departments of the ruins of the quarters at Anafe.

The wells of these two quarters were cleaned, and also the one pertaining to the quarters of Arroyo Arenas.

Materials for the necessary repairs on roofs, painting, whitewashing, etc., in other quarters were left accumulated.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND SAN CRISTOBAL, OR OF THE WEST, SECOND SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches.....	linear meters..	465. 000
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	220. 665
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	98. 000
Stones used in filling up holes on the road	do.....	31. 000
Surface repaved	square meters..	52. 000
Earth dug out of ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	60. 000

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

The quarters in kilometers 42 and 48 were cleaned and repaired.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND SAN CRISTOBAL, OR OF THE WEST, THIRD SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	250. 350
Surface repaved.....	do.....	80. 000
Earth dug out from ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	30. 000

BUILDING WORKS.

Owing to the damages caused by the war, the transit on this road was interrupted from kilometer 63 to the town of San Cristobal, where it ends. Transit was reestablished to kilometer 87, that is say, to the Yaguasa bridges beyond the village of Candelaria, having been necessary for the purpose to repair the abutments and replace flooring of iron rails on two bridges in kilometer 63, on one in kilometer 65, and the San Juan bridge in kilometer 77, and the building of two provisional wooden bridges in kilometers 70 and 78.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

Two portable quarters that were found on a lot of the town of Artemisa were cleaned and moved, the one to the place where the quarters of Las Mangas was formerly situated, in kilometer 67, and the other to kilometer 76, where the Bayate one existed. Three departments of the Rio Hondo quarters, in kilometer 89, which were destroyed during the war, were roofed anew and furnished with shutters.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN GUANAJAY AND MARIEL.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	75. 627
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	326. 000
Stones used in filling up holes in road	do.....	382. 000
Surface repaved	square meters..	3, 250. 000
Earth dug out of ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	14. 000

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

The quarters in kilometers 12 were thoroughly cleansed.

HIGHROAD FROM PINAR DEL RIO TO LA COLOMA.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	86.852
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	29.000
Stones used in refilling holes on road	do.....	49.000
Surface repaved	square meters..	219.000
Earth dug from ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	42.000

BUILDING WORKS.

The beds of all streams were cleaned, thus expediting the currents.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

Four quarters on this highroad were destroyed by the war. To reestablish the service it became necessary to fit up five blockhouses situated in kilometers 9, 11, 14, 17, and 23, used by the Spanish troops for keepers' lodgings. Two palm-leaf huts were built also for the same purpose.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN GUANAJAY AND CABAÑAS.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches.....	linear meters..	110.000
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	59.475
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	50.000
Stones used in refilling holes on road	do.....	39.000
Surface repaved	square meters..	194.000
Earth dug out of ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	35.000

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

Repairs of less importance were performed on quarters of kilometer 7.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN EL COTORRO AND SANTA MARIA DEL ROSARIO.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches.....	linear meters..	340.000
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	3,331.000
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	735.000
Earth dug out of ditches, etc	do.....	113.000

In the 735 cubic meters of stones accumulated are included 100 meters of the 173 necessary for the 565 lineal meters left unlaid on the 30th of June.

To the 113 cubic meters of earth digged 183 more must be added, which were employed in the building of an embankment 0.50 meters high, to raise a level.

The repairs on this highroad have been totally accomplished in the 2,270 meters of its entire length. For the building of the highroad it was necessary to dig it anew and lay and roll the stones.

HIGHROAD FROM CUATRO CAMINOS TO LA CANOA.

In this highroad, a branch of the one to Güines, with a little more than 3½ kilometers of extension, 30 meters of ditches were digged, 10,060 meters of footways were abated, and 86 cubic meters of broken stones were employed in filling up holes on same.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN ARROYO APOLO AND MANAGUA.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches.....	lineal meters..	500.000
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	34.000
Stone accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	542.000
Stone used in refilling holes.....	do.....	346.000
Surface repaved.....	square meters..	1,880.000
Earth dug out from ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	228.000

BUILDING WORKS.

A provisional passway over bridge No. 7, kilometer 12, in bad condition, was constructed.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTER.

The portable building of kilometer 8 was unpinned and transported to the same spot occupied by the one destroyed by the war in the kilometer 18, where it was rebuilt, roofing it anew with corrugated and galvanized iron tiles.

Moreover, the necessary materials for repairing the others were accumulated.

OLD ROADS.

In neither of the four official reports published by the branch of public works due attention is paid to the necessary works for fitting for traveling and maintenance of the public roads which of old exist in the island, named, the ones, royal roads (caminos reales) and the others neighboring roads (caminos vecinales), which are very interesting to the development of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of the country.

From the work of the deceased geographer, Esteban Pichardo, father of the laborious and intelligent assistant secretary of this department, published in 1865, under the name of "Caminos de la Isla de Cuba—Itinerarios" it can be learned with astonishment that the extension of this class of roads reaches the high figure of 20,000 kilometers.

From this work we extract the following résumé worthy of stating:

	Cuban leagues.
One general road, which commences in Mantua, province of Pinar del Río, and ends in Baracoa, province of Santiago de Cuba, with an extension of.....	342
Two on the oriental and occidental limits of the island, one from Mantua to Cape San Antonio, Roncali light-house, and the other from Baracoa to Maisí Point, Concha light-house, with	41. 40
Total.....	383. 40

As can be observed, the island can be traveled through them from end to end, that is to say, from the light-house on Cape San Antonio to the light-house of Cape Maisí.

Twenty-seven roads, substituting the general one, with an extension of....	258. 30
Six hundred and twenty-nine caminos vecinales, with.....	4, 251. 80

In the island exist, therefore, 659 public roads, which reach a total extension in Cuban leagues of 4, 893. 50

These 4,893.50 leagues are equivalent to nearly 20,748½ kilometers, allowing 4 kilometers, 240 to the league, length which would suffice to go half way around the world.

Examining the work of Pichardo, it is evident that there are not two towns, even more, two farms, which are not connected by a road, more or less wide, and, nevertheless, they have no communication at all during the rainy season, owing to the abandonment in which they have been since many years ago.

To solve the problem of giving circulation and exit to the products of the island, it would be sufficient to repair the bad passages of these roads, to reestablish the destroyed bridges and organize afterwards a service for the maintenance of them, appointing a technical body of officers educated to this specialty, which could be easily gathered and instructed in the several localities interested in the good traveling conditions of said roads.

It is so understood by the Hon. John R. Brooke, governor-general of the island, and to this end his efforts are to be directed.

The existing highroads are to be repaired and maintained because they exist, and it would be unwise to abandon them, but at present there will be no new ones built in attention to their expensive survey, their dilatory and expensive construction, and to their expensive maintenance; in short, because they prove contrary to the actual interests of the island, which consists in producing immediately, transporting with facilities, and to export without further delay.

On the 30th of June some data requested from several localities as to the conditions of roads after the war were at hand. With their aid a full judgment of the necessary repairs to be performed can be achieved. To fulfill this design with the order and unity required, a circular addressed to the civil governors of the provinces, containing a questionnaire concerning the most important facts to be known, was prepared. Issued later on said circular, the data referred to are arriving at present.

CANALS FOR IRRIGATION AND WATER AVAILS.

No navigation canals exist in the island of Cuba.

The only one existing for irrigating purposes derives into the farms of the municipalities of Güines y La Catalina the water from the Mayabeque. No official business concerning this canal has been transacted during the last six months.

This department, in the same months, has had no intervention with those of city supply, with the exception of the one supplying the city of Cienfuegos.

This canal is of private property and its owners claimed against the municipality for having seized the administration of same. The matter was left in official course on the 30th of June last.

The paper mills located in Puentes Grandes (province of Habana), which are the only ones of the kind in the island, filed a request for the granting of a certain quantity of water derived from the Almendares River, destined to move a powerful turbine that was to be set in the factory.

The official course on this matter was nearly ended on the last day of June, the party concerned having been notified that the resolution would remain in suspension in accordance with the prohibition established by the Foraker law, as has been mentioned elsewhere in this report.

COAST LIGHTING.

The light-houses of the island, enumerated from west to east by the north, are:

North coast.

1. On Cape San Antonio.
2. On Morro Castle (Habana).
3. On Point of Maya (Matanzas).
4. On Key Diana (Cárdenas).
5. On Key Piedras del Norte (Cárdenas).
6. On Key Cruz del Padre (Cárdenas).
7. On Key Bahía de Cádiz (off Sagua).
8. On Boca de Sagua.
9. On Key Francés (Caibarién).
10. On Key Paredón Grande (off Key Romano).
11. On Point of Maternillos (Nuevitas).
12. On Point of Prácticos (Nuevitas).
13. On Point Peregrina (Gibara).
14. On Point Lucrecia.
15. On Baracoa.
16. On Point of Maisí.

South coast (from east to west).

17. On Morro of Santiago de Cuba.
18. On Cape Cruz.
19. Of Villanueva (Cienfuegos).
20. On Key Piedras del Sur (south of Cochinos Cove).
21. On Rocks of Diego Pérez (south of the Zapata Península).
22. In Batabanó.

Four of these light-houses, namely, on Morro of Habana, on Bahía de Cádiz, on Paredón Grande and Point of Maternillos, are of first order; those on Cape San Antonio, Point Lucrecia, Point Maisí, and Cape Cruz, in total 4, are of second order; of third order is the light-house Villanueva; and those on Point of Maya and on Morro of Santiago de Cuba, in total 2, are of fourth order. The remaining 11 are only port lights.

When the American Government took possession of the administration of the island on the 1st of January, 1899, all the light-houses were intrusted, certainly with good judgment, for avoiding the difficulties of the moment, to the American functionaries, chiefs of customs of the respective localities, who for the present sustained in their places nearly every keeper at the service of the former administration.

According to news obtained by this department in said month, four light-houses were utterly destroyed during the war between Spain and the United States, namely, the one on Key Diana, off the port of Cárdenas, the one on the Morro of Santiago de Cuba, the one named Villanueva, at the entrance of the port of Cienfuegos, and the floating one of Diego Pérez, south of the Zapata Península.

The one on Point of Prácticos, in Nuevitas, and the one on Cape Cruz suffered so considerably that they were deemed useless.

The first care of the American authorities, after having surmounted the difficulties of the first moment, was to reestablish provisionally the light-houses of Santiago de Cuba, Cape Cruz, and Villanueva in Cienfuegos, and also to establish one in the port of Guantánamo, not contained in the above statement, utilizing the apparatus deposited in that place by the Spanish administration.

A few days after having taken possession of their respective offices the functionaries of this department promulgated a decree defining the legal situation of the keepers of light-houses, according to the laws by which they were ruled, as an indispensable measure for receiving the service from the American authorities.

By said decree, dated on the 21st of February and published in the Official Gazette of Habana the 3d of March, the light-house keepers who held their situation uninterruptedly in the light-houses not destroyed by the war at the ending of the Spanish domination in the island were confirmed in their charges, and those pertaining to the destroyed ones were declared with rights to be employed anew, provided they did not leave the island; and with the condition to report to the chief engineer of public works of the region where they lived and inscribe their names in the list formed of those who were in the same situation.

The estimate of expenses of the department contains 10 first light-house keepers with a salary of \$800 annually; 19 seconds, with \$640; and 20 thirds, with \$600; and by the stated decree were confirmed in their charges 10 firsts, 12 seconds, and 14 thirds, which were at the time holding their places; that is to say, a total of 36 light-house keepers against 49 contained in the approved estimate.

In the last days of February the branch of public works of this department was charged with the light-houses existing in the western region (provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio) excepting the one on Morro Castle, and also of those of the central region (provinces of Mantanzas and Santa Clara) with the exception of Villanueva and Key Piedras del Sur, south of the Cochinós Cove.

In April, the light-houses on points of Maternillos and Prácticos, in Nuevitás, were intrusted to said branch, and in June, Villanueva and Key Piedras del Sur.

At the ending of June, 1899, all the light-houses of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and the one on Morro Castle of Habana, were still under the control of the American authorities.

The windlass and house of the light of the port of Batabanó have been repaired.

In the blacksmith shop of the branch (Habana), the lantern of the light-house of Point of Prácticos, dismounted and brought to this city by the former administration during the war with the United States, has been repaired.

The chief engineer of public works, of the western region, has been directed to study the establishment of port lights in Mariel and Cabañas, and of two light-houses of second order, one on Point Gobernadora, in the entrance to Bahía Honda, and the other on Key Jufías, near the landing of Arroyos de Mantua, all located on the north coast between Habana and Cape San Antonio.

This portion of the coast has no lighting at all, and it is very dangerous owing to the abundance of rocks and shoals. For this reason the former administration projected the construction on it of four light-houses and one port light.

The light-house on Key Diana, totally destroyed by the war, as it has been stated above, was rebuilt on the same place. The works commenced on the 3d of April, and were ended on the 17th of May, having been put in service again on the night of the 22d of the same month, as was published in the Official Gazette of Habana for general knowledge.

The total cost amounted to \$2,497.25, American gold.

On the 30th of June were ended the studies of the projects of repairs on the light-house of Point of Maya, at the entrance of the port of Matanzas, and of the light-house on Key Frances, off the port of Caibarien, which were left pending approbation and execution.

On the same date informations and data for the project of the important repairs on the light-houses of the first order on Bahía de Cádiz, off Sagua, and on Key Paredon Grande, north of Key Romano, were gathered, and also for the reconstruction of Villanueva and of the one on Key Piedras del Sur.

The project of reestablishing the floating light of Diego Perez, south of the Zapata Peninsula, was in official course. The Menendez & Co. line of steamers of the south coast is the party mostly interested in the reconstruction and good service of said light, and had promised to furnish, at their cost, a new vessel in substitution of the one destroyed and which had been presented to the government by them, being of the charge of the administration all other expenses.

The pharos of Point of Prácticos, in the entrance of the port of Nuevitás (province of Puerto Príncipe), was lighted again on the night of the 26th of May, as it was published for general knowledge in the Gazette of Habana the 31st of same month.

The luminous apparatus of this pharos was repaired in the blacksmith shop of public works in this city, as it has been mentioned above.

The pharos of the first order on Point of Maternillos was inspected by the acting chief of public works of said province to determine the necessary repairs to be performed on it, to be placed in good condition for service.

Referring to the province of Santiago de Cuba, the notices obtained by this department are to the effect that the sea lighting was carried on with no difficulties.

As a résumé of what has been said regarding light-houses, the undersigned must state that, with the only exception of the floating Diego Perez, the lighting of the coast of the island on the 30th of June was completely reestablished, and the service was performed in the same way as before the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States.

WORKS IN PORTS.

The committees of works in ports (*juntas de obras del puerto*) were established by the former administration, giving to them a similar organization to those in Spain.

They were composed of *ex officio* and elective members. The *ex officio* members were the civil governor of the province, or the mayor of the locality, as chairman; the captain of the port; the chief of customs; the engineer of public works of the province; the appointed engineer director of works, and other functionaries. The elective ones were members of the provincial deputation and of the common council, appointed by these corporations, and a number of merchants and shipowners.

The object of the committees was to substitute the state, under its guardianship, in all relative to works demanded by the interests and development of the port, administering the special funds appropriated for the payment of said works and salaries of administrative and technical employees in accordance with determined rules.

These special funds were obtained from taxes imposed on vessels and merchandise on proposal of said committees. These taxes were studied, with the aid of the local mercantile entities, and, after the necessary official course, were approved and enforced by the government of the metropolis. They were collected by the customs officers.

The rules referred to were copied out from those in force for the committees of the ports of Spain, with no other modifications than those of secondary character demanded by the specialties of each port.

As to the technical affairs, said committees were subjected to the same legislation enforced for other public works of the state. The inspection was intrusted to the chief engineer of the respective province.

On the 1st of January the committees of Habana, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Caibarién, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos were in function.

These committees were naturally discontinued at the ending of the Spanish domination and commencement of the American administration.

The committee of Havana delivered to the military governor of same all its belongings.

The committee of Santiago de Cuba also delivered to the military governor of the department according to reports received in this office.

These two committees were the only important ones and they had commenced the study of works of great importance.

The others had no time or no means to undertake the study of works worthy of mention.

The committees of Matanzas and Cárdenas, by direction of this department, delivered their scarce belongings to the chief of public works of the central region.

Referring to those of Caibarién and Cienfuegos, which were dragging a languid life, directions were issued as to the delivering of property to said functionary.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the organization given to this committee did not correspond to the aspirations of public opinion, nor to those of the commerce, which sacrificed greatly in matter of taxes for the establishment and maintenance of same.

BUOYS AND BEACONS.

In ports where committees of works of ports existed the establishment and maintenance of buoys and beacons were intrusted to their care. In the others this service was under the charge of the state.

In the port of Mariel were replaced four buoys after being repaired and painted, and also the beacon of Cayuelo.

The buoys had been removed during the war and the moorings submerged in the sea.

In the port of Matanzas was repaired, painted, and reestablished the buoy of the shoal Araña del Sur, which had been also removed from the proper place.

Three buoys removed during the war were repaired, painted, and reestablished in the port of Isabela de Sagua. Three more were in construction to complete the buoing of said port.

For the port of Cárdenas a project was submitted by the chief engineer of public works of the central region for the object of buoing accurately the channel of entrance of the port. Accordingly, to this project, eight buoys should be built and two repaired. This work was greatly advanced on the 30th of June and was finished in the last days of July.

A project was under survey of the same chief engineer for similar works in the port of Caibarién.

In the port of Nuevitas it was necessary to replace two large iron buoys marking the principal entrance of the port, and which were destroyed during the war. After the necessary survey was completed these buoys were ordered of a firm in the United States. The term agreed upon for delivering in this island was not ended on June 30.

INSPECTION ON PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKS.

The high inspection, that on provincial and municipal public works, the enforced legislation bestows on the government general, was not carried on during the past half year, owing to the fact that the few works under the care of the provincial deputations, suppressed on the 24th of February, were transferred to the civil governments and that the municipalities did not undertake works of any kind at their own expense.

The great financial disaster reached by the municipalities of the island is widely known, and justifies the steps taken by the central administration to substitute the municipal action studying the works to be performed with preference by said corporations. Among those are considered, in first term, those referring to repairs, for placing in good conditions of transit many country roadways, which nearly have disappeared by the effects of the war.

GENERAL AFFAIRS.

The direction of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in March of the present year invited the governor-general of the island of Cuba to appoint a delegate to represent the island in the International Commercial Congress, to be assembled in said city on the coming 10th of October.

With the view that said appointment should befall on a Cuban of proper conditions, the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País was consulted, having designated for said representation Señor Antonio Martín Rivero, LL. D. On the 28th of June the governor-general, on proposal of this department, made this appointment and it was published in the Official Gazette of Havana on July 2 for general knowledge.

The services concerning this department in the province of Santiago de Cuba were not organized up to the ending of the first six months of the present year.

They were all under the control of the military government of said department; meantime the necessary dispositions were taken to effectuate the transferring of same to this department.

At present the services of forests and mines are under the care of this office, and soon will be those referring to agriculture, industries, and commerce. Probably on the 1st of October next the action of this department will extend over the whole island, with no exception whatever.

Finally, the undersigned respectfully calls attention to the accompanying statement marked with No. 7, relative to the expenses of this department from February to June of 1899, both inclusive.

From it, it results in *résumé*:

Appropriations for said five months according to the estimate for one year, approved by the governor-general of the island on the 25th of last February	\$149, 942. 88
Invested in the organized offices in every respect during the same period	96, 061. 71
Balance	53, 881. 17

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, September 14, 1899.

STATEMENT OF THE WORK PERFORMED DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE
YEAR 1899.

No. 1. Last budget, for one year, by the Spanish administration (showing expenses by departments).

No. 2. Budget for one year, prepared by this department, and approved by the governor-general of the island, February 25, 1899 (showing expenses by departments and a comparison with the budget of the Spanish administration).

No. 3. Summary of the budget of expenses in force for salaries and material.

No. 4. Total number of employees who appear in the budget for this department.

No. 5. Details of the present budget. (This budget was published in the Habana Gazette on March 5, 1899.)

No. 6. Synoptical table.

No. 7. Summary of expenses for January and February, 1899, inclusive.

TABLE No. 1.—*Last budget, for the fiscal year 1898–99, of the Spanish administration.*

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

1. Office of secretary, personal.....	\$39,050.00	
2. Office of secretary, material.....	1,300.00	
3. General expenses, material.....	40,000.00	
4. Public lands, personal.....	16,175.00	
5. Public lands, material.....	2,960.00	
6. Mines, personal.....	10,675.00	
7. Mines, material.....	2,050.00	
8. Weights and measures, personal.....	600.00	
9. Weights and measures, material.....	240.00	
10. Organization and immigration.....		
11. Official purse.....		
12. Result of finished works.....	1,778.52	
	<hr/>	
	114,828.52	
Deducting discount on salaries.....	6,650.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$108,178.52

PUBLIC WORKS.

1. Office of secretary, personal.....	\$41,775.00	
2. Office of secretary, material.....	5,200.00	
3. Insular school of engineers, personal.....	17,940.00	
4. Insular school of engineers, material.....	15,500.00	
5. Public works, personal.....	58,300.00	
6. Public works, material.....	4,000.00	
7. Roads, material.....	149,000.00	
8. Maritime navigation, personal.....	37,800.00	
9. Maritime navigation, material.....	98,058.00	
10. Railroads.....		
11. Repairs and preservation of buildings, material.....	14,500.00	
	<hr/>	
	442,073.00	
Deducting discount on salaries.....	15,581.50	
	<hr/>	
		426,491.50
		<hr/>
		534,670.02

NOTE.—The sum of \$534,670.02, Spanish gold, equals, in the proportion of \$5.30 in Spanish money to \$4.80, American money, as fixed by the President of the United States, \$486,247.07.

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

TABLE No. 2.—*Budget for one year, prepared by this department and approved by the governor-general of the island, February 25, 1899.*

1. Office of secretary, personal.....	\$22,480.00
2. Office of secretary, material.....	2,880.00
3. Section of agriculture, industry, and commerce, personal.....	18,260.00
4. Section of agriculture, industry, and commerce, material.....	5,220.00
5. Provincial sections (bureaus), personal.....	8,800.00
6. Provincial sections (bureaus), material.....	540.00
7. Weights and measures, personal.....	500.00
8. Weights and measures, material.....	108.00
9. Agricultural, veterinary, and commercial general schools.....	
10. Colonization and immigration.....	
11. Official purse.....	
12. Superior council of agriculture, industry, and commerce.....	
13. General inspection and provincial section of public lands, personal...	12,980.00
14. General inspection and provincial section of public lands, material...	2,925.00
15. General inspection and provincial section of mines, personal.....	7,060.00
16. General inspection and provincial section of mines, material.....	585.00
17. Insular school for engineers, personal.....	
18. Insular school for engineers, material.....	
19. Public works, personal.....	51,160.00
20. Public works, material.....	3,600.00
21. Roads, material.....	90,000.00
22. Maritime navigation, personal.....	32,160.00
23. Maritime navigation, material.....	85,755.00
24. Railroads.....	
25. Repairs and construction of government buildings, material.....	13,050.00
26. Unforeseen expenses, material.....	1,800.00
	<hr/>
	359,863.00
	<hr/>

COMPARISON.

Amount of the last budget, for fiscal year 1898-99, of the Spanish administration, in United States gold.....	486,247.07
Amount of budget for one year, prepared by this department, and approved by the governor-general of the island, February 25, 1899....	359,863.00

Economy (saving)..... 126,384.07

This saving is approximately 26 per cent.

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

TABLE No. 3.—*Summarized statement of expenses as shown in the budget.*

PERSONAL.

Office of secretary.....	\$22,480
Section of agriculture, industry, and commerce.....	18,260
Provincial sections (bureaus).....	8,800
Weights and measures.....	500
General inspection and provincial section of public lands.....	12,980
General inspection and provincial section of mines.....	7,060
Public works.....	51,160
Public works, maritime navigation.....	33,360
	<hr/>
	\$154,600

MATERIAL.

Office of secretary	\$2, 880
Section of agriculture, industry, and commerce.....	5, 220
Provincial sections (bureaus)	540
Weights and measures.....	108
General inspection and provincial section of public lands.....	2, 925
General inspection and provincial section of mines.....	585
Public works	3, 600
Public works, roads	90, 000
Public works, maritime navigation	84, 555
Repairs and preservation of government buildings.....	13, 050
Unforeseen expenses	1, 800
	<hr/> \$205, 263
Total	359, 863

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

TABLE NO. 4.—Total number of employees who appear in the budget of this department, approved by the governor-general of this island, February 25, 1899, and published in the *Habana Gazette* on March 5, 1899.

	Number of each class.	Annual salary.	Amount of each class.	Total amount of salary.
Chiefs of administration.....	1	\$7, 000	\$7, 000	\$7, 000
Chiefs of administration (4):				
First class.....	1	4, 000	4, 000	
Second class.....	2	3, 500	7, 000	
Allowances.....			960	
Third class.....	1	3, 000	3, 000	14, 960
Chiefs of branches (11):				
Second class	9	2, 000	18, 000	
Third class.....	2	1, 600	3, 200	21, 200
Officials (55):				
First class.....	5	1, 400	7, 000	
Second class	3	1, 200	3, 600	
Third class.....	22	1, 000	22, 000	
Fourth class.....	6	800	4, 800	
Fifth class	19	680	12, 920	50, 320
Draftsmen	9	600	5, 400	5, 400
Clerks (35):				
First class.....	7	600	4, 200	
Second class	17	500	8, 500	
Third class.....	11	400	4, 400	17, 100
Porters (2):				
First class.....	1	600	600	
Second class	1	500	500	1, 100
Orderlies (12):				
First class.....	3	400	1, 200	
Second class	3	360	1, 080	
Third class.....	5	240	1, 200	
Fourth class	1	200	200	3, 680
Janitors (2)	2	240	480	480
Light-house keepers (49):				
First class.....	10	800	8, 000	
Second class	19	640	12, 160	
Third class.....	20	600	12, 000	32, 160
Wharf guards.....	4	300	1, 200	1, 200
Total.....	184			154, 600

The total amount of salaries for six months according to the foregoing budget would amount to \$77,300.

The budget calls for 185 employees of this department, but one person is filling the positions of inspector of mines and public lands at the same time, thus making above list 1 employee short.

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

TABLE No. 5.—*Details of present budget.*

PARAGRAPH No. 1.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

Salaries:

Secretary	\$7,000
Assistant secretary of first class	4,000
Chief of branch (civil engineer)	2,000
Stenographer	1,000
English interpreter	1,000
Official, third class	1,000
Official, fourth class	800
2 clerks (open to Cuban women), \$600	1,200
1 clerk, first class	600
1 clerk, second class	500
1 clerk, third class	400
1 clerk of register, first class	600
1 clerk of register, second class	500
1 porter, first class	600
2 orderlies, first class (\$400)	800
2 janitors (\$240)	480
	<hr/> \$22,480

PARAGRAPH No. 2.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

Miscellaneous expenses:

Writing material, etc., for office	\$1,080
Traveling expenses	1,800
	<hr/> 2,880

PARAGRAPH No. 3.

SECTION OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

Salaries:

1 agricultural engineer, chief of section	\$3,000
1 assistant, clerk first class	600
1 orderly, first class	400
1 chief of bureau, second class	2,000
1 agricultural engineer	1,400
1 agricultural expert, third class	1,000
1 agricultural expert, fourth class	800
1 official, fifth class	680
1 clerk, first class	600
1 chief of bureau of industry and commerce	1,600
1 official, first class	1,400
1 official, third class	1,000
1 official, fifth class	680
1 clerk, first class	600
2 clerks, second class (\$500)	1,000
	<hr/> 18,260

PARAGRAPH No. 4.

Miscellaneous expenses:

Writing material, etc	\$720
Traveling expenses	2,700
Plans and specifications	1,800
	<hr/> 5,220

PARAGRAPH No. 5.

PROVINCIAL SECTIONS (BUREAUS).

SALARIES.

Province of Havana:

1 secretary	\$1,400
1 clerk	500

Province of Matanzas:	
1 secretary.....	\$1,000
1 clerk.....	500
Province of Santa Clara:	
1 secretary.....	1,000
1 clerk.....	500
Province of Santiago de Cuba:	
1 secretary.....	1,000
1 clerk.....	500
Province of Pinar del Rio:	
1 secretary.....	800
1 clerk.....	400
Province of Puerto Principe:	
1 secretary.....	800
1 clerk.....	400
	<hr/> \$8,800

PARAGRAPH No. 6.

Miscellaneous expenses:	
For material for above six provinces.....	540

PARAGRAPH No. 7.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Salary of 1 clerk for above.....	\$500
Writing material, etc.....	108
	<hr/> 608

PARAGRAPHS Nos. 8, 9, 10, AND 11.

Nothing charged.

PARAGRAPH No. 12.

SECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Salaries:

1 chief engineer, in charge of provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara.....	\$3,500
1 assistant, official of second class.....	1,200
2 assistants, officials of (\$1,000) third class.....	2,000
1 official, of fifth class.....	680
1 draftsman.....	600
1 orderly, third class.....	360

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

Salaries:

1 engineer in charge of the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe.....	\$2,000
2 assistants, officials of (1,000 pesos) third class.....	2,000
1 clerk.....	400
1 orderly.....	240
	<hr/> 12,980

PARAGRAPH No. 13.

Expenses of office and field work.....	2,925
--	-------

PARAGRAPH No. 14.

SECTION OF MINES.

1 chief inspector, in charge of the central section and the provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. This position is vacant now, as the chief inspector of public lands attends to the duties of this office, with a gratification or additional salary of.....	\$960
1 assistant, official of third class.....	1,000
1 official, fourth class.....	800
1 clerk, second class.....	500

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

1 engineer in charge of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe.....	\$2,000	
1 assistant, official of third class.....	1,000	
1 draftsman.....	600	
1 orderly.....	200	
		<hr/> \$7,060

PARAGRAPH No. 15.

Miscellaneous expenses:		
Writing material, etc.....	\$225	
Traveling expenses and purchase of instruments.....	360	
		<hr/> 585

PARAGRAPHS No. 16 AND 17.

Nothing charged.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PARAGRAPH No. 18.

SALARIES.

General inspection:		
1 civil engineer, general inspector.....	\$3,500	
1 assistant, official first class.....	1,400	
1 assistant, official third class.....	1,000	
1 keeper of archives, fourth class.....	800	
1 draftsman.....	600	
2 clerks, second class (\$500).....	1,000	
1 porter, second class.....	500	
		<hr/> \$8,800

Civil constructions:		
1 government architect.....	2,000	
1 master of works, official third class.....	1,000	
1 overseer, official fifth class.....	680	
1 draftsman.....	600	
1 clerk, third class.....	400	
1 orderly, third class.....	240	
		<hr/> 4,920

Ports, nothing charged.

Inspection of railroads:		
1 civil engineer.....	2,000	
2 assistants, officials (\$1,000) third class.....	2,000	
1 draftsman.....	600	
1 clerk, second class.....	500	
1 orderly, third class.....	240	
		<hr/> 5,340

Occidental region—Provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio:

1 civil engineer, superintendent of the region.....	2,000	
1 civil engineer.....	1,600	
1 assistant.....	1,400	
1 assistant, second class.....	1,200	
1 assistant, third class.....	1,000	
12 overseers, at \$680, fifth class.....	8,160	
2 draftsmen, at \$600.....	1,200	
1 clerk, second class.....	500	
2 clerks, at \$400, third class.....	800	
2 orderlies, at \$360, second class.....	720	
		<hr/> 18,580

Central region:

1 civil engineer, superintendent of the region.....	2,000	
1 assistant, second class.....	1,200	
1 assistant, third class.....	1,000	
3 overseers, at \$680, fifth class.....	2,040	
1 draftsman.....	600	
2 clerks, at \$400, third class.....	800	
1 orderly, third class.....	240	
		<hr/> 7,880

Oriental region:

1 civil engineer, superintendent of region	\$2,000
2 assistants, at \$1,000	2,000
1 draftsman	600
2 clerks, at \$400, third class	800
1 orderly, third class	240
	<hr/>
	\$5,640

Total of paragraph 18 51,160

PARAGRAPH No. 19.

Miscellaneous expenses..... \$3,600

PARAGRAPH No. 20.

Repairs and preservation of Government buildings.....\$90,000

NOTE.—This sum of \$90,000 was included by order of the Governor-General, March 17, 1899.

PARAGRAPH No. 21.

MARITIME NAVIGATION.

Salaries:

10 light-house keepers, first class, at \$800	\$8,000
19 light-house keepers, second class, at \$640	12,160
20 light-house keepers, third class, at \$600	12,000

Total..... 32,160

PARAGRAPH No. 22.

WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES.

4 wharf guards, not including Habana	\$1,200
Repairs, cleaning, and preservation	4,500
Repairs and building light-houses	54,000
Oils and effects for light-houses	8,550
Expenses of keepers in changing stations	450
Burnishing lenses and messenger service between lights	10,800
Preservation of towers and buildings	3,150
Extra pay to the three keepers of the Cape San Antonio light	405
Mapping, locating, and preservation of buoys and marks in charge of Government.....	2,700

Total..... 85,755

PARAGRAPH No. 23.

SUBVENTIONS TO NEW RAILROADS.

Nothing charged.

PARAGRAPH No. 24.

Repairs and construction of government buildings.....\$13,050

PARAGRAPH No. 25.

Unforeseen expenses \$1,800

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary*.

HABANA, *January 31, 1899.*

TABLE No. 6.—*Organization—Synoptical table.*

SECRETARY; ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

Bureau of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural colonies. Agricultural schools. Provincial committees of agriculture. Experiment farms. Agricultural stations. Colonies and immigration. Law of hunting. Statistics, expositions, and agricultural publications. Superior council of agriculture.
Bureau of industry and commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade-marks. Patents. Weights and measures. Commercial brokers. Official bourse. Stock companies. Chambers of commerce. Industrial expositions.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section of Pinar del Rio..... Section of Habana..... Section of Matanzas Section of Santa Clara Section of Puerto Principe Section of Santiago de Cuba..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government lands and communal property.
--	---

GENERAL INSPECTION OF MINES.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section of Pinar del Rio..... Section of Habana..... Section of Matanzas Section of Santa Clara Section of Puerto Principe Section of Santiago de Cuba..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concessions of mines and inspection of the workings.
--	--

PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Section of civil construction.....	Government buildings.
Inspection of railroads.....	Public and private railroads, including street railways.
Eastern region, central region, and western region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government roads. Canals of navigation for towns and for irrigation. Utilization of waters for agriculture and industry. Light-houses, port and range lights. Wharves for public and private use. Buoys and marks. Inspection of public works, provincial and municipal. General matters of this branch.

CONSULTING BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Technical and administrative reports required by existing legislation in the matter of public works.

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

GENERAL VIEW OF PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

ISLAND OF CUBA.

Map showing Government Lands and Communal Properties, data to which are on file in office of the Secretary.

REFERENCES.

- ⊙ ... Capitol of Province.
- ... Village.
- ... Communal property.
- ▨ ... Public Land.
- ... Colonies.
- ... Roads.
- ... Boundaries of Provinces.



Public lands.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 El Fraile. | 16 Real, entre Tacamara y Guira. |
| 2 Moa. | 17 La Cuaba. |
| 3 Patillas. | 18 Yarey. |
| 4 Realengo, entre Toa y Duaba Arriba. | 19 Sobrantes de San Agustín. |
| 5 Zabeala y Cebollas. | 20 Buenaventura. |
| 6 Peladero y Miguel. | 21 La Ubita. |
| 7 El Cristal. | 22 Montes de Manzanillo. |
| 8 Real, entre Macuriges y Macos Sanchez. | 23 Santa Marta. |
| 9 La Caridad. | 24 Real, entre Los Perros y Arroyo Prieto. |
| 10 Realengo, entre Toa y Guayabal. | 25 Potrerillo. |
| 11 Cangieri. | 26 Fondos de los ingenios San Rafael, Morenita y Santa Ana. |
| 12 Caney. | 27 Fondos de San Roque. |
| 13 Caney, entre Santa Catalina, Jamaica y R. Seco. | 28 Colonia Reina Amalia (Isla de Pinos). |
| 14 Caney entre Tiguanos y Ojo de Agua. | |
| 15 Enramadas. | |

Colonies.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 Leite Vidal. | 4 Habanero. | 7 Sagasta. |
| 2 Salamanca. | 5 Caridad. | 8 Reina Cristina. |
| 3 Alvaro Reinoso. | 6 Becerra. | 9 Infanta Isabel. |

Communal properties.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 La Caoba. | 11 Vedado. | 21 Morón. | 31 San José de Palmarito. | 41 Hato San Juan. |
| 2 San José de la Esperanza. | 12 San Agustín. | 22 San Juan (a) Los Perros. | 32 Hato Viejo. | 42 San Jerónimo del Bagazal. |
| 3 Tacajo. | 13 Miquilabo. | 23 Rancho Viejo. | 33 San Lázaro del Embareadero. | 43 Ponce del Bagazal. |
| 4 Bijarrí. | 14 Vicuña. | 24 Piedras. | 34 Congojas. | 44 Bernauda. |
| 5 Haticos del Realengo. | 15 Macaca. | 25 Sta. Rosalia del Ciego del Cabo. | 35 San Juan de las Playas. | 45 Mordazo. |
| 6 Guairajal. | 16 Limones. | 26 Pedro Barla. | 36 Guatá. | 46 Alvarez. |
| 7 Hato La Concepción. | 17 Sta. Rita de Belig. | 27 Corral Mañey. | 37 Viana. | 47 Realengo Jiquiabo. |
| 8 Las Colomadas. | 18 Corral Sevilla. | 28 Taguayabón. | 38 Caunao. | 48 Jumagua. |
| 9 Buenaventura. | 19 Cupeyes Abajo. | 29 Sierra de Guanabanabo. | 39 Mataguá. | 49 Guisacanamar. |
| 10 San José de Aguárás. | 20 Hato de Ciénaga. | 30 La Sierra. | 40 Manicagua La Vieja. | 50 Buenaventura. |
| | | | | 51 Alegría. |

HABANA, August 15, 1899.

F. DE P. PORTUONDO.
Inspector-General.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

SHOWING

RAILROADS IN OPERATION AND THOSE PROJECTED.

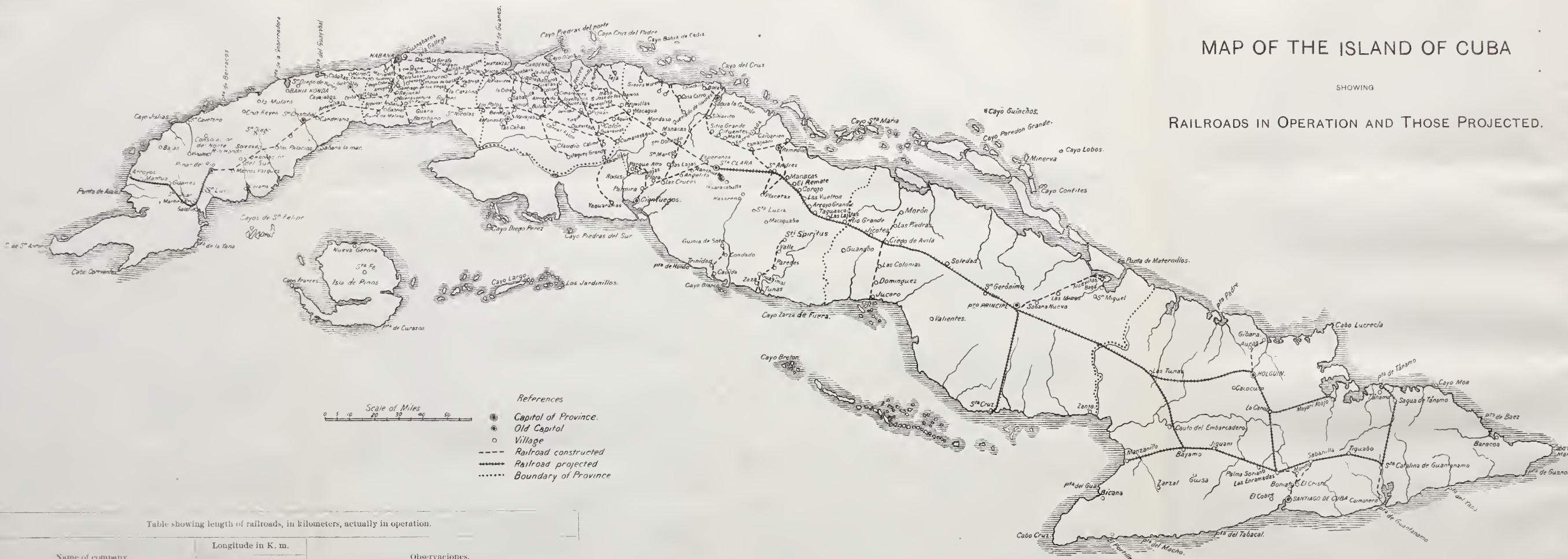


Table showing length of railroads, in kilometers, actually in operation.

Name of company.	Longitude in K. m.		Observaciones.
	Of each Company.	Total of the Island.	
Unidos de la Habana.....	394.219	1,488.703	The total length conceded is 55 kilometers and 438 meters. This company has in operation 19 kilometers and 882 meters, but of this they use steam power only on the length shown in the table, i. e., 6.218 kilometers.
Shervitas á Puerto Principe.....	74.003		
Cardenas y Júcaro.....	295.711		
Matanzas.....	125.934		
Sagua la Grande.....	136.868		
Cuba á Sabanilla y Maroto.....	33.507		
Oeste.....	177.621		
La Fructa.....	4.918		
Cienfuegos á Villaclara.....	69.528		
Calbarián á St. Spiritus.....	56.456		
Guantánamo.....	26.548		
Tunas á St. Spiritus.....	38.623		
Marianao.....	13.127		
Urbano de la Habana.....	6.218		
Gibara á Holguín.....	36.125		

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of Railroads of the Island of Cuba.

HABANA, August 15, 1899.

References
 ——— Cart roads completed
 - - - - - Cart roads being built

Scale of Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA
 SHOWING
 HIGHWAYS CONSTRUCTED AND IN CONSTRUCTION.



JOSÉ PRUMELLES AGRAMONTE,
 Chief Engineer of the Region.
 HABANA, September 4, 1899.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

SHOWING THE

LIGHT-HOUSES THAT EXISTED THERE PREVIOUS TO THE
WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.



M. E. MENOCA,
Inspector-General.

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Department of industry, agriculture, commerce, and public works—Summary of expenses February to June, inclusive.*

	Total.	Amount for 5 months as shown by budget.	Difference.
Salary, secretary.....	\$2,916.66	\$2,916.66	.....
Secretary's office:			
Salaries.....	6,349.70	6,450.00	.....
Expenses.....	450.00	1,200.00	— \$750.00
Secretaries of agriculture, industry, and commerce:			
Salaries.....	7,394.86	7,608.33	— 213.47
Expenses.....	300.00	1,425.00	— 1,125.00
Plans and specifications, expenses.....		750.00	— 750.00
Provincial bureaus:			
Salaries.....	2,413.69	3,666.66	— 1,252.97
Expenses.....	157.50	225.00	— 67.50
Commission of weights and measures:			
Salaries.....	166.64	208.33	— 41.69
Expenses.....		45.00	— 45.00
Inspection of public lands, salaries.....	3,066.56	3,475.00	— 408.44
Provincial public lands, salaries.....		1,933.33	— 1,933.33
Public lands, expenses.....	315.23	1,218.75	— 903.52
Inspection of mines:			
Salaries.....	1,330.18	1,358.33	— 28.15
Salaries, provincial.....		1,583.33	— 1,583.33
Expenses.....	75.00	243.75	— 168.75
Salaries, public works:			
General inspection.....	2,062.32		.....
Construction.....	1,819.00		.....
Railroads.....	2,124.90		.....
Eastern department.....	7,665.30		.....
Central department.....	2,753.11		.....
Puerto Principe.....	194.45		.....
Total.....	16,619.08	21,316.66	— 4,697.58
Expenses, public works:			
General inspection.....	75.00		.....
Construction.....	89.63		.....
Railroads.....	198.30		.....
Eastern department.....	214.54		.....
Central department.....	173.28		.....
Puerto Principe.....	30.00		.....
Total.....	780.75	1,500.00	— 719.25
Expenses, repairs of roads.....	35,991.98	37,500.00	— 1,508.02
Salaries, light-houses:			
Eastern department.....	1,622.40		.....
Central department.....	3,642.13		.....
Puerto Principe.....	510.00		.....
Total.....	5,774.53	13,400.00	— 7,625.47
Expenses, wharves and warehouses:			
Central department.....	29.86		.....
Puerto Principe.....	180.00		.....
Total.....	209.86	2,375.00	— 2,165.14
Expenses, building and repairing light-houses:			
Eastern department.....	3,474.19		.....
Central department.....	4,245.63		.....
Puerto Principe.....	961.50		.....
Total.....	8,681.32	28,897.92	—20,216.60
Expenses, buoys and marks:			
Eastern department.....	423.20		.....
Central department.....	1,426.80		.....
Total.....	1,850.00	4,458.33	— 2,608.33
Expenses, repairs of Government buildings.....	901.95	5,437.50	— 4,535.55
Expenses, unfrescoes.....	215.92	750.00	— 534.08
Total.....			—53,581.17

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

B. PICHARDO, Assistant Secretary.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE SECTION OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE FROM JANUARY 1 OF THE CURRENT YEAR TO THE 30TH OF LAST JUNE.

HONORABLE SECRETARY: In obedience to your orders that by sections there be made a report of the work performed by the same during the six months from January 1 of the current year up to the date of this report, June 30, I have the honor to advise you:

That the section under my charge is composed of the branches of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and of six sections of provincial bureaus which have their headquarters in the respective provinces of the island.

There pertain to the branch of agriculture the following particulars: Agricultural colonies, agricultural schools, provincial bureaus of agriculture, experiment fields, agricultural stations, colonization and immigration, agricultural personnel and service, hunting laws, statistics, publications and agricultural expositions, superior council of agriculture, industry and commerce.

To the branch of industry and commerce belongs all that relates to trade-marks, patents, weights and measures, brokers, the official budget, stock companies, banks and associations, economical societies and industrial expositions.

It is the duty of the provincial sections or bureaus to study the conditions as they appear in their respective regions of agriculture, industry, and commerce, in order to aid the government, the central office, and especially private individuals, to extend the means of information and progress with the object of bettering existing conditions and of introducing the improvements of other countries which may be applicable to our climate, soil, and customs, and to contribute in every way, that the application of the elements of improvement and progress may be efficacious and suitable.

According to the dispositions of the royal decree of June 24, 1874, they should give attention to the important questions indicated in articles 20 and 21 of said decree.

With this organization there have been dispatched by the agricultural branch, between January 1 and June 30, 140 documents, and by the branch of industry and commerce, 358. There have been issued 49 titles to trade-marks, 1 certificate of privilege, and 38 certificates of trade-marks. By the granting of said titles there have been covered into the Cuban treasury \$1,052.50 (American gold). From the same source there should be turned into the treasury within a short time, the marks and privileges having been granted: From trade-marks, \$522.50, and from privileges \$1,470, which makes a total of \$1,992.50, as is detailed in the annexed tables and the other data which accompany them.

For the purpose of reforming the arrangements which at present prevail in the different branches under this section, there have been initiated various reforms, among which the following merit special mention:

On the 1st of January of the current year the provincial bureaus were found to be entirely disorganized, without means of growth and without a personnel to put into operation legal regulations. The bureaus were reorganized and granted indispensable aid, and there was named the technical personnel which they should possess.

Bureaus are now regularly operating in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and also, perhaps, at this time in Santiago de Cuba, as the civil governor of said province asked for the necessary instructions and they were at once sent to him.

Some modifications have also been proposed in the proceedings necessary for the granting of concessions to agricultural colonies to which the royal decree of May 16, 1890, makes reference, for the purpose of making it less difficult for solicitors to take the necessary steps, and that colonization be advanced rapidly in order that the country may be delivered from its present prostration.

Statistical data are lacking as to the state of the agricultural wealth of Cuba, but steps have been taken to procure the same, and there have been sent to the governors of the provinces 5,400 printed forms, so that, in obedience to instructions issued, they will be distributed to the different ayuntamientos of each province. The reports from some of the ayuntamientos have commenced to arrive and before long it will be possible to know the real state of the agricultural and animal wealth of the island.

The branch of agriculture has given study to the project of establishing schools of agriculture in order to submit the same at the proper time for your approval.

With reference to the important service in relation to trade-marks and patents, instructions have been issued to the effect that the revenue which arises by the issuance of titles shall be paid into the treasury in American gold, and the receipt which said office extends is added to the certificate. This is a modification of the procedure which is prescribed in article 28 of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, and paragraph 12 of the royal cédula of June 30, 1833. Also by a decree of this

department dated April 22, instructions have been issued governing the opening of sealed documents, boxes, etc., which contain plans, descriptions, and models belonging to applicants for patents, and to which reference is made in paragraph 11 of the aforementioned royal cédula.

By a decree of the former administration dated December 15, 1898, the bonds deposited by registered brokers, in order to be able to act as commercial notaries, were ordered to be returned. With the object of regulating this delicate question, an order was issued for the purpose of reestablishing regularity in exchange contracts in harmony with the legislation in force.

Due to the formation of a suitable order, by decree of this department dated April 13, the relations between the provincial bureaus and the superior council of agriculture, industry, and commerce were reestablished, and to which articles 4, 5, and 11 of the regulations of said bureau make reference.

The service of weights and measures, which is under the care of this department, has been an object of study and resolution. By a decree of the governor-general dated the 6th of last June, it was ordered that without prejudice to the superior inspection which this department reserves for itself, and also that of the civil governors of the provinces, the ayuntamientos shall be charged with said duty.

As there exist in the provinces of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio the apparatus and tools of the abandoned agricultural stations which formerly existed in said localities, it was ordered that these objects be handed over to the presidents of the bureaus of the respective provinces.

There has also been initiated an order for the study of the problem of irrigation for the purpose of making use of the waters of the Ariguanabo on the lands belonging to the municipality of San Antonio de los Baños, Alquízar, and Güira de Melena. Considering the importance of the prompt reconstruction of the country and the preservation of its wealth in live stock, there have been studied the practical means that would advance the first, and there have been issued orders for the study and suppression of the disease which is attacking the imported stock. By virtue of Circular No. 12 of the Secretary of War (Circular No. 12, division of customs and insular affairs) it has been ordered that there be opened special registries for the registry of trade-marks, etc., and of patents issued by the corresponding office in Washington.

There are in the course of preparation regulations relative to the introduction of fertilizing material which is employed in the cultivation of tobacco in the province of Pinar del Rio and the creation of agricultural stations, experiment farms, agricultural premiums, etc., for the island.

The registry of property, industrial and commercial, which existed prior to January 1 of the current year, in their respective branches was in such bad condition and was also so unsuitable for the ends for which it was intended that it became necessary to open a new set of books and transfer to them everything pertaining to said property entered during the Spanish domination.

Desiring that in the future this important branch be given the care which it merits, the new operations since January 1 are placed in the special registries, with every necessary requisite. These operations have caused extra expense in the purchase of books and labors of much importance, for in order to place the old archives in proper order it was necessary to examine, document by document, the 6,779 which compose the same.

It was observed that without legal procedure it had been the practice to prohibit the opening of cigarette factories with names like those established for the manufacture of cigars, unless the manufacturers of said cigars should give their consent for the exercise of said cigarette industry, although they themselves had no interest in it. By an order the cigarette industry was declared to be free, in which thousands of families, especially women and children, find employment.

Not less difficult has been the definite resolution initiated by the assistant secretary concerning the petitions relative to industrial marks with the corresponding branding iron, as in some instances as many as six industrial designs were solicited together with the trade-mark, considering them as natural complements of the same under the term "*habilitacion de la marca*" (fittings of the mark), without paying other tax than the \$12.50 which should be paid for the mentioned mark. This is an infraction of articles 1, 2, and 4 of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, and there is no legal precedent authorizing the same. It is a vicious practice which has deprived the state of as many times \$12.50 as there were industrial designs accompanying the mentioned trade-marks. In the future the treasury will receive that which according to law belongs to it.

This department should make mention of the fact that the work relating to trade-marks in general and also to patents has so increased, and also the duties imposed by Circular 12 of the Secretary of War of the United States (Circular No. 12, Division of

Customs and Insular Affairs), relative to inscribing and protecting trade-marks and patents registered in the office at Washington, and which should be made effective in Cuba, it is recommended that all things relating to trade-marks, patents, etc., be separated from this department and that there be organized, as in all countries where industry flourishes, a branch or office exclusively dedicated to these questions, with a corresponding personnel suited to the business with which it will have to deal.

At all events, for the betterment of the service, and owing to the excess of work which falls to the branch of industry and commerce, it is recommended that the third officer of the branch of agriculture be transferred to that of industry and commerce, and the corresponding officer of the latter be transferred to the former. The same is recommended in the case of the clerks of the first class, Messrs. Utrera and Cordoba, because the first is treasurer and paymaster, and therefore can not occupy himself with the labors of the branch. The undersigned begs to call the attention of the department to the work of Mr. Ricardo Morales, a clerk of the second class, who accidentally gave his services to the branch of industry and commerce, because the permanent commission of weights and measures had not been reorganized; to request that he be permanently assigned to said division because of the knowledge he has acquired of the archives of the same, and to the organization of which, as also to the formation of the new registers, he has contributed with a diligence and constancy which merit special mention.

In conclusion the undersigned calls attention of the honorable secretary to the necessity, felt more and more each day, of planting on the island a school of agriculture, a veterinary school, three agricultural stations, one for each department of the island, experiment farms, and to stimulate in the form of agricultural premiums the reconstruction, improvement, and progress of the agricultural and live-stock interests of the island.

PROVINCIAL BUREAUS OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

WORKS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER PERFORMED BY THOSE BODIES BETWEEN JANUARY 31 AND JUNE 30 OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

According to the regulations of these corporations and those provided by the royal decrees of June 16 and November 13, 1874, the bureaus have to publish the resolutions asked for by the ayuntamientos and the governors, respectively, and give information of the same in the reports which are sent to the department of the interior of the civil government. At the close of the natural year the said bureaus should remit to this department a résumé of the labors that have been performed. For this reason those statements do not figure in this report. In that which corresponds to the second six months of the current year they will be given in full detail.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

From the 31st of January to the 30th of April the bureau of this province was occupied in its reorganization according to articles 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the royal decree of June 26, 1874, and later it has been occupied in preventing the introduction of the "carbunclo" (tuberculosis) among the cattle of the province. For this purpose virus was provided for vaccination, practicing inoculation, and with such good results that, having given orders that advice be sent by telegraph if new cases should develop, so that a person delegated for the purpose might investigate, it has not been necessary to send said help. The bureau has also been occupied in receiving, arranging, and preserving the instruments and tools of the suppressed agricultural station which were found deposited with the provincial deputation.

Recently this bureau has submitted for the consideration of the department a careful work on the regulations to which the sale and circulation of fertilizers in the province should be subjected, with the object of preventing the adulteration of the same, an adulteration which seriously injures the just and well-known reputation of the tobacco of this region.

By orders of this department, and at the request of the weather bureau of Habana, the office of this bureau aids in the meteorological observations of said office.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

The bureau of this province has been reorganized by filling four vacancies with four local residents. On April 18 of the present year Don Gabriel de Castro Palomino became secretary of the corporation, taking the place of José Cadenas, who had resigned his position. This circumstance and that of having to move the office to the state building, set apart for the board of public works of the eastern department, have been the reasons why this bureau has not performed labors of a general character.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

The bureau terminated its reorganization on the 1st of last May. It then took up a general project for the reconstruction of the country, and prepared a set of regulations for the distribution of the sum of 25,000 pesos, which it believed would be given it in the proportional division of a certain sum which it was thought the government of the interventors would distribute for the purchase of oxen and agricultural machinery for the reconcentrados and other farmers who desired to rebuild their properties. As a result of these labors the bureau went beyond the limits of its duties, making resolutions unauthorized by the department.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

The reorganization of the bureau of Santa Clara was not concluded until the 13th of May, and it was faithfully occupied after that date in the formation of projects for the reconstruction of the country, the creation of agricultural establishments, such as schools of agriculture, agricultural stations, and in the study of reforms which, in the judgment of the said bureau, should be introduced in the management of the same.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

The bureau of this province was unable to operate regularly until March 22 last; its principal care, owing to the wealth of this region, has been directed to advancing the improvements which science advises for the development and perfecting the live-stock industry.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

On January 31 of the current year Jose R. Manduley was named secretary, and without taking possession of the office the said Manduley resigned. His resignation was accepted, and a substitute has not yet been named, awaiting instructions to be sent by the civil governor for the reorganization of said bureau.

NICOMEDES P. DE ADAN.

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

Table showing amounts allowed by the present budget for the five months from February 1 to June 30, with amounts actually expended and the amounts saved.

General offices.	Amount of budget.	Amount expended.	Amount saved.
Secretary agriculture, industry, and commerce:			
Salaries.....	\$7,608.30	\$7,394.86	\$213.44
Expenses.....	1,425.00	300.00	1,125.00
Plans and specifications, expenses.....	750.00	-----	750.00
Weights and measures, salaries.....	208.30	166.64	41.66
PROVINCIAL OFFICES.			
Bureau of Habana province:			
Salaries.....	791.65	769.38	22.27
Expenses.....	37.50	37.50	-----
Bureau of Matanzas province:			
Salaries.....	625.00	433.30	191.70
Expenses.....	37.50	30.00	7.50
Bureau of Santa Clara province:			
Salaries.....	625.00	499.96	125.04
Expenses.....	37.50	30.00	7.50
Bureau of Santiago province:			
Salaries.....	625.00	-----	625.00
Expenses.....	37.50	-----	37.50
Bureau of Pinar del Rio province:			
Salaries.....	499.95	359.96	139.99
Expenses.....	37.50	30.00	7.50
Bureau of Puerto Principe province:			
Salaries.....	499.95	351.06	148.89
Expenses.....	37.50	30.00	7.50
Total.....	13,928.15	10,432.66	3,495.49

NICOMEDES P. DE ADAN,
Chief of the Section.

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

Statement showing the number of documents and communications received and dispatched from January 1 to June 30.

GENERAL OFFICE.

Received	675
Dispatched	722

RAMÓN PORTUONDO,
In Charge of General Register.

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

BRANCH OF AGRICULTURE.

Received	140
Dispatched	94
Information given corporations:	
Academy of Sciences	2
Landholders' associations	4
Stock companies	1
Information received from corporations:	
Academy of Sciences	1
Landholders' associations	3
Stock companies	1
Not answered	2

E. CARBONNE,
Chief of Branch.

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

Statement of business transacted by the branch of industry and commerce from January 1 to June 30, 1899.

Documents received	358
Documents on hand	36
Documents dispatched	222
Documents of information to Las Sociedades Unión de Fabricantes y Económica de amigos del Pais	100
Fees paid for registry of trade-marks	\$912. 50
Fees paid for registry of patents	140. 00
Total	1, 052. 50
Approximate amount due for registry of trade-marks and patents already granted:	
Trade-marks	\$522. 50
Patents	1, 470. 00
Total	1, 992. 50
Trade-marks granted	49
Certificate of privilege granted	1
Trade-marks registered	38
Letters written	628

NOTE.—Besides the work shown in the foregoing there has been opened new registers for domestic and foreign trade marks and patents, transferring to same all the matter in the old archives, amounting to 6,779 trade-marks and 160 patents.

FRANCISCO GARCÍA, *Chief of Branch.*

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

REPORT ON THE SERVICE PERFORMED BY THE BRANCH OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1899.

HONORABLE SECRETARY:

The inspector-general of public lands gives to you an account of the service under his charge during the six months which terminated the 30th of last June. He believes it proper, however, to give first a brief idea of the public lands of the island, in order that, knowing what constitutes this branch of the public wealth, it can be utilized for the benefit of the country.

The area occupied by the public lands may be said to be not less than 37,000 caballerias, 496,540 hectares, or 1,226,920 acres, distributed among the different provinces into which the island is divided. The more important and the larger number of pieces of public lands are found in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara. In the area indicated are included the public lands situated in the littoral of the island and also that found on the keys which surround it, the principal productions of which consist of firewood, bark, and leaves employed in the tanning of skins. Among these public lands of the state there have been included also those owned by the municipality of Jiguaní, containing 46,759 hectares. The lands first mentioned are considered as subject to the laws of wild lands and the latter are considered as public lands.

The public lands which produce lumber are found for the most part away from the coast, in the interior of the island, which, owing to the lack of roads, makes it difficult and oftentimes impossible to utilize this class of products so very important, owing to its number, variety, size, and quality. Nevertheless, this difficulty, which timber lands generally present, gives the advantage of having furnished efficacious protection and the timber has been preserved so that in the future these important products can be employed in the industries.

In order that a better idea may be formed of how the public lands in the island are distributed, as well as their area and also their class, with regard to the products derived from them, there is presented herewith a table setting forth these particulars. It should be mentioned that the distribution of the lands into "high" and "low" in the said table is to be understood as follows: The first relates to lands whose cultivation is dependent on seed sowing, and whose arboreal products reach a considerable height and furnish lumber. The low lands are those whose cultivation depends on plants and whose arboreal products are small and rarely produce lumber.

Table of public lands now known to exist on the island of Cuba, and the distribution of the same among the different provinces of the island.

Province.	District.	Name of public lands.	Class.	Area.	
				<i>Hectares.</i>	
Santiago.....	Baracoa	Duaba Arriba	High ...	13,000	
		El Fraile.....	Low ...	400	
		Mariana.....	High ...	2,684	
	Guantanamo	Moa.....	High ...	10,000	
		Las Patinas	Low ...	107	
		Realengo between the haciendas Toa, Palenquito and San Andrés.....	High ...	11,258	
		Realengo between the haciendas Macurijes and Marcos Sánchez.....	High ...	4,280	
		Realengo between the haciendas Toa, Palenque, Guayabal and Sierra de Moa.....	High ...	18,719	
		La Caridad.....	High ...	15,778	
		Peladero and Miguel.....	High ...	13,831	
	Sagua de Tánamo.....	Littoral of the Caimanera.....	Low ...	.....
		Littoral of the Bahía Zabala and Cebo-llas.....	High ...	7,464	
	Mayarí	Cayo Cajimaya.....	Low ...	300	
		Lands ceded by José Leyte Vidal.....	Low ...	215	
		Maritime zone between the bay of Nipe and Punta Guarico.....	Low ...	.....
	Holguín	La Cuaba.....	High ...	1,980	
		Realengo between Tacamara and Guiral.....	High ...	577	
		Claimed by the hacienda of San Augustín.....	High ...	1,538	
		Buenaventura	High ...	2,700	
		Yarey	High ...	.....
		Manzanillo	El Cristal.....	High ...	2,912
			Monte Alto.....	High ...	9,700
	Legacy of Captain Parada		High ...	30,000	
	Lands in the sitios of Jutia, Buey, and Birana.....		Low ...	.....
Puerto Príncipe ...	El Cobre.....	La Ubita	High ...	10,800	
	Jiguani.....	Lands of the municipal council.....	.....	.....
	Puerto Príncipe	Playaso	Low ...	171	
		Santa Marta	High ...	2,415	
C. Jamaicana.....		Low ...	.....	
Santa Clara.....	Calabazar	Boca Rica.....	Low ...	.....
		Rabioreado	Low ...	.....
		Rosa del Capitán.....	Low ...	144	
	Caibarien.....	Feliz Eligio.....	Low ...	67	
		C. Guillermo	Low ...	478	
	Sagua la Grande..	C. Frances.....	Low ...	420	
		C. Canalejas.....	Low ...	.....
	Cienfuegos	C. Largo.....	Low ...	8,072	
		C. Diego Perez.....	Low ...	.....
		Masio, Calvario, and Blanco	Low ...	.....
Sancti Spiritus...	Sancti Spiritus.....	Maritime lakes and the littoral of Tunas de Zaza.....	Low ...	.....
		Littoral of the bay of Jagua.....	Low ...	.....
		Zone comprised between Caimanera and the river Guanijico.....	Low ...	.....
	Trinidad.....	Littoral of the Port of Casilda.....	Low ...	.....
	Sagua la Grande..	Littoral of the mouth of the river Sagua.....	Low ...	.....
	Ceja de Pablo	Cayo Alcatraz and the littoral of C. de Pablo.....	Low ...	.....
	Matanzas	Cardenas	Cayos and littoral of this district.....	Low
Habana		Quivicán	El Caiman en la Zanja de Castañeda	Low
			El Caiman del Ingenio San José de Gueibacoa.....	Low
Pinar del Rio.....	Batabano.....	Littoral of this district.....	Low ...	.....
	Güira de Melena	Fondos del Ingenio S. Rafael	Low ...	.....
	San Luis.....	Littoral between Point Muerto and Gato.....	Low ...	.....
	Baja	Littoral of the district and Cayos Alacranes.....	Low ...	.....
	Bahía Honda.....	Littoral of the district	Low ...	.....
		Cayos Jutia, Alacranes, Inés de Soto, and those of the Leña.....	Low ...	.....

These public lands as also the littoral and the keys which are not mentioned, with the exception of the lands belonging to the municipality of Jiguani, belong to the state—some because found in the maritime zone and others by discoveries made by the inspector of public lands. Others of still more importance were discovered by individual denouncement as realengos (government lands lying between

surveyed estates), as such denouncements convey to the discoverer one-third of the land so denounced. Property belonging to unknown owners ought not to be allowed to become subject to these denouncements, because the state is owner of all the island.

The individuals to whom the ayuntamientos have made grants of lands were required within a certain time to survey and place metes and bounds to the same in order to avoid denouncement, and the denunciator has reaped advantage from those who have not fulfilled these conditions.

The forest property of the state in this island will increase considerably when the individual owners of country property proceed to survey them and find that they possess only what their deeds call for. If the state could count on the necessary funds the first thing it should do is to survey the forest lands, rectify the surveys made on many of them by denunciators, and then register the same in the registry of properties. Title in this way being made clear and secure, it could then be determined how best to utilize each piece of land, ever having in mind the fact that the state is the proprietor and natural administrator of the high or timber land, it being the only power that can provide for the necessary consumption of timber, in view of public interests, and limit itself to the income produced by such preservation. There is nothing to hope for from individual owners, because they are interested only in securing the greatest and most speedy returns, forgetful of the advantages which the preservation or destruction of the forests may produce for coming generations.

It will be understood that during the war on this island it was impossible to observe the rules which govern this branch of the public service, and the government found itself obliged to make gratuitous concessions, solicited for the purpose of giving occupation to needy charcoal burners, thus alleviating the famine that raged in many families. Among these concessions yet operative is found that of the key called Cayo Largo in favor of Ignacio Chapmany, granted May 8, 1897, and extended for three years February 16, 1898. Also the keys of El Rosario, situated east of the Island of Pines, in favor of Mr. Frederico Costa y Christiá, for a term of one year, which was extended to two years September 20, 1898, and will terminate May 10 of the coming year. As these concessions were solicited for the forest and agricultural development of said keys, they were granted with the condition that whatever works, cultivation, or improvements might be made in the same should revert to the state.

In view of what has already been said with reference to forest preservation during the war on this island, it is easily seen that after hostilities had terminated certain abuses continued, both in private forests and in some belonging to the state. It was believed, doubtless, that the lack of vigilance and the nonenforcement of regulations owing to the war would remain as a permanent system when peace was restored. For this reason one of the chief duties of the inspector has been to see that forest preservation should proceed according to existing rules and regulations. For this purpose this office instructed collectors at custom-houses of the necessity existing, that in all ports of the island there should be demanded of the owners, consignees, or consumers who transported forest products the general invoice, the permission of this office, or the partial invoice issued by the municipal alcaldes in general charge, indicating on the same the number of the registry, the bill of the same, as also the date on which said document was issued. The collector of customs, in conformity with these instructions, replied that he had communicated to all the collectors the instructions of this office.

The inspector also commissioned two assistants, one to examine the littoral in the municipal limits of Batabanó, Quivicán, and Güira de Melena, and the other to examine those of Cárdenas and Sagua. Both were instructed to make the local authorities understand that the rules and regulations for forest privileges on public lands and those of private ownership were still in force, and that it was necessary for them to second the administration in its desire to put a stop to the abnormal conditions as at that time existing. As the authorities and employees were new, it was difficult to secure the object desired, but it was accomplished by means of necessary explanations and the good will of said authorities.

These measures and the presence of the assistants in the forests of the littoral and keys of the municipal districts above mentioned, in which were suspended some of the works which were being prosecuted, without legal authority, has favorably influenced the progress of the service and it is to be hoped that normal conditions will soon be restored.

The labors this inspection has performed during the months covered by this report are: The auction of the privilege for cutting 300 cuerdas of wood on the keys of Aguila, Leña, and Cayamas, in the littoral of Batabanó, which was granted to Mr.

Julian Cuadreny for \$120, American gold; the issue of 65 petitions for work in private forests, as follows:

Provinces.	Permits.
Habana:	
For lumber.....	7
For by-products.....	13-20
Pinar del Rio:	
For lumber.....	3
For by-products.....	6-9
Matanzas:	
For lumber.....	2
For by-products.....	1-3
Santa Clara:	
For lumber.....	10
For by-products.....	12-22
Puerto Principe:	
For lumber.....	6
For by-products.....	5-11
Santiago de Cuba:	
For lumber.....	19
For by-products.....	1-20
Issued by the civil government of the province.....	65

There have been decided three privileges for labors in the communal haciendas known as Rio Hondo in Trinidad, Viana in el Calabazar, and Cupeyes Abajo in Moron.

In reference to the forest productions from the public lands during the months included in this report, the following table shows what it has been, both "in kind" and in "money." The products designated "in kind" are those which correspond to the months of January and June, inclusive, as expressed by the invoices issued to Messrs. Chapmany & Costa, the concessioners of the keys which produced said products.

Products of the forest lands during the months of February and June, inclusive.

Province.	Lands.	Concessioners.	In kind.	In money.
Habana	Keys of Aguila, Leña, and Cayamas.	Julian Cuadreny	300 cuerdas of wood.....	\$120.00
Do.....	Keys of Rosario	Fredrico Costa y Christia.	1,500 cuerdas of wood	600.00
			996 sacks of charcoal.....	99.60
Santa Clara....	Cayo Largo.....	Ignacio Chapmany....	498 cuerdas of wood.....	198.20
Santiago de Cuba.	De la municipality of Jiguani.	Baurediel & Co.....	1,500 sacks of charcoal	150.00
			1,500 logs of mahogany and cedar.	3,930.00
Total				5,097.80

With what is set forth in this report the inspector believes he has fulfilled your orders and has made known what now constitutes the forest property of the state, the considerable increase which will result when surveys have been made, and the benefits which the administration should receive by the better working each year of the public forest lands either by transferring some to private ownership, without injury to public interests, or guarding those which should be preserved, regulating their production so as to secure a constant rent and setting apart those lands which circumstances show to be suitable for the important purpose of stimulating emigration to the island.

Table showing the expenses incurred by this inspection from February 1 to June 30, indicating the chapters and articles of the budget which correspond to said expenses.

Chapter.	Article.	For what expended.	Total.
12	1	Personnel of the general inspection.....	\$3,066.56
13	Only.	Material for the office	125.00
13	Only.	Traveling expenses	190.23
		Total	3,381.79

REPORT OF THE SERVICE OF THE BRANCH OF MINES FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1899.

HONORABLE SECRETARY: The general inspector of mines, in obedience to orders, has the honor to submit to you an account of the service under his direction during the months of February and June, inclusive.

The undersigned was appointed on the 31st of last January as inspector-general of this branch, and there was named at the same time the administrative and expert personnel of the inspection, and their labors commenced with the examination and arranging of the archives, in view of the fact that the inventory which was employed in transferring this department would not serve, owing to its imperfections. At the same time the book of registry of mines for all the island was missing. It neither appeared in the inventory nor was it turned over with the other books, though public rumor, and, above all, the miners themselves, affirm that it had formerly existed in the office.

The loss of this book is lamentable, because without it it is impossible to form either an exact idea of the mineral wealth or the legal status of the mines.

The inspector, nevertheless, has labored with the information furnished by the archives to supply this fault, forming from the archives an auxiliary inventory and register of mines by provinces.

Under the care of this office is also a collection of minerals and rocks composed of more than 2,000 specimens, which when turned over was not listed on the inventory, and the catalogue of which, which is said to exist, was also lacking, and without which the value of the collection is lost, there being nothing to indicate the locality from whence the specimens were derived.

When such deficiencies are to be noted in the central technical office of mines, and which, being located in this capital, has not suffered from the casualties of war, it is easy to imagine what has occurred in the provinces. From the office in the province of Puerto Principe has disappeared the books containing the applications for mining claims and the register of mining property, and at the same time the money which was deposited with the civil government to cover the expense of reviewing and marking the same. In the province of Santiago de Cuba, according to the statement of the civil government, no data can be furnished concerning the mines which exist there, because in the sack of that city by the Spanish troops the archives were destroyed. To this condition of affairs in the province of Santiago de Cuba, the most important in its mining interests, there must be added the lack of personal superintendence, as the engineer, Mr. Villalon, named to take possession, never took charge of the office, and it is clear that without personal supervision there must be a lack of all initiative for the reorganization and reconstruction of the archives.

In the other provinces of the island the condition of the mining records at the conclusion of Spanish sovereignty was no better. From what has been said, it can be seen that disorganization of the mining service existed not alone in the inspection, as has been indicated, but also in the offices of all the provinces when the island was occupied by the Government of the United States.

Therefore the first care of this office has been to organize the service as well as possible, developing it within the lines marked out by the regulations in force, and advancing development of this branch, which constitutes in this island a great source of wealth.

For this purpose, and at the suggestion of this office, the governor-general annulled the order by which in January last the military governor of Santa Clara, General Bates, suspended the issuance of all permits relating to mines, but continued the issuance of permits of mining registry which had been initiated in said province.

With the object of reconstructing in the archives of Puerto Principe the registers for inscribing mines and titles of ownership to the same, it was ordered, by means of the *Gaceta de la Habana* and the *Boletín Oficial*, that the owners of existing mines in said province should meet for the purpose of inscribing in the civil government the titles to property which they respectively owned.

With the object, also, that the certificates of mining registry commenced in the civil government of Puerto Principe should not suffer delay in pursuing the necessary steps for lack of some one capable of marking the limits of mining claims, the assistant of the board of public works in said province was named as acting mining engineer.

There do not exist in this office any papers relative to mining concessions granted prior to the date on which was signed the protocol of peace between Spain and the United States—August 12, 1898—and the civil governors of the provinces have been asked to furnish a report of said mining concessions issued between the date indicated and December 15, 1898, giving the date of the concession, the date of publication in the *Gaceta* or *Boletín Oficial* of the province, name of the mine, the mineral which

it contains, the place and municipal district where such mine is located, and the name of the concessioner.

In this office are nine certificates of mining claims in the province of Santa Clara asking that the proper officer may examine and place boundaries to the said mines, which duty will be performed within the time fixed by the mining law, taking into account the abolition of the order of suspension made by the military governor of said province for the performance of such duties, and when said duty is performed the issuance or authorization of title will be withheld in order not to violate the instructions contained in Circular No. 16, of March 7 last, published in the *Gaceta* of the 12th of the same month, prohibiting that any property, franchises, or concessions of any kind whatever shall be granted in the island during the occupation thereof by the United States.

Table showing the expenses of this office from February 1 to June 30, 1899, according to the chapter and articles of the budget covering said expenses.

Chapter.	Article.	For what expended.	Amount.
14	1	Personnel of general inspection.....	\$1,330.18
15	Only.	Supplies for the office	75.00
		Total	1,405.18

F. DE P. PORTUONDO, *Inspector-General.*

HABANA, August 15, 1899.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE DUTIES OF THE SECTION OF CIVIL CONSTRUCTION, THE LABORS PERFORMED BY THE SAME, AND THE EXPENSES INVOLVED DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1899.

This section, created by the old régime especially for the district of public works in Habana, although in special cases it was possible to confide to it work in any other part of the island, has continued as before. It has under its charge the study, inspection, and direction of new works; the work of repair and preservation of the civil buildings belonging to the different branches of the public administration; the discharge of all other labors confided to it by the authorities when such relate to its duties, such as valuation, fixing boundaries, etc., of the property of the State, and the issuance of reports asked for on all subjects about which it should be heard.

During the five months last past (its work commenced February 1, 1899) it has investigated and completed the following works:

The demolition and repairs in the offices of the treasury expending the sum of \$111.99 American gold.

Repairs to the roof, floors, and canals of the building occupied by the University of Habana, costing \$699.66 American gold.

Repairs to the roof and waterspouts of the department of government, costing \$90 American gold.

A plan of the building known as the house of Marquesa de Villaba was prepared with the object of considering the transferring to the same of the supreme court.

For the same reason, a plan was prepared looking to the location of the said court in a part of the building occupied by the territorial *audiencia* of Habana.

The buildings of the Asilo General de Enagenados (insane asylum) were examined, and a plan prepared for repairs to the same, which would cost \$2,308.06 American gold, which plan, being approved by superior authority, was executed by the board of directors of the aforementioned asylum.

There were examined and valued by order of the secretary of the branch the lands which, in the abandoned zones of the battery of Santa Clara y Castillo del Principe, which belongs to the hospital of San Lazaro, the area of which is 34,495.50 square meters, valued at \$22,598.12. The valuation was approved, and served as a base for the public sale of those lands.

There was prepared and submitted for superior approval a plan for the improvement of the toilet rooms in the offices of the department of state and government, agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, and the treasury. The plan, which will cost \$205.85, has been approved.

There has been concluded a plan for a toilet room in the botanical garden annexed to the University of Habana.

Plans were concluded for the demolition of the interior gallery of the building occupied by the Academy of Science in order to rebuild the same in a manner suitable for the purposes of the institution.

A detailed account of the state, value, and condition of all the buildings belonging to the state under the care of this section has been concluded.

There have been received various communications by this section from the inspector-general of the branch. In ordinary correspondence there have been received 42 letters and 65 have been sent out to different authorities.

The repairs made have cost the sum of \$2,830.08, as follows:

Personal salary for five months.....	\$1, 853. 13
Office expenses.....	75. 00
Repairs on Government buildings.....	901. 95
Total.....	2, 830. 08

AGUSTIN VELASCO, *State Architect.*

HABANA, August 30, 1899.

NO. 5.—RAILROAD INSPECTION OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, 1899.

Comparative table of the equipment and number of trains of the railroad companies between the years 1895 and 1899.

Railroad companies.	Number of trains.				Equipment.						Stations.		
	1895.		1899.		1895.			1899.			1895.	1899.	
	Passenger.	Freight.	Passenger.	Freight.	Locomotives.	Passenger cars.	Freight cars.	Locomotives.	Passenger cars.	Freight cars.	Number.	Number.	
Habana United R. R.	100	35	75	8	82	102	1,843	68	75	1,596	54	41	
The Western Railway of Habana (Oeste).....	7	6	6	2	21	29	268	20	17	256	26	20	
Marianao R. R.	36	...	36	...	5	15	21	7	14	25	11	11	
Cárdenas and Júcaro R. R. ....	...	...	7	4	48	35	1,983	47	41	1,145	37	31
Caibarién R. R.	6	1	4	1	21	12	409	21	14	409	11	11	
Gibara to Holguín R. R. ....	...	...	1	...	3	3	15	2	3	12	5	5
Sagua la Grande R. R.	1	3	24	20	490	26	24	585	17	17
Cienfuegos to Villa Clara R. R. ....	...	...	7	...	...	23	455	17	23	447	...	...
Matanzas.....	...	...	...	...	43	24	1,018	...	...	...	25	...
Nuevitas to Puerto Príncipe R. R. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	117	7	7
Tunas to Sancti Spiritus R. R. ....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	33	...	7
Guantánamo.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	6	76	...	6

The nonreporting of some railroad companies caused the unfilled spaces.

The Sagua, Cienfuegos, and Caibarién lines form now "The Cuban Central Railways."

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of Railroads of the Island of Cuba.

HABANA, August 15, 1899.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD INSPECTION OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA CORRESPONDING TO THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

The principal object of this office is divided into two parts—one technical, referring to the management and care of all the works of the general lines of railroad and of those belonging to the government placed under its charge; the other, in reference to the proper compliance of railroad legislation as far as the road operating and public security is concerned on all lines.

The legal inspection of road operating has been greatly reduced at present, considering it a secondary matter, owing to the necessary attention paid to the general

work of the office and to the scarce number of employees. Nevertheless, due to its care, the railroad companies have improved their services in benefit of the public, as can be learned from the increasing relations between said companies and this office, as follows:

Monthly note of the communications received in this office from the railroad companies.

February (including those not filed in January)	23
March	17
April	21
May	29
June	24
Total received in the expressed time	114

In accordance with our technical work has been accomplished the testing and approval for the public transit of the bridges on Palacios, Bacunaguas, and Santa Clara rivers belonging to the Western Railways of Habana.

In this testing we have followed the use established by some of the United States railroad companies.

We understand that it is a great improvement for the operating of this railroad company the construction of the said iron bridges.

In the same period of five months four applications have been received for the necessary authorization for the proper study of new lines, as follows:

One from Cerro to Hoyo Colorado (electric operating).

One from Oficios street, in Habana City, to Vedado (electric operating).

One from Pescante of Morro Castle to Cojimar (steam operating).

One from the City of Habana to Güines (electric operating).

All these applications have obtained favorable information and aid from this department.

In 1894, the year previous to the war, during the same months, no applications of this kind passed through this department as far as we can learn from its records.

Five applications for new concessions have been received for information, viz:

An electric tramway for the city of Cienfuegos.

A narrow-gauge for the private use of the Providencia sugar plantation, running to the Broa Harbor.

An extension branch for the Habana Electric Railway from the "Chorrera" to Marianao Beach.

A branch of the Cuban Electric for transportation of materials with temporary character.

And, finally, we mention our report on a petition for the construction of the old Trinidad to St. Spiritus project of railroad establishment along the coast.

It seems to us sufficient for the special character of this document to state that our informations on the applications formerly mentioned have been based on the legal provisions for each case, together with the practicability of its construction deducted from the projects presented, bearing in mind also the circular, No. 16, of March of this year (Foraker law).

It is an important fact in favor of the growing confidence on the fair going of this country the inversion of foreign capitals in the acquisition of railways.

We have examined the legal documents for the transferring of the Sagua, Cienfuegos, and Caibarién companies into the Cuban Central Railways, and we know that the Ferrocarril Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana and the Primera Empresa de Vapores y Ferrocarril La Prueba are to become under English, French, and American companies. Another of the works performed in the line of our duties has been to report on the legalities of said transferences.

The undersigned inspector can not forbear expressing his satisfaction on the expressed cases of acquisition of railways by foreign syndicates, considering it as a fact of great importance, because it means, in his opinion, good prospect for the future development of railways in our country.

We think that if the special circumstances imposed to-day on the granting of concessions should cease the progress of railway building in our country will reach the high standing of these enterprises in the prosperous countries.

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,

Inspector of Railroads of Island of Cuba.

HABANA, August 15, 1899.

Table of the extension of the operating railroads of this island divided according to the law on the matter.

[illegible]

Table of the extension of the operating railroads of this island divided according to the law on the matter—Continued.

Name of the companies.	Lines included.	Operating extension.	
		Partial.	Total.
	GENERAL SERVICE—continued.	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>
Gibara to H. R. R. Co ..	Gibara to Holguin.....	177.210	36.425
Western Rwy. of Habana.	Habana to Pinar del Rio .....	.411	
	Connecting branch with the Habana United R. R. in Rincon.		177.621
	PRIVATE SERVICE AND PUBLIC USE.		
United Rwy. of Habana.	Connecting branch from Union Station of the United R. R. to Alfonso XII.	6.196	
	And from Coliseo Station to the Guamacaro Valley ..	16.000	22.196
Matanzas R. R. Co	Guareiras to Colon	10.000	
	Navajas to Atrevido.....	15.500	
	Torriente to Jagüey Grande	14.000	
	Branch from Güira to several plantations toward the south.	14.000	
	Guareiras to Cumanayagua.....	14.650	
	Branch to Cabezas.....	18.600	
	Jagüey Grande to Murga.....	11.485	
Cárdenas and Júcaro R. R. Co.	Calimete to Amarillas	6.374	98.235
	Amarillas to Aguada	13.122	
	Aguada to Yaguaramas.....	19.350	
Cuban Central Rwy ...	Palmira to Parque Alto.....	25.000	
	From the 43d kilometer of the Cienfuegos line to San Juan de los Yeros.	8.000	
	Caibarien to Zaza in Placetas (narrow gauge)	35.700	
	Sagua to Chinchilla (narrow gauge)	8.720	
	Chinchilla to Caguaguas (narrow gauge)	6.600	
	Branch from the 52d kilometer of the Sagua line to Calabazar.	3.000	
Emilio Terry (concessionary).	From the Caracas sugar plantation to the Limones district.	25.000	87.020
	From the 18th kilometer of Caracas line to the Salado River.	16.000	
	PRIVATE SERVICE.		41.000
	244 of this kind have been authorized from the Spanish Government with 660 kilometers of total length. We do not specify in this division as before, because we have not been able yet to obtain exact notices of all the lines of this class that are operating again.		

SUMMARY.

	Kilometers.
General service	1,502.537
Private service and public use.....	287.297
Private service (nearly)	660.000
Total.....	2,449.834

Habana, August 15, 1899.

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of Railroads for the Island of Cuba.

Table of accidents reported to the railroad inspection by the expressed railroad companies from February 1 to June 30, 1899.

Name of company.	Persons injured or killed.	Derailment.	Remarks.
F. C. Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana	4	4	This company has been fined for failing to report the accidents occurred in lines.
F. C. Unidos de la Habana.....		4	
The Cuban Central Railways.....	4		
F. C. de Marianao.....	1	1	
F. C. de Matanzas.....	1	1	
F. C. de Cárdenas y Júcaro		2	
Total	10	12	

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of Railroads for the Island of Cuba.

Table of name and address and representative of the railroad companies and its general managers.

Name of company.	Name of representative.	Address.	General manager.	Remarks.
The Western Railways of Havana (limited) Oeste.	M. Alfred Percival Liversey.	Estación de Cristina.	The same.....	Mr. Luciano Ruiz by absence of Mr. Argüelles.
Marianao	Jim. McLean	E. Concha	The director.....	
The Cuban Central Railway (limited).	Juan V. Pajes.....	Aguilar 81.....	E. H. Pearson.....	
Cárdenas y Júcaro	Isidoro Cano.....	Reina 53.....	Manuel Iribas y Gil.	
Matanzas	José I. Cámara.....	Amargura 31	Manuel Luciano Díaz.	
Unidos de la Habana ...	R. Argüelles.....	Mercaderes 36	A. de Ximeno	
Urbano de la Habana...	G. F. Greenwood....	Empedrado 34....	.....do
Tunas & St. Spiritus	Eque. Navarrete....	Obrapia 19, altos..	M. Gutiérrez y S..	
Gibara & Holguín.....	Snos. Herrera.....	San Pedro 6	F. Franquis.....	
Guantánamo.....	Calixto Perales....	Aguilar 100.....	Edo. J. Chías.....	
Santiago de Cuba.....				
La Prueba				

NOTE.—Failing to answer the request of this office some of the parties cause the unfilled spaces in this table.

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of Railroads of the Island of Cuba.

Statement of salaries and other expenses of this inspection from February 1 to June 30, according to the appropriation of charges, and its chapter and articles.

Chapter.	Article.	Expenses.	American money.
		February:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal.....	\$424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery.....	15.00
		March:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal.....	424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery.....	15.00
19	Unique...	Traveling expenses.....	31.50
		April:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal.....	424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery.....	15.00
19	Unique...	Traveling expenses.....	31.50
		May:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal.....	424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery.....	15.00
19	Unique...	Traveling expenses.....	18.00
		June:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal.....	424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery.....	15.00
19	Unique...	Traveling expenses.....	42.30

SUMMARY.

Total of charges from chapter 18, article, unique.....	2,124.90
Total of charges from chapter 19, article, unique. (Stationery, expenses and traveling.)..	198.30
Total.....	2,323.02

Habana, August 15, 1899.

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of the Railroads of the Island of Cuba.

NO. 6.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT SUBMITTED RELATIVE TO THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE OCCIDENTAL REGION, PROVINCES OF HABANA AND PINAR DEL RIO, DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 1899.

HIGHWAYS.

Eastern Road from Luyanó to La Gallega, first order. Length, 14 kilometers.

Roadway.—Seventeen thousand five hundred linear meters of walks and ditches of 3 meters width were cleared of growth and graded. Eight hundred and seventy-seven linear meters of new ditches were opened. The earth breastworks and trenches built on this road along kilometers 8 and 9 during the late war for the defense of Guanabacoa were demolished. All large ruts in the road were patched.

Culverts and bridges.—All of these were cleared of earth and growth that contracted the waterway. The old wooden Howe truss bridge at Martin Perez River was taken down, as it was a menace to travel. The flooring of the bridge is temporarily supported by 2 wooden bents in the stream, pending the reconstruction of the superstructure with a 60-foot steel through plate-girder bridge with buckle-plate floor, which has already been contracted and ordered from the United States for the sum of \$3,400, delivered on wharf at Regla, all charges paid.

Peon's quarters.—Of the 3 buildings that existed on this road, the only one left standing, that at Guanabacoa, was cleaned. The other two are necessary for the service and are included in the special appropriation we have recommended be made in the coming estimates for the reconstruction of 14 out of the 25 quarters destroyed by war.

Southeastern Road from Habana to Güines, first order. Length, 48 kilometers.

Roadway.—Eighty-five thousand six hundred linear meters of walks and ditches were cleaned and graded; 2,750 linear meters of new ditches were opened; 330 cubic meters of crushed stone were transported to patch ruts and holes in the road surface, covering an area of 2,800 square meters. Attention was given where necessary to the trimming, replanting, or carting away of shade trees.

Culverts and bridges.—All were entirely cleaned and cleared of earth and brush, in some cases involving heavy work to give the openings full area.

Quarters.—The three left standing were cleaned and pressing repairs were made.

For a length of 30 consecutive kilometers all buildings were entirely destroyed, and four are proposed to be rebuilt with the said special appropriation recommended.

Branch road from Cotorro to Sta. Maria del Rosario, third order. Length, 2,274 kilometers.

General repairs.—This road has been totally repaired and put in first-class condition at an actual cost of \$2,870, or \$365 less than the approved estimate.

The work consisted in the quarrying, breaking, and carting about 1,000 cubic meters of stone, distributed along the road, spread, raked, and rolled; then the binder course of sand spread, and all the surface well watered and rolled.

Three hundred and forty linear meters of new ditches were opened, and all walks and ditches cleaned and graded.

At a depression in the road at K° 2, the late administration had planned to build a culvert, owing to the frequency with which the water from a creek close by rose and crossed over the roadbed.

This construction was avoided by raising the grade of the road at that point, using the earth from the channel excavated parallel to the road, thus keeping the water on one side and discharging into a stream in a lower depression about 200 meters ahead.

Southern Road from Habana to Bejucal, first order. Length, 26 kilometers.

Roadway.—About 40,000 linear meters of walks and ditches were cleaned and graded; 1,030 linear meters of new ditches were opened.

The contractor furnished 566 cubic meters of broken stone, of which 116 meters have been used to cover 620 square meters of ruts. The scarcity of water delays the patching of ruts, which require the surface to be wet to make a good bond.

With the stone contracted this road will be put in good condition from Habana to Santiago de las Vegas.

From this town to the end at Bejucal the road metal has nearly or entirely disappeared, and general resurfacing and repairs are required.

(This part of the road has subsequently, on July 5, been ordered repaired with a special appropriation, the estimated cost being \$24,000.)

Culverts and bridges.—All have been cleaned and cleared of earth and brush.

The bridge at kilometer 26 has been repaired, replacing all timber in bad condition of the main floor beams and planks, and an entirely new railing and braces.

Material is at the spot to make needed repairs to bridge at Arroyo Apolo, kilometer 6.

Quarters.—All have been cleaned preparatory to painting.

Material is on hand to make necessary repairs to quarters at Arroyo Apolo.

Branch road from Arroyo Apolo to Managua, third order. Length, 15 kilometers.

Roadway.—17,000 lineal meters of walks and ditches cleaned and graded; 500 meters of new ditches opened.

The contractor furnished all the broken stone contracted, amounting to 445 cubic meters, besides 97 meters were supplied by department labor.

Of this amount 350 cubic meters have been employed to patch holes covering a total surface of about 2,000 square meters.

From Arroyo Apolo to kilometer 12 the road is in first-class condition. The last 9 kilometers have not undergone general repairs for over fifteen years, and is considerably worn, but with the stone supplied the road will be made fairly good for this season, but recommend repairs be made during the coming fiscal year.

Culverts and bridges.—In general all were cleaned and cleared of earth and growth.

The culvert at kilometer 12 was found to be in a dangerous condition, the abutments being undermined and partly carried away.

The flooring that consisted of iron rails was taken out, the grade raised, and a temporary wooden bridge was put in, using long beams resting on sills sunk in the roadbed, sufficiently away from the masonry abutments so that these can be taken down and rebuilt without interfering with the heavy traffic on the road.

Quarters.—The building at La Chorrera was cleaned, overhauled, and painted.

The portable wooden structure at kilometer 7 was taken down, transported, and rebuilt at kilometer 18, where it was more useful, and as a temporary substitute for the building that was destroyed during the war at that point.

Repairs to roof, cleaning, and painting were done.

Western road from Habana to San Cristóbal, first order. Length, 92 kilometers.

Roadway.—About 132,000 lineal meters of walks and ditches have been cleared and graded; 465 lineal meters of new ditches were opened; 1,000 cubic meters of broken stone have been acquired, 900 of which were supplied by contract on the first section of the road from Habana to kilometer 30.

Four hundred cubic meters of the stone have been used in patching the road nearly all in the said section, where most of the traffic is concentrated, and covering a combined area of 1,560 square meters.

About 3,000 cubic meters of rubbish and earth taken out of the ditches in the towns along the road were carted out into the open spaces.

Culverts and bridges.—Nearly all of the waterways have been cleaned and cleared of heavy growth.

During the war several bridges and culverts were destroyed in the third section of this road, so that we found the traffic interrupted from kilometer 63 to kilometer 92, at San Cristóbal, the end of the road.

The road has been opened to traffic up to kilometer 87 by complete and permanent repairs to two culverts in kilometer 63, another at kilometer 65, the same to the San Juan bridge at kilometer 77, and by the construction of two temporary wooden bridges at kilometers 70 and 78, where even the masonry abutments and piers have been destroyed or washed away.

Between kilometer 87 and the end of the road there are three large openings where bridges have been destroyed, though leaving the masonry abutments, which are in first-class condition.

It has been recommended that at two of these openings, at Rio Hondo and Rio Yaguasa, permanent steel structures be built.

Quarters.—Out of the eleven permanent structures that existed on this road only three were intact after the war, one each at Puentes Grandes, Arroyo Arenas, and Guanajay.

Temporary repairs forming two or three rooms have been made at the ruins of the old houses existing at kilometers 24, 67, 76, and 89.

Those at kilometers 67 and 76 were made by transporting two small portable houses that were found in the town of Artemisa.

Five permanent structures will be required to put the service of this road in good condition.

Roads from Guanajay to Mariel and to Cabañas, second order. Length, 13 and 17 kilometers.

Roadway.—Forty-five thousand lineal meters of walks and ditches cleared and graded. One hundred and ten lineal meters of new ditches were opened. Three hundred and seventy cubic meters of broken stone were acquired by hired labor.

Patches covering a surface of 3,400 square meters have been made on roadbed.

The road from Guanajay to Mariel is all in good or first-class condition.

The Cabañas road stops within 6 kilometers of the town, where bridges and embankments have been destroyed or washed away. This has not been touched, it coming under "new construction," for which there is at present no appropriation.

Culverts and quarters.—All standing have been cleaned and light repairs made.

Road from Pinar del Rio to La Coloma, second order. Length, 25 kilometers.

Roadway.—Twenty-two thousand lineal meters of walks and ditches cleared and graded; 50 cubic meters of broken stone were acquired and used in patching 220 square meters of road.

The only quarry on this road is situated 6 kilometers from the highway, and makes the stone very expensive to supply all the length of road.

A contract to supply 175 cubic meters has been awarded for the sum of \$670.25.

Culverts.—All waterways have been cleared.

Quarters.—All the structures on this road were destroyed during the war. Temporary shelter has been furnished by using five small blockhouses left by the late Spanish army. At least two permanent structures should be built, and have been included in the fourteen recommended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carting.—For this service there were bought by contract twelve dump carts and twelve sets of harness. Twelve mules were bought from the United States Govern-

ment, ten of them at public auction, at a total price of \$915. Eight head of oxen were also bought.

Labor.—The fixed number of men employed in the care and maintenance of all the highways in the two provinces is 85 "peones" and 17 foremen. Besides these there has been constantly employed about 100 extra help, earning 80 cents, United States currency, per day.

Repair shops.—Three carpenters and two blacksmiths have been constantly employed in the repair shops of this office.

MARITIME SERVICE.

Buoys.—Port of Mariel: Four buoys that were taken from their moorings during the late war were scraped and painted.

After dragging up the mooring cables from the bottom of the bay, the buoys were reestablished at their proper locations.

One day beacon, consisting of an upright pole and horizontal slats, forming a circle, painted white and blue, was established on a small key to leeward of the entrance to the port.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

General supply depot.—All the illuminating oils and all other special goods required have been furnished to all the light-houses of the Central and Occidental regions, supplying them for the whole year.

In the Oriental Region, the light-houses of Maternillos and Punta de Prácticos at Nuevitas have been supplied directly, while special requisitions from the Military Department of Santiago have been filled, inclosing bills for same as ordered.

Repairs.—At the shops of this office, repairs were made to the apparatus for the Punta de Prácticos light and also for that at Batabanó.

Morro Castle light.—Of the other two light-houses in this region, Morro Castle light is still under the direct charge of the United States naval officer of this port.

Cape San Antonio light.—The supply service for the next two years from Arroyos de Mantua to Cape San Antonio light-house was awarded by contract at the rate of \$38.15 per round trip, two trips being specified per month.

This contract is 15 per cent lower than the previous one for the same service.

Proposed light-houses.—Surveys are being made and data from foreign manufactures obtained relative to the establishment of two port lights at Mariel and Cabañas, presumably this year.

Two second-order light-houses along the Colorado Reefs between Bahía Honda and Cape San Antonio are being considered as future work, the estimated cost of each being \$50,000, United States currency.

Table of expenses incurred by this office from assuming charge, on February 1, till June 30, giving the chapters and articles of the different appropriations to which they have been charged.

Chapter.	Article.	Appropriation for—	Habana.	Pinar del Río.	Total.
18	Unique.	Fixed official personnel.....	\$7,665.30	.....	\$7,665.30
19	Unique.	Divers expenses.....	208.33	\$6.21	214.54
20	2	Maintenance of highways.....	23,340.25	10,119.90	35,991.98
		Repairs of highways.....	2,531.83	.....
21	Unique.	Light-house personnel.....	674.11	918.29	1,622.40
22	2	Light-house supplies and freights.....	2,512.36	.....	3,474.19
		Light-house communication and cloth washing.....	37.00	496.80	
		Maintenance of towers and buildings.....	232.28	.....
		Gratification of San Antonio light-keepers.....	.....	195.75	
22	3	Establishment of buoys, etc.....	.....	423.20	423.20

JOSÉ PRIMELLES AGRAMONTE,
Chief Engineer of the Occidental Region.

HABANA, August 8, 1899.

Public works—Main office of central region.—Report of the chief engineer of said region relative to the work executed by him from January 1 to June 30, 1899.

The chief engineer of the central region shows the work executed by him in accordance with instructions from the honorable secretary of public works. It is necessary to explain in the first place that the engineer in charge did not take possession of his office until February 17, and that from January 1 up to that date, absolutely nothing was accomplished by this branch owing to the disorganization caused by the change of Government.

For a better understanding of the work of this office this report is divided into the following parts, i. e., work completed, work in course of completion, plans completed, plans being made and services rendered.

WORKS COMPLETED.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Construction of a light of the sixth class on Diana Key.—The construction of this light, situated on Diana Key at the entrance to the port of Cárdenas, is the most important work completed in this whole region. The old light on this key was destroyed during the war between Spain and the United States, and, by order of the governor-general, reconstruction of same was commenced on April 3, completed May 17, and the light was put in commission May 22, 1899.

Repairing and replacing a buoy in the port of Matanzas.—One of the most important buoys of this port—that which marks the shoal of Araña del Sur—was swept away from its anchorage. I requested authorization to replace same and to make necessary repairs, which request was granted, and said buoy was repaired and replaced on June 15, 1899.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Placing of three buoys in the port of Isabela de Sagua.

By three buoys which had been in this port, having been removed from their proper locations and in consequence of which not a single mark remained to show the channel, the secretary of the department ordered plans to be made immediately to mark out the channel. This was done by the department engineer and approved by the secretary. The project consisted in the building of three new iron buoys and the repairing of the three old iron buoys. This work, so far as the repairing of the old buoys is concerned, has been completed and the repaired buoys have been replaced in their proper positions.

WORKS IN COURSE OF COMPLETION.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Construction and placing of buoys in the port of Cárdenas.—In accordance with instructions from the secretary of the department, the chief engineer made plans for marking the channel of this port. This plan consists in making 8 new iron buoys and in repairing 2 old iron buoys, all of which are to be properly placed in the harbor. The contract calls for the completion of this work on or before August 21, 1899, by which time all these buoys will be in position.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Construction of three new buoys to complete the marks in the port of Isabela de Sagua.—The construction of said buoys has been commenced and according to contract they must be completed and in place on or before August 10, 1899.

PLANS PROJECTED.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Repair of light of fourth class at Punta de Maya.—This plan has been approved and work will be commenced as soon as money is received from the treasurer of the province with which to begin.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Repairs to light of sixth class on Frances Key.—There has been forwarded to the chief of this branch, for the approval of the secretary, a project to repair a light of the sixth class on Frances Key, situated at the entrance to the port of Caibarien. These repairs should be made at once, as the light is urgently needed.

PROJECTS BEING STUDIED.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Repairs to light of first class of Bahia de Cadiz.—At the present time plans and specifications are being made for extensive repairs to above light, which is situated on the key of Bahia de Cadiz, 60 miles northeast of the port of Cárdenas, and said plans will be submitted for the approval of the secretary.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Channel markings of port of Caibarien.—In accordance with orders from the secretary, plans and specifications are being prepared for the complete marking of the channels and bars of the port of Caibarien, which as soon as completed will be submitted for approval.

Repairs to light of first class of Paredon Grande.—In accordance with orders received, I made a visit of inspection to the light of the first class of Paredon Grande, situated on a key of that name 90 miles northeast of Caibarien, and am now making, and will in a short time submit for approval, plans and specifications for extensive repairs which are urgently needed on this light-house, as well as on the house used as a residence by the keeper who has charge of the light as well as of the rotating machinery.

Works of construction on the light-houses of Villanueva and Piedras del Sur key.—There is on file in this office sufficient history and data in regard to these places to permit the making of the plans and specifications necessary for the reconstruction of the lights of the sixth class at Villanueva and Piedras del Sur key, the former being situated at the entrance of the port of Cienfuegos and the latter 51 miles southwest of said port.

The engineer who signs this has requested authority to make the necessary plans and specifications for the reconstruction of these lights, and in view of the urgent need of the reconstruction of the light at Villanueva and the fact that there is no house for the protection of the keeper of the light, except a native hut, and also the fact that the tower that supports the lantern is actually unsafe and not strong enough to support same during the hurricanes that are frequent here, he began the plans for the reconstruction of this light-house in the hope that authority would be given him to continue same, but this work has been stopped because the engineer who signs this has not yet received the competent authority to go on with such work.

SERVICES RENDERED.

The ordinary work of this office is the provisioning and preservation of the 10 light-houses of this region.

The service of communication with the light-houses is now being carried on by verbal orders, but the same are now being edited and will be forwarded for the approval of the secretary, together with the sheet of conditions which govern the letting of the contract (by auction) to be celebrated for the definite adjudication of the services of communication, with the lights which are provided for the ports of Cárdenas and Cienfuegos.

CONCLUSION.

The expenses incurred in works executed and in services rendered in this region during the first six months of this year and charged in the proper paragraphs of the current budget are shown in the following table.

Nothing has been done in regard to cart roads for the reason that no allowance was made in the current budget for this important public work, and for the same reason nothing has been done in the construction of wharves and warehouses.

J. M. PORTUONDO,
Chief Engineer of Central Region.

MATANZAS, July 18, 1899.

Recapitulation of the expenses of the bureau of public works in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara (which constitute the central region) from January 1 to June 30, 1899.

	Matanzas.	Santa Clara.	Total.
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Main office:			
Salaries.....	\$3,106.44		\$3,106.44
Expenses.....	164.63	\$43.02	207.65
CART ROADS.			
Expenses.....			
MARITIME NAVIGATION.			
Salaries:			
Light-house keepers.....	2,471.89	1,570.79	4,042.68
Expenses:			
Wharves and warehouses.....	96.53		96.53
Light-houses, construction.....	2,386.41		2,386.41
Light-houses, repairs.....		190.66	190.66
Purchase of supplies.....	7.75	10.50	18.25
Travel of keepers.....			
Cleaning of lenses.....	60.00	46.60	106.60
Service of communication.....	826.00	775.39	1,601.39
Preservation of light-houses.....	9.00	103.70	112.70
Buoys and marks plans, location, and preservation.....	56.40	1,370.40	1,426.80
Total.....	3,442.09	2,497.25	5,939.34

SUMMARY.

Province of Matanzas:			
Public works—			
Salaries.....		\$3,106.44	
Expenses.....		164.63	
Cart roads.....			
Maritime navigation—			
Salaries.....		2,471.89	
Expenses.....		3,442.09	
			9,185.05
Province of Santa Clara:			
Public works—			
Salaries.....			
Expenses.....		43.02	
Cart roads.....			
Maritime navigation—			
Salaries.....		1,570.79	
Expenses.....		2,497.25	
			4,111.06
Total in central region.....			13,296.11

MATANZAS, July 10, 1899.

J. M. PORTUONDO, Chief Engineer.

SPECIAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. V., COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA, ON THE INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS EXISTING IN THE DEPARTMENT AT THE DATE OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION AND AT THE PRESENT TIME.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA,
Matanzas, Cuba, September 7, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of August 18, 1899, I submit the following special report on the industrial, economical, and social conditions existing in the territory covered by this department at the date the United States assumed control, and also at the present time, for the purpose of showing the net results of the American administration of municipal and provincial affairs.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES—INITIAL RELIEF MEASURES.

After the protocol and the cessation of hostilities, and shortly before the arrival of the United States forces in this part of the island, most of the Spanish judicial municipal, and provincial authorities resigned, and their places were filled by temporary appointments, selected by the Spanish commanders principally from the Autonomistic party, or from "pacificos" who had taken no part in the revolution.

These officials, as a class, were generally worthy and capable men, sincerely interested in the maintenance of order, in the reconstruction of civil government, and in the reestablishment of industry and commerce. In every instance that came under my observation they performed their duties loyally and faithfully, maintaining perfect order, and, as far as was within their power, relieving suffering and want in their respective jurisdictions. They were assisted in this by the charity of those Cubans who had saved a part of their substance, and by the timely arrival of rations and medical supplies sent out by the President of the United States in the steamer *Comal*, or furnished afterwards by the authority of the military governor of the island. These supplies were distributed generally through committees appointed by the alcaldes, and in every instance it is confidently believed they reached the sick and starving people for whom they were intended. They came at a time when industry and commerce were paralyzed and production was at its lowest stage, and they were issued in such manner as to do an almost incalculable amount of good.

The timely foresight and generosity of this assistance was fully appreciated by the Cubans, and is worthy of the highest commendation.

CUBAN ARMY—RETALIATION SUPPRESSED—MATANZAS PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

Upon the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops, the Cuban army became an active factor in the control of civil affairs. As the officers and men were furloughed they immediately entered into competition for both public and private employment. Some were at once engaged as municipal, rural, and private police; others became candidates for office, while the greater number gradually returned to their homes and found employment in the trades or on the farms and plantations. As a class they behaved with sobriety and moderation, and manifested a genuine desire to reestablish their homes and resume the business of peaceful and law-abiding citizens.

At first they showed here and there a disposition to wreak vengeance on Spanish subjects resident in the island, and especially on those who had been active as Spanish volunteers, but this was immediately repressed by my orders. It was announced that every Cuban might celebrate our coming, and rejoice to his heart's content over

the expulsion of the Spanish forces and the establishment of Cuban independence, but that it must be distinctly understood that the rights of such as did not for any reason care to join in the celebration must be absolutely respected. Both Cubans and Spaniards were notified that, so far as the United States were concerned, the past must be regarded as a sealed book; that peace and good order must be preserved, and that the rights of all, without respect to race or allegiance, to pursue their private occupations without interference from any quarter must be considered as the supreme law of the land. This rule was at once cheerfully accepted by Cubans and Spaniards alike, and, except in a few personal instances, has been observed in all the cities, towns, and villages throughout both provinces of this department.

It is believed that it is now generally recognized as not only right and just in itself, but that it is well calculated to promote the best interests of the commonwealth. At all events, perfect peace and tranquillity prevail between all classes, colors, and races, and there is no apparent reason to fear that this is not a stable condition of the people.

When it is remembered that the white race is largely in the majority; that both the white Spaniards and Cubans, as well as colored people, are sober, orderly, law-abiding, and generally industrious, it may be fairly hoped that with the reestablishment of a reasonable degree of prosperity this gratifying state of affairs will continue to prevail.

The resignation of the late Autonomistic civil governor of the province of Matanzas and the appointment of his successor has been fully explained in my annual report of August 1. No further reference to the incident seems to be called for, except to point out that my recommendation was given to the gentleman selected not only for merit, but upon the broad ground that, all other things being equal, the officers of the successful revolution should have preference for civil employment over those who had supported the Spanish Government or stood neutral between it and those who were contending for independence. This conclusion seems to be accepted as fair by all classes in this department, and needs only to be stated to receive general recognition and approval.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND ADMINISTRATION.

The administrative authorities of the provinces under Spanish rule were:

1. A civil governor, appointed by the Governor-General and holding office at the will of the latter during good behavior.
2. A diputacion provincial, elected by popular vote and holding office four years.
3. A comision permanente, composed of five members of the diputacion, selected by the provincial governor.

The powers and the duties of these authorities, and the method of their appointment, as given in the Leyes Provisional, are more fully alluded to in my report of February 20 on the province of Matanzas, under the head of "Government," page 21 et seq.

The diputacion provincial and the comision permanente having been abolished as expensive and unnecessary, the civil governors, with their secretaries, clerks, and a few executive policemen and messengers, constitute the entire civil government, which has no revenue of its own and is supported directly by the insular treasury.

From the first, under instructions from the military governor of the island, I have, as far as possible, conducted all business of a civil nature, whether pertaining to provincial or municipal affairs, through the channels of civil administration, and generally through the civil governor. The only exception to this rule is made in the case of rural police of the province of Santa Clara, which by direction of superior authority is controlled by a chief, who receives his instructions from these headquarters, and makes all reports directly to the adjutant-general of the department.

I renew my recommendation that the control of this body be transferred to the civil governor, and that it be by him disbanded, or distributed to the municipal police, as recommended on page 21, et seq., of my report of June 20 on the province of Santa Clara, and in my communication of June 19 on that subject.

This method of transacting the public business has worked smoothly and satisfactorily. Both the governors and all the mayors, with one exception, have given most cheerful and loyal support to the military authorities, and, in turn, the latter have done all in their power to cultivate friendly relations with the Cuban officials to minimize military interference with the civil administration, as far as practicable confining their efforts to the protection of the property rights of foreigners, the maintenance of order, the relief of the sick and indigent, the shelter and support of the widows and orphans, and to the supervision of such sanitary work as seemed necessary to protect the troops from infectious diseases and to promote the health of the people.

In no instance have the municipal or provincial authorities been turned out of their

official buildings, nor have I occupied or permitted my staff to occupy any municipal or provincial residences for personal or private use. All general officers and their headquarters and all administrative staff officers have occupied rented buildings. The troops have been quartered in Spanish barracks, where the latter could be disinfected, repaired, and made suitable. The damage inflicted upon private property and the rentals for the sites of all barracks and camps situated on private lands have been settled by the quartermaster's department or fixed by boards of officers convened therefor. It is believed that no reasonable ground for complaint has been left in any single instance.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary within the provinces of this department has been almost, if not entirely, changed in its personnel, and it is hoped that these changes will result in avoiding, to a great extent, delays in trials which have so characterized the workings of the courts in the past. The abolishment in July last of the "incomunicacion" of persons arrested or undergoing trial, and the creation of rights for such persons to have counsel and to refuse to give incriminating evidence, marks an epoch in criminal proceedings in the island. There is yet lacking, however, a sufficient number of courts of competent jurisdiction in criminal matters, as well as effective means of securing the attendance of witnesses. These defects, together with centralization of trials for crimes in the audiencias, with which communication is difficult and expensive, result in the overcrowding of jails, now a distinctive feature in this department.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

As there seems to be some doubt in the minds of the superior authorities in reference to the development and character of municipal government in this island, I call attention to the fact that the Spanish laws in force on that subject are not only comprehensive, but based on correct principles. It is evident, however, that under the old régime they were corruptly administered in the interest of the Spaniards and Spanish officials, rather than for the benefit of the Cubans; but nobody understands this, or the change in practice which should be made, better than the present municipal authorities.

It can not be determined when such municipal governments were first established in the island of Cuba, but it is certain that city councils were in existence in Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad, both in this department, from the date of their foundation, in 1514. From an examination of the history of Cuban laws, it appears that these councils were governed by orders given at Havana as early as 1574. From that date the municipal laws seem to have taken on a more definite form and to have passed through various modifications, becoming systematized into complete codes in 1846, 1867, and 1870. The present municipal law was decreed in 1878 and is now in force with certain modifications made since that time.

Under existing provincial and municipal laws the province of Matanzas is now divided into 24 and the province of Santa Clara into 28 municipalities. The number of municipalities in these provinces has varied within narrow limits.

The government of a municipality consists of an ayuntamiento and a municipal junta.

The ayuntamiento is composed of the mayor, assistant mayor, and aldermen. The latter, under Spanish rule, were elected by popular vote and held office for four years. Vacancies in the offices of the mayor and assistant mayors are now filled by appointment by the military governor of the island, and vacancies in the offices of aldermen, without definite provision of law and in the absence of elections, are filled by the civil governors.

The municipal junta is composed of the members of the ayuntamiento and a number of associate members equal to the number of aldermen, but under existing conditions the junta seems to be a supernumerary and unnecessary organization.

The details of the organization of both provincial and municipal government have been quite fully given in my report of February 16, 1899, on the province of Matanzas, page 21 et seq. Attention is, however, called to the fact that the qualification of electors under the electoral law of June 26, 1890, is that all male citizens over 25 years of age who enjoy their full civil rights and have lived at least two years in the municipality are entitled to vote, provided they are not disqualified by sentence for certain criminal offenses, bankruptcy or insolvency, or as delinquent taxpayers or paupers.

The duties pertaining to municipal offices are accurately set forth in the municipal laws above referred to. Like most Spanish laws, these are complete in their details, and it may be said that the present success of municipal administration is largely due

to their provisions. This success is specially noteworthy from the fact that, when Spanish rule ended, there was practically no responsibility resting upon the municipalities as to the provision of ways and means for their support. The management of their business affairs was concerned with bookkeeping, and obedience to instructions from higher authority, rather than with responsibility for raising and disbursing the revenues.

Under the new régime local self-government has been so well carried on as to accentuate the fact that, through whatever troubles the island has passed, the municipality has always been the one stable element in insular government.

But it should be remembered that the municipal authorities for the first time assumed full control at the end of Spanish rule, and that under the old system the rental valuation of both rural and city property for purposes of taxation was incorrect and unreliable. They have now passed from a complex system, wherein every profession, industry, and article of consumption was taxed, and from one of licenses whereby even the person of the individual was insecure out of his immediate locality without his certificate of identity, to a system of local taxation founded on correct principles, which must tend to greatly improve municipal government.

The influence of the Spanish governmental system, extending to state, municipality, church, and family, wherein the complete enjoyment of property and personal rights was unknown, is rapidly passing away; but it is hardly to be expected that the results of this pernicious system on the habits of the people can have been entirely neutralized by the short period of American occupation. The change has been great, and through the influences exerted by our counsel and example, as well as by proximity to the United States, it is confidently believed that the improvement will continue.

It is not to be overlooked, however, that in these provinces, as well as elsewhere, the people have come by experience to be reserved and suspicious, and to depend somewhat too much upon the Government and upon the bounty of nature to supply their social wants and to increase their personal comforts.

Notwithstanding the adverse conditions which have hitherto prevailed, it is but fair to state that the administration of municipal affairs since the American occupation has been characterized by personal zeal, official integrity, and correct business methods. Their system of public records is good; their accounts, as a rule, are admirably kept; their budgets, returns, and reports are models of clearness and comprehensiveness of statement, though occasionally marred by errors in figures and computations.

The municipal police in both provinces were selected by the local authorities, mostly from officers and men of the disbanded Cuban army. In Matanzas, Cárdenas, and Cienfuegos they are well organized, equipped, and fairly disciplined, and in all towns they are giving satisfactory service. They are armed, generally, with club and revolver, and a sufficient proportion of them in the province of Matanzas are mounted to pursue malefactors in the country.

It is to be observed that the Cubans, as a rule, have not sufficient size, strength, and self-reliance to make first-class policemen, but they are steadily improving. At first a tendency to use the revolver too freely was observed, but a rigid enforcement of the law by the courts, and of orders from these headquarters in regard to shooting without sufficient justification, has greatly checked this evil.

As before stated, the natives are naturally a sober, orderly, and inoffensive people, who willingly obey the constituted authority and rarely give violent cause for arrest. The most serious, in fact the only, disturbances which have occurred in this department were between the police and drunken and disorderly American soldiers or quartermaster's employees, who were wrongfully resisting arrest; but the certainty of a court-martial for military offenders, and of a trial by a police court for civilians, has put an end to such occurrences. It is hoped and believed that the present municipal police, with such improvements in personnel and discipline as will naturally come with time, will prove equal to all demands upon it.

The mayors and ayuntamientos, as a rule, have received their instructions through the civil governors, and have been encouraged to exercise authority over all matters pertaining to the administration of public affairs within the limits of their municipalities. They have not been arbitrarily controlled anywhere in the department except in the cities of Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad, where the commanding officers of the United States troops who first arrived seem to have misconceived the scope of their duties, and to have assumed official direction of all public matters in their vicinity. This policy has been reversed in these instances, and the spirit of local self-government has been encouraged, with the gratifying result that its efficiency is steadily increasing.

At the present time it may be said that municipal government throughout the department is carried on well and faithfully, and with the exception of the fact that the

mayors and aldermen have been appointed by superior authority and not elected by the people, as provided by law, it is difficult to see wherein immediate improvement is to be expected in the administration of these offices.

On the presumption that the people will, when authorized to hold elections, choose either the present incumbents or men of equally good character, it is confidently believed that the changes which time will necessarily bring in the municipal laws and customs will in a few years raise municipal government in Matanzas and Santa Clara to the high degree of perfection which it has reached in the most favored States of the Union.

In view of the fact that no public improvements have been made during the revolution; that through the lack of means the public buildings, streets, parks, waterworks, jails, hospitals, asylums, and even the churches, have received no repairs; that increased burdens have been thrown upon the municipal treasuries by the large number of widows and orphans, due to the war, and by starvation and sickness, due to the destruction of the farms, crops, cattle, and poultry, it should not be regarded as strange that the municipal budgets have generally shown considerable deficits. Indeed, it is but reasonable, under the circumstances, to expect that the cost of carrying on municipal government should materially increase, not only for the present, but for the next three or four years, and possibly longer, unless such economic conditions should be established as to cause the restoration of agriculture and commerce and bring about such a revival of business as would correspondingly increase the taxes for municipal purposes.

In order that my confidence in the capacity of the Cuban people to carry on municipal government successfully may be understood, I call attention to the fact that Matanzas, Cardenas, Colon, Jovellanos, Union de Reyes, and Bolondron, the principal cities and towns in the province of Matanzas; Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, Remedios, and Camajuani, the principal cities and towns in the province of Santa Clara, are to-day absolutely clear of epidemic disease, well policed, orderly, and free from violence, rowdiness, and licentiousness. They are, besides, in an almost perfect state of sanitation. Nearly all are furnished with civil hospitals and orphan asylums, and all are scrupulously clean. Only five cases of sporadic yellow fever have occurred so far this year in a population rising 500,000, a circumstance without parallel in the history of the island. When it is remembered that the municipal authorities of those cities and towns have had no money to spend upon such work for the last four years, and have found their treasuries bankrupt and themselves suddenly confronted with all the problems of municipal government, with not only their own population, but with thousands of sick and starving reconcentrados to look after; with commerce and industry disorganized, the farms destroyed, and the social and governmental machinery seriously deranged, a proper idea can be formed of their situation and of what they have accomplished in eight months.

It is true that in reaching this result the municipal authorities have had the benefit of the advice and supervision of the intelligent officers of my staff and of local commanders where troops are stationed, but it is equally true that those officers were, in nearly every instance, novices in such work themselves, and that the work could not possibly have been carried through successfully but for the interested, intelligent, and loyal cooperation of the local authorities.

It is a noteworthy fact that the mayors, without exception, are gentlemen of education, good standing, and large business or professional experience. Dr. Alfredo Carnot, the mayor of Matanzas, is a dental surgeon of high standing. Dr. Fernando Mendez-Capote, mayor of Cardenas, is a distinguished and highly educated physician and surgeon. His predecessor, Don Joaquin Rojas, now a councilman, is a sugar merchant and broker of the highest character, who speaks English perfectly. Señor Juan Antonio Garmendia, mayor of Colon, is a lawyer of excellent reputation. Dr. Leopoldo Dulzaides, mayor of Union de Reyes, is a practicing physician of American education, and a gentleman of the most sympathetic and benevolent character. Gen. Clemente Dantin, mayor of Bolondron, and Gen. Clemente Gomez, mayor of Jovellanos, are ex-Cuban officers, distinguished for their courage, fortitude, and firmness of character, and are themselves a guaranty of good order and honest administration in their communities. Dr. José Antonio Frias, mayor of Cienfuegos, is a doctor and professor of law in the University of Habana. He speaks the English language with facility, and has traveled abroad. Don Luis Lopez Silvero, mayor of Santa Clara, and Don Alfredo de Figueroa, mayor of Sagua la Grande, are gentlemen of high standing. Don Domingo Garcia Loyola, mayor of Caibarien, and Don José Vidal, mayor of Camajuani, are successful merchants, long resident in the United States, and earnestly devoted to the interests of their people. Don Saturnino Sanchez e Yznaga, mayor of Trinidad, is a lawyer, a judge, and a planter, of wealth,

honorable reputation, and great influence. His predecessor, Don Carlos Yznaga, now a member of the city council, is a planter, who speaks English perfectly. Don Santiago Garcia Canizares, mayor of Sancti Spiritus, is a doctor in pharmacy, was a member of the revolutionary government, and is a gentleman of intelligence and influence.

All of these officials, and many of those whose acquaintance I have made, are persons of serious character and praiseworthy public spirit. The most of them were educated abroad or have traveled in foreign parts, and all appear to be deeply interested in promoting the good government of their communities and the wealth and progress of their country. So far as I can judge from a short personal acquaintance with them, from appearance, inquiry, and a close and watchful supervision of their public acts since I came into command of this department, I feel justified in saying that they are excellent representatives of the Cuban people, and that many of them are equal in all respects to American officials of the same class.

If there is any reason why, with returning prosperity, proper municipal revenues, and the assistance of the doctors, lawyers, merchants, and planters who sit in the council with them, these mayors should not continue to manage the affairs of their municipalities and of the country districts surrounding them well and satisfactorily, even after the American troops shall have been withdrawn from the island, I am unable to perceive it. I do not believe there is any such reason, and I confidently expect the future to show that there is not.

I have dwelt upon this subject at length because it is an important one. It is recognized that the municipality is the political unit in this island, as well as in nearly every other civilized country, and that, whilst it may be paralyzed by war or great public calamity, it is never wiped out and scarcely ever suspended by revolution. When the municipality receives sufficient revenue and is free to manage its own affairs within the limits of the law or of its charter, and does so with a fair degree of fidelity and honesty, all higher government becomes comparatively easy to organize and conduct. This, it may be fairly claimed, is as likely to be the case in Cuba as in any other country.

But as the efficiency of municipal, provincial, and insular self-government must, in every instance, depend as much, if not more, upon economic conditions than upon the racial or social peculiarities of the people, I call special attention to the following statements as to the past and present state of affairs in the provinces of this department.

STATISTICS.

The area of the province of Matanzas is given, upon the best information obtainable, as 3,300 square miles; the area of the province of Santa Clara at 8,773 square miles. Total area of the department, 12,073 miles.

The population of Matanzas Province was, in 1894, 271,960, and in 1899 (approximately) is 190,560. The population of Santa Clara Province was, in 1894, 354,122, and in 1899 (approximately) 310,000. Total population of the department, 1899 (approximately), 500,560.

It is estimated that during the war and the period immediately following over one-third of the population of Matanzas Province, and one-seventh of the population of Santa Clara Province, were killed or died of sickness and starvation.

On the best evidence attainable, the number of horned cattle is given as follows: Matanzas Province, prior to the war, 298,391, and in January, 1899, 8,800; Santa Clara Province, prior to the war, 966,587, and in August, 1899, 66,000.

During the first six months of this year there have been imported into the provinces, respectively, 8,896 and 24,179 head, mostly work and beef cattle; so the present stock on hand is 17,696 in Matanzas Province and 66,000 in Santa Clara Province.

As has been set forth in previous reports, substantially all the farm work and transportation in these two provinces is performed by oxen, and when it is borne in mind that the above figures make it probable that there were at least 50,000 yoke of cattle employed before the war in Matanzas Province and 150,000 yoke in Santa Clara, and that there are now not over 5,500 yoke in the former and 15,000 yoke in the latter, the terrible loss which has been inflicted upon the country will be apparent.

I do not dwell upon a similar decrease in the horses and mules owned in the provinces, as they were not largely used in the cultivation of the land.

It has been shown that substantially every farmhouse in the two provinces, as well as a large number of the sugar mills, were burned; that the growing crops were destroyed, the agricultural implements broken up, the poultry nearly all killed, and the farming population driven into the fortified towns and villages to starve.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that nearly all of the instruments of production in the hands of the poorer people have been swept away, and that production,

outside of that carried on by the larger and richer sugar "ingenios," had entirely ceased. The people were rapidly dying from starvation and disease.

This has been fully arrested, and the farmers, through the aid of rations issued by the United States authorities, have mostly returned to the land. Many of them have reconstructed their palm-thatched cottages, and have so far progressed in the cultivation of vegetable food that the issue of rations is no longer necessary, except to the sick and debilitated people in hospitals and asylums. It is believed from this time forth that food of the character above indicated will be produced in sufficient quantities to keep the people from starving; but, owing to the great lack of cattle, hogs and poultry, flesh food, which seems absolutely necessary to maintain the laboring people in good health and strength, will be very dear and exceedingly scarce.

The clothing of the ordinary small farmer, as well as that of his wife and family, is necessarily of the lightest material. A cheap cotton cloth, generally white in color, is most commonly used by them, while any sort of light stuff, generally the cheapest "print," suffices for the women. But this item need not greatly concern the small farmer, for the proceeds of his first crop, whatever its character, should provide some suitable clothing for himself, wife, and children of size, the smaller children generally being permitted to go about without clothing until they approach the school age. What does concern him, however, and makes more expensive his living, is the absence of farm roads. This is directly due to the fact that the profits of the farm were not sufficient to permit him to pay his taxes and have anything left with which to assist the municipality or the State in the construction of roads.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

Attention has been called in previous reports to the fact that the industries of these two provinces are identical, and that they are based entirely upon agriculture.

The principal crop is sugar, the combined exports of which for the two provinces has been for years past equal to 80 per cent of the entire crop exported by the island. During the crop year just closed the exports amounted to 1,444,000 sacks, valued at \$11,828,000.

The tobacco produced for the same period is estimated at 85,000 bales, valued at \$3,187,500.

The tobacco crop in the province of Santa Clara is a most important one, because it yields a prompt return for its full value, and does not require a large accumulation of capital for its successful cultivation. A man and his family, with a hoe and a single animal, can properly take care of 2 or 3 acres of tobacco land, and every family, if it has the land, can raise a greater or less quantity. No expensive machinery or plant is necessary for housing or curing the crop, and it can always be sold for cash at the nearest town or city.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the tobacco farms have suffered in exactly the same manner with the other farms of the provinces. The houses of the farmers have been burned, their stock killed, their implements broken up, and their means of purchasing live stock and seed have, in most cases, been entirely swept away. An urgent appeal has been made to me from the Remedios district for means with which to purchase cattle, agricultural implements, and seed, and I do not doubt if they could be furnished on fair and reasonable terms they could be easily paid for within the next two or three years.

OWNERSHIP AND CHARACTER OF LANDS—COST OF SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The idea that the majority of sugar mills and estates in Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces were owned by foreigners has been shown in my previous reports to be entirely false. Statistics can not be had until after the census in reference to the smaller farms, but the belief is confidently expressed that the census will show that a very large percentage of all the small holdings belongs to native Cubans.

Again, a misunderstanding has been, perhaps, given to the people of the United States in reference to the extent and character of the sugar-growing lands of the two provinces. It is not true that all of the land is of the first quality, which will grow sugar cane from twenty-five to thirty years without replanting. The fact is there are but few estates of this sort. The larger proportion of the land, whether red or black soil, produces sugar continuously and profitably for a period of no longer than twelve to fifteen years, and much of it from three to five years only.

There is but little first-class new or virgin land left in any part of these provinces, though it is said that the province of Puerto Príncipe, which has not yet been furnished with railroads, has considerable quantities, cleared as well as covered with primeval forests. Nearly the whole of the arable land of Matanzas and Santa Clara

has been at one time or another under cultivation, and it is proper to add that the cultivation has, in most cases, except at the best sugar estates, been as simple as it could be. But little attention has been paid to high-class or intensive farming. Scarcely any fertilizers have been used, and on all the small farms and many plantations the cultivation and the agricultural implements, especially the plows, are of the most primitive character.

Under these circumstances the cost of making sugar has been high, and owing to the fact that few repairs have been made, that the fields have been generally burned over, that the weeds and grass have taken firm hold upon the land, and that the cattle for cultivation have been killed, it is but natural to suppose that the cost of producing sugar will hereafter, even with good farming and improved methods of manufacture, remain at a standstill, if it does not increase. On account of the scarcity of labor and the probable increase of the demand, wages will doubtless rise, while the cost of improved machinery and the high rate of interest which may have to be paid all conspire to justify the belief that the sugar interest of this island will require the fostering care of the insular government and the most liberal treatment from the Government of the United States if it is to be rapidly placed upon its feet.

From the sharp competition which has existed for the greater part of the last half century between the cane and beet sugar interests, supported, as the latter has been, by high bounties and export premiums, improved processes of manufacture, cheapness of capital, and the low price of labor, it will be seen that the sugar-cane interests of Cuba, as well as of the other West India Islands, have been brought to desperate straits. There is no doubt that the commercial war between these interests and the beet-sugar interests, which had its origin in the "continental" system of Napoleon, and which has been participated in by the nations of northern Europe on account of the necessity of diversified farm production, and perhaps to an uncertainty of the cane-sugar supply, has been one of far-reaching consequences.

Since about 1840 the production of beet sugar has doubled every ten years, until now, roughly speaking, it is about 6,000,000 tons per annum, as against 2,000,000 tons of cane sugar. The price of the latter has, of course, been regulated by the price of the former, and of both has been steadily downward, while the processes of manufacture have been constantly improving. When sugar was worth 10 cents per pound the cane was ground by bullock power, and the juice was evaporated in open-air pans; but as the price declined grinding by steam was substituted for grinding by bullocks, vacuum pans were substituted for open-air pans, the burning of the bagasse was substituted for coal or other fuel, and the modern "central," with improved chemical methods, absolutely superseded the old-fashioned plants and processes.

The small farmer and the owner of the "colonia" now make no sugar, but sell their cane to the "central."

In the competition the price of labor was steadily forced down until wages became so low that the laborers could not live. The plantation owner realized so little profit that he could not at the same time maintain his plant, support his family, and pay his taxes. The Government of Spain insisted upon the full measure of tribute which it had hitherto drawn from the island. Plantations were mortgaged in many cases for more than their value, and many of them became bankrupt. Under these conditions the war with Spain became a necessity. The laboring man, as well as the proprietor, the doctor, and the lawyer, felt that he might just as well be killed in battle as to be starved to death at home, and the two revolutions, with their unheard-of barbarities and waste, took place and left the island in ruins.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF.

The situation at the end of hostilities could not well have been worse. A few months more of the policy of "reconcentration" must necessarily have destroyed the entire farming population; and even after the war was over, but for the mild climate those who had escaped starvation would in any northern country have died from the effects of starvation, cold, and exposure. The desolation is scarcely conceivable, and this makes it still more difficult to understand that a country so utterly devastated as this was should recover so rapidly.

The actual situation of affairs, it is believed, is different from any that has ever prevailed in a civilized country. It is difficult to perceive how the devastation in the Palatinate or in the Netherlands could have been more complete.

The persistent call for assistance in the various agricultural districts is based upon the fact that the island itself, although not deprived of capital—but having no banks and being left in a state of uncertainty as to the particular form of government and the particular character of administration which are to come—is compelled to look either to the insular treasury or to some extraneous source for such additional capital as will enable it to establish agriculture and commerce on a sound basis.

In view of the foregoing facts I have strenuously urged in my report of February 16, pages 14 and 15; in my report of June 20, pages 13 and 14, and in a special communication to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated August 29, that the insular treasury should make an allotment of funds for the purchase of cattle, agricultural implements, and seeds, to be sold to the farmers, on long time, at a low rate of interest, and also for such loans as may be necessary to assist them in reconstructing their homes and in bringing their land again into production.

So firmly am I convinced of the wisdom, indeed of the absolute necessity for some such measure as this, that again I reiterate my recommendation, and express the hope that if the plan which I have submitted be not regarded as feasible some other plan with the same end in view may be substituted for it.

It is not to be understood that I am urging this plan for the prevention of starvation. Happily that danger has passed, let us hope forever. But unless there is a substantial revival of agriculture and industry the people who have for the last year been sustained by the promise of the speedy recovery of prosperity may become discouraged and reckless, and thus be impelled to give way to a spirit of disorder and violence. The fortunate and prosperous are scarcely ever vicious. The poor and the idle constitute the class which trouble the police and fill the prisons.

CATTLE RAISING.

After sugar and tobacco the next most important interest in the island of Cuba is cattle raising. Indeed, it is probable that the capital formerly invested in that business was far in excess of that engaged in any other interest except sugar alone.

The entire country, where not absolutely devoted to the growth of sugar cane (which, perhaps, does not cover one-twentieth part of the superficial area), is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and is most admirably adapted to cattle raising.

After careful consideration I am persuaded that a more prompt return and larger profits can be realized in the next five years in that business in Cuba than in any other possible industry, unless Cuban sugar should be permitted to enter the United States free of duty.

While large numbers of oxen and breeding cattle are always found, under normal conditions, in connection with cane growing, it must be remembered that they are supported almost without cost to the proprietors, by the bountiful growth of grass, which is everywhere found in the island. Even on the poorer lands, the cattle ranges are the best I have ever seen in any country in the Northern Hemisphere.

This industry, however, has been, as is shown in this report and those previously submitted, almost absolutely destroyed. The scarcity of breeding cattle is greater still than that of work cattle. The ranges of both Matanzas and Santa Clara, and especially of the southeastern part of the last-named province, are absolutely divested of breeding cattle. From a visit to the Moron trocha, in the western part of Puerto Principe, and from the report of one of my staff officers who has passed entirely through that province, I am assured that it has suffered almost as badly as the provinces of this department.

No more effective relief could be given to the island than to supply it with an adequate number of breeding cattle. If this can not be done by the direct assistance of the insular treasury, every encouragement should be given to the establishment of banks for that purpose, as recommended by Civil Governor Gomez, of Santa Clara, in a formal report of his on this subject, duly forwarded to the adjutant-general, Division of Cuba, with my objections to certain details noted.

The purport of this plan is sufficiently indicated on page 14 of my report on the province of Santa Clara, dated June 20, and forwarded as an appendix to my annual report of August 1.

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

I now beg to call attention to their general fitness for self-government, and to certain misconceptions which seem to be prevalent in reference to the people of these two provinces.

It can not be said that any political parties have yet been organized. There are groups of political opinion, but no political parties, as we understand it in the United States, have yet made their appearance.

The Spaniards resident in the island, until they elect to become citizens (which it is understood they can do at any time, without waiting for the expiration of a year), should have no voice in determining the political future of the island. So far as they have made their opinions known, they favor either a direct annexation or an active protectorate, which shall insure a stable and peaceful condition of affairs.

A large proportion of Cuban planters and merchants are also supposed to hold similar views, while the official class and the ex-officers of the Cuban army, especially those who have no settled calling, are supposed to favor absolute independence.

The great mass of the laboring people in these provinces are entirely quiescent on the subject, and their opinions, when formed, will necessarily be shaped under the circumstances then existing, by the leaders in whom they have the most confidence. It is understood that, so far as opinions have been formed, they are favorable to free Cuba.

No particular idea has been sufficiently developed or discussed to commit the Cuban people, as a whole, to any special policy for the future. So far as I can judge, if the issue were presented between annexation and absolute independence, the majority would probably favor the latter; but if the issue were presented between annexation and the establishment of such intimate commercial relations, by treaty, as would give the Cuban people assurances of a peaceful government and free entrance into the United States for their natural and manufactured products, my judgment is that for the present they would be largely in favor of the latter.

But this, it must be observed, is a matter of conjecture, upon which it is difficult to form any certain judgment until the subject has been fully considered not only here but in the United States. I do not doubt, however, that the Cuban people would favor any reasonable concession that the United States might suggest, and its incorporation into a treaty if the latter were so drawn as to foster their agricultural and commercial interests and leave them absolutely independent in matters not referred to in the treaty.

CHARACTER OF POPULATION.

From the best information I have been able to gather, the population is composed two-thirds of white and one-third of colored people. In the white population the native-born Cubans are largely in excess.

The proportion of Spaniards, Canary Islanders, Chinese, and other foreigners in the population can not be determined until the completion of the recently ordered census, but it is believed it will be found not larger than 15 per cent, and that it may run as low as 10 per cent of the entire population.

The colored people are generally a strong and vigorous race. They are modest, docile, well-behaved, and industrious. Race antagonism does not seem to have made its appearance to any great extent; indeed, so far as these provinces are concerned, it has not shown itself in any public business except at Trinidad, where the colored people are about equal to the whites in number, and many of them are merchants, artisans, and tradesmen. This is the only city in which separate schools are maintained for the different colors, and it is noteworthy that the law of the island makes no distinction in school privileges between the whites and the blacks.

In this, as in nearly every other country, the urban population is the most refined and best educated, whilst the greatest amount of illiteracy is found in the rural districts; and it is believed that if an intelligence qualification should be established as a basis for suffrage it would disqualify nearly as large a proportion of the whites as of the blacks in the country districts, if not throughout the community.

The higher classes of white people are generally fairly well educated. The doctors, pharmacists, engineers, and planters are the most intelligent, and many of them were educated in the States or in Europe. The lawyers are likewise a well-educated class; but inasmuch as the Spanish system of law prevails in Cuba, they were necessarily forced to acquire their education and take their degrees either in Habana or in Spain. This circumstance has been mentioned by several intelligent gentlemen in conversation with me as sufficiently explaining the alleged inferiority in attainments and character among the members of this profession.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The character and condition of the people and their urgent need for practical assistance in the reestablishment of agriculture and commerce having been fully set forth and considered, it now remains to call attention to the fact that unless some direct, immediate, and effective pecuniary measures, such as I have recommended, can be adopted and carried out for the accomplishment of this end, a local system of government, which shall give protection to persons and property, and secure proper commercial privileges from the neighboring nations in respect to the natural and manufactured products, becomes urgently and imperatively necessary.

So far as I can judge from a close study of the people, and from intimate association with them for eight months, I am persuaded that the contention of European writers that the white race can not become acclimatized, or maintain its social efficiency in the Tropics, at least so far as Cuba is concerned, is not well founded in fact.

Without going into details, I think a careful investigation will show that the white race has become acclimatized here, and has in no degree lost its social efficiency. It seems to be as prolific, as industrious, and as capable as is the Spanish race from which

it is mainly descended; and this is sufficiently proved by the fact that the trade of Cuba, notwithstanding its disturbed condition, was, down to the beginning of the war, enormous. It is stated by European writers that "it exceeded that of any other tropical area of its size in the world." When this is considered in connection with the further fact that the trade of the United States with tropical countries amounts to about 65 per cent of its total trade with the remainder of the world, it will be seen that the establishment of proper economic conditions in this island, and of proper trade relations with the United States, is of even greater importance than the establishment of proper political institutions.

The solution of the sugar question, and of the other questions of trade affecting this island, is the first step toward the successful solution of every other question. As it has been well said by a European writer, "This is not a question of the relative merits of any race amongst civilized people; it is simply and purely a question of the ultimate business relations" of Cuba with the United States and with the rest of the world.

Obviously, annexation under the Constitution of the United States, whether Cuba becomes a Territory or a State, would settle all economic questions, because it would entitle the Cubans to the free and unrestricted exchange of their natural and manufactured products with the United States, but this course, for the present at least, seems to be absolutely prohibited by the terms of the joint resolution of Congress which resulted in the war with Spain. It would, therefore, appear to be the duty of those in authority, and especially of the Congress of the United States, to settle upon some other method of insuring a condition of peace, and the reestablishment of agriculture and commerce in the island.

From the best study I have been enabled to give to the subject, I am strongly of the opinion, as fully set forth in my official report of June 20, that the line of least resistance will be found in the establishment of a local independent government, republican in form, and, as soon thereafter as practicable, in the negotiation of a treaty of alliance and commerce between Cuba and the United States, which shall give practical effect to the Monroe doctrine, define the rights, privileges, and duties of both the contracting parties on all subjects of common interest, and leave Cuba free and independent in all other matters. That such an arrangement as this would give almost instantaneous relief to Cuba, can hardly be doubted. That it would put matters on the best possible footing for the ultimate absorption of the latter into the Union by natural, voluntary, and progressive steps, honorable alike to both parties, seems to be equally probable. It would give time for the Cubans to show that they are not tropical and revolutionary, not a mongrel and vicious race, and not disqualified by religion or impaired social efficiency from carrying on a peaceful and stable government, or becoming American citizens.

In my opinion, whatever may be their merits or political condition, they will never reach the highest freedom and independence of which they are capable till they are free to enter the Great Republic on a just and equal footing; and that will depend not altogether upon them, but upon the American people, who are justly jealous of their citizenship, and of the inestimable privileges which the Constitution guarantees to Territories and States, as well as to all their inhabitants.

Further reflection convinces me that nothing is to be gained for the United States, for the foreigners resident in this island, or for the Cubans themselves, by further delay in the consideration of this important subject.

It is believed that the establishment and maintenance of a pacific and stable government, and the negotiation of a treaty which would permit the free entrance of sugar and other natural and manufactured products of Cuba into the United States and establish close and reciprocal relations between the two countries, would instantly restore confidence, create an inflow of capital, and bring about such a state of prosperity as would inevitably make this island, at no distant day, one of the richest and most prosperous countries in the Western Hemisphere, if not in the world.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

From the foregoing statements, and the facts and information set forth in the previous reports from these headquarters, it appears:

First. That when the United States occupied the provinces of this department there existed apprehension and anxiety as to the maintenance of order and the reestablishment of civil government, which was converted into a state of confidence and hopefulness by the presence of the American troops.

Second. That from a condition of suspension or paralysis, due to the arbitrary exercise of Spanish authority, the municipal authorities throughout the department have been placed in charge of their legitimate duties and assisted to reestablish

municipal government upon a sound and efficient basis. Mayors and councilmen have been made to understand that within the sphere of their public duties they were expected to act independently and efficiently without waiting for instructions from higher authority. They have been restricted by advice from all extravagant and unnecessary expenditure; encouraged to gather up the orphans and indigent and place them in asylums and hospitals, and to see that suffering and want were relieved in their communities as far as possible. They have been urged to open the schools and gather in the children from the streets and byways. Through the allotments from the insular treasury the schoolmasters have been paid, and the schools have been put upon a better and more wholesome basis. While their expenses have been greatly increased by the organization of police, the care of the sick and orphans, and by the sanitary work which has been imposed upon them, and while their revenues have decreased by changes in the tax laws, the deficits where they have occurred in the municipal budgets have been made good by allotments from the insular treasury.

Third. That the administration of law was found to be in a demoralized condition, due partly to the fact that the courts were broken up by the resignation or departure of Spanish officials, and partly to the system of arbitrary arrests and the great delay in bringing accused persons to trial. All political prisoners were released, and the cases of such as had not been brought to trial were, as far as possible, investigated, and the accused were discharged from confinement. But there are many prisoners charged with violating the criminal laws yet awaiting trial. Vacancies in the courts have been filled by the military governor of the island. By the same authority changes in the laws have been made and measures have been adopted which, it is believed, will result in a great improvement in the administration of justice. This branch of the public service is, however, the most complicated and the one most difficult for military men to deal with. It is therefore the last to receive full benefit from the changed condition of affairs.

Fourth. That a state of great suffering, poverty, and sickness existed, with widespread need of medicines and food, which has been entirely relieved by rations issued under the authority of the military governor, so that few issues will have to be made hereafter, and they mostly to the sick and infirm in the hospitals and to orphans in the asylums.

The necessity of the latter issues could be obviated by a direct allotment of funds to the municipalities or to the benevolent institutions sufficient to cover their expenses and the necessary cost of maintaining these institutions and of feeding the inmates.

Fifth. That the most of the "reconcentrados" and farmers driven from their homes have returned to the country, and are reconstructing their cottages and growing sufficient vegetable food to prevent suffering from hunger and to render unnecessary the further issue of rations except as above.

Sixth. That a police service in every municipality has been established, and is efficient for the maintenance of peace, good order, and quietude, which prevail throughout the department.

Seventh. That the cities and towns, from a condition of filth and unhealthiness, have been perfectly cleaned and put in a first-class sanitary condition. Cesspools have been emptied; yards and foul places have been cleansed; holes and badly-drained localities have been filled and ditches and drains opened, until the sanitary condition of the towns and cities is as good as it is in cities of like size and situation in the United States or elsewhere.

Eighth. That good relations have been established between the native and foreign residents of the provinces, and a good understanding, with mutual trust and confidence, has been brought about between the American military authorities and the native officials of both the provincial and municipal governments.

Ninth. That political parties have not been organized, but there has been much discussion in the newspapers, and much consideration on the part of the various political groups, in reference to future political and economic conditions, and especially in reference to the relations which are to be established between the Cuban people and the people of the United States. While there has been some discontent and some harsh and unfriendly criticism on the part of Cuban newspapers, on the whole the attitude of the people of this department has been one of friendship and hopeful expectancy.

Tenth. That it must not be overlooked that in the occupancy of the cities of Matanzas, Cardenas, and Cienfuegos, and of the other towns which have been garrisoned by American troops, a great improvement has been given to the economic and social conditions by the disbursement of the quartermaster, engineer, and sanitary departments for labor and material used in the construction and repair of barracks, and in carrying on the works of improvement which have been undertaken. This, together

with the conviction that the American military administration has stood for peace, good order, and the honest conduct of public affairs, has been one of the most potential influences for good which has ever exerted itself on this island.

Finally, it is to be observed that all this has been done without arbitrary interference, the use of force, or by the establishment of military rules and regulations for civil affairs; and that the officers and men of the American army have generally shown great tact in dealing with the Cuban officials, and great kindness and consideration for the manners, customs, and peculiarities of the Cuban people.

The circumstances of the case to be dealt with have had no parallel in modern history. Distinguished writers on public questions have suggested the application of the methods used by the British in the government of India, ignoring the fact that India was a conquered country, and that the system of government now in force there grew step by step from the needs and regulations of an English trading company to such as were necessary for the control and government of an empire, and was characterized by every species of blunder and mismanagement, while this island was occupied by us, not as invaders or conquerors, but a friendly power or a benevolent intercessor, free from selfish commercial interests, as well as from religious and social intolerance, and from ignoble purposes of every sort.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

Having given my views and observations fully herein upon all subjects which have been brought to my attention or which seemed pertinent to this report, I now take the liberty of summarizing my conclusions for easier reference, on the course which I have recommended in regard to our future relations with Cuba, as set forth in my report of June 20 on the province of Santa Clara.

Feeling assured that the successful solution of the questions pertaining to the reestablishment of agriculture, especially to the production of cane sugar in this island and its competition with beet sugar in our own markets, would solve nearly all the difficult problems which confront the Cuban people, I have given the most unremitting study and attention to local conditions, and to the course we should pursue under the law as it now exists.

Through our powerful intervention Cuba has been released from Spanish domination. We have expelled the Spanish army from her borders, and the Spanish navy from her neighboring waters; but if we leave her now, or at an early day, to the government of her own people, without making specific arrangements for the protection of our permanent interests, and for the establishment of those friendly, close, and reciprocal relations which should manifestly exist between her and the United States, our work will be only half done, and the question might arise as to whether we had not better have left the unfortunate island in the unrelenting hands of Spain.

As before stated, I feel convinced by the facts and reasons given that action on the political problems can be taken with safety as soon as the results of the census about to be taken can be made known.

In accordance with all American precedents, a representative convention of the Cuban people should be assembled, to frame a constitution and form of government, and as soon as the same should have received the approval of the President and Congress, the government organized thereunder should be elected and inaugurated with as little delay as may be necessary for its orderly and decent establishment.

Obviously the next step would be to negotiate a treaty of alliance and commerce—a treaty of reciprocity, if you please, with the new government, which should provide:

(1) For the guaranty to the people of Cuba of a republican government, and that it should be both peaceable and stable.

(2) For the free entry into each country of the natural and manufactured products of the other, under the protection of a common and uniform tariff as against all other nations. (If for any reason it should be found impracticable to adopt this provision in full, then there should be the greatest allowable reduction of duty on sugar, which is the principal crop of the island, and the one which requires the greatest possible concession.)

(3) For the administration of the customs of the island under the supervision of the United States, in such a manner as would render it certain that the smuggling of articles in which there may be free trade between the two countries, should be reduced to a minimum, and that no advantage should be had by introducing them through one country rather than the other.

(4) For the cession of one or more naval stations, for the better protection of the American ports in the Gulf of Mexico and of such interoceanic canal as might hereafter be constructed under American auspices at Nicaragua or Panama.

(5) The establishment of a postal union, and of uniform quarantine and sanitary

laws, which, for obvious reasons, should also be under the supervision of a United States commissioner.

6. For the regulation of such other important matters of mutual concern as might be agreed upon.

It is a noteworthy fact that if free trade in natural and manufactured products, subject only to internal-revenue laws, could be allowed to this island with the United States, every essential condition of the reestablishment of agriculture and commerce would be fulfilled. Anything less than this would give only partial relief.

If it should happen that other nations having West Indian possessions should also claim the benefits of free trade with the United States under "the most-favored nations" clause, or that the United States could not spare the revenue which it would lose on Cuban products, and especially on Cuban sugar, this would perhaps be an argument in favor of the early admission of both Cuba and the other West Indian islands into the Union, or at least for much closer relations with the United States than they have hitherto enjoyed.

The settlement of these questions must necessarily be left to Congress, and hence I do not discuss them more fully in this report.

I feel confident, however, that the more seriously they are considered, the more likely they are to be decided in a manner which would be favorable to the adoption of the full measure of economic relief which is necessary for the complete rehabilitation of the island of Cuba, and the maintenance therein of a stable government, supported by a prosperous and progressive people.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILSON,

Commanding Military Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

SPECIAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE, U. S. V., COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCE OF HABANA AND PINAR DEL RIO.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF HABANA

AND PINAR DEL RIO,

COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quemados, Cuba, September 19, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division of Cuba, Habana.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report in compliance with the instructions of the division commander, dated August 18, 1899, which directed me to make a "special report on civil matters on the following subjects, namely: (a) A review of the governmental, economic, and social conditions existing in your department upon the assumption of control by the United States. (b) A résumé of the present industrial, economic, and social conditions, showing the net results of American occupation."

The delay in making this report is due to the time consumed in getting the necessary information from the civil governors and others.

I assumed command of the department of the province of Habana January 1, 1899, and of the province of Pinar del Rio April 19, 1899. The deplorable condition of the island after it was evacuated by the Spanish is well known. Business of all sorts was suspended. Agricultural operations had ceased; large sugar estates with their enormous and expensive machinery were destroyed; houses burned; stock driven off for consumption by the Spanish troops, or killed. There was scarcely an ox left to pull a plow, had there been a plow left. Not a pig had been left in the pen, or a hen to lay an egg for the poor, destitute people who still held on to life, most of them sick, weary, and weak. Miles and miles of country uninhabited by either the human race or domestic animals were visible to the eye on every side. The great, fertile island of Cuba in some places resembled an ash pile, in others the dreary desert. The "reconcentrado" order of the former Captain-General Weyler, it will be remembered, drove from their houses and lands all the old men, women, and children, who had remained at their homes because they were not physically able to bear the burdens of war. The wheels of the former government had ceased to revolve. Chaos, confusion, doubt, and uncertainty filled with apprehension the minds of the Cubans, who for the first time had been relieved of the cruel care of those who for centuries controlled their country and their destiny.

The rapid and brilliant victories of the American soldiers and sailors astonished the more intelligent class of people on the island, while the peaceful passage of large

bodies of American soldiers under the guns of Morro into the harbor of Habana amazed the lower classes. The sight of the flag of the United States waving over the public buildings and being carried through the streets of Habana was a most instructive object lesson, and conveyed to the minds of all the majesty of the American Government and the great reserve power behind it. The railroads on the island were in bad order, having been used to the extent of their endurance conveying Spanish troops and Spanish supplies over them, while the great calzadas or turnpikes were filled with holes, for the war prevented repairs to either railroads or roads. The municipalities were all greatly in debt. None of the civil officials had been paid, and school-teachers had large amounts of back salaries due. Judicial officers were discharging their duties as far as they could—for there was really no law in the island except the mandate of the captain-general—without pay, and many months of back arrears were due to the professors in the colleges of the larger cities. The whole framework of the government had to be rebuilt, and its machinery carefully and gradually reconstructed. Important government problems had to be promptly solved which involved social, economic, commercial, agricultural, public instruction, support of eleemosynary institutions of all kinds, means of communication, reorganizations of municipalities with the necessary town and city police, including a mounted force to patrol the adjoining rural districts within the limits and subject to the authority of the mayors and councils of their respective municipalities; the appointment of new *alcaldes* and other officers to replace those left in authority by the Spanish Government, and who would be more in accord with the inhabitants whose local affairs they direct. Many trying and troublesome questions arose and many difficulties environed on either side the situation.

Of the Cuban rural population less than 20 per cent were able to read and write, resembling children awakening for the first time to the realities of life. They were in the main obedient, docile, quiet, and inoffensive, and anxious to adapt themselves as soon as possible to the new conditions which confronted them. The Cuban soldiers, black and white, who had been in the fields and woods for four years, defying the Spanish banner, still kept their guns, and were massing around the cities and towns, producing more or less unrest in the public mind, with the fear that many of them, unaccustomed to work for so long, would be transformed to brigands and not become peaceful, law-abiding citizens. In eight months wonderful progress has been made. The arms of the Cuban soldiers have been stacked, and they have quietly resumed peaceful vocations. Brigandage, which partially flourished for a time, has been stamped out; tillage everywhere has greatly increased; many houses rebuilt; many huts constructed; fences are being built, and more and more farming lands are gradually being taken up, and municipalities reorganized with new officers representing the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants. Municipal police have been appointed, who are uniformed and under the charge of—in most cases—efficient officers. The debts of the municipalities in some cases have increased, because to the old debt which accumulated under Spanish rule have been added new obligations. It is proposed, however, to pay all the indebtedness of said municipalities as rapidly as possible from the central insular treasury. The value of property within these respective municipalities, while there are no figures to show it, has largely increased in consequence of the universal confidence in the future prosperity of the island.

In the province of Habana, one of the two provinces in my department, from December 31, 1898, to July 31, 1899, a period of seven months, the number of public schools has increased by 14, a small increase, because the work of rebuilding school-houses where destroyed, repairing old ones, and appointing teachers has been more or less tedious and difficult. There are now in this province 4,771 children attending school, being an increase of 2,658 in the period mentioned. In the same period 434 new houses have been constructed in the rural districts. On the 1st of January there were 7,189 beggars in this province; on the 31st of July last there were only 519, being a decrease of 6,670. Seven months ago there were 16,292 head of live stock in this province; on July 31 there were 52,102, being an increase of 35,810. It must be borne in mind that these figures relate to the province of Habana, in which the city of Habana and the adjoining suburbs are not included, though properly belonging to the province of Habana. A new department, designated as the department of Habana, embracing the city and suburbs, was created, and is not under my command.

The province of Pinar del Rio, just west of the province of Habana, and the most western province in the island, belonging also to my department, is probably the richest and most progressive part of the whole island. A remarkable improvement has taken place in the pecuniary condition of the people already. The unrivaled quality of the tobacco raised there, and the high prices which have been obtained for the same, are the principal source of wealth in this province. Between the range of mountains running from the eastern section to the western, and the ocean on the

north side, there are excellent sugar as well as tobacco lands. The municipalities in this province are also largely in debt, because of the universal poverty of the people at the time of the American occupation and the difficulty of collecting the necessary taxes to support them; but these municipalities will grow more and more self-supporting, and their debts and back obligations will be paid, as in the case of the province of Habana, from the central treasury. Pinar del Río, a prosperous, law-abiding community, is eminently a rural province, and, with one exception, has never asked for distribution of public rations, with which the other provinces in the island have been so largely supplied. The demand, however, for these rations in my department has greatly decreased. During the month of July, in both provinces, I issued 156,380 rations to the destitute; in the following month of August only 28,500, which shows there has been a remarkable improvement in the general condition of the people.

More mules are gradually being employed for agricultural purposes, and fewer oxen than formerly. The Cubans are naturally very slow in all their movements, hence the gait of oxen is more to their taste than the swifter walk of the mule. These people walk and dance in slow time, but the introduction after awhile of sulky plows, drawn by mules, with a seat upon which they can ride, will greatly increase agricultural productions; in fact, a pair of large mules to an American plow will easily do the work of three or four pair of oxen, and stand the climate better. Steam plows could be used upon the long expanse of flat lands in Cuba with great effect.

I have the honor to submit herewith full and comprehensive reports of the civil governors of the two provinces in my department, and in doing so I respectfully call attention to the fact that everywhere within the boundaries of the department law and order have been established, and peace, progress, and prosperity prevail. The welfare of the people will be more rapidly promoted and permanently assured as soon as their future government is known and established. Capital, generally timid, does not seek the investment it would otherwise do on account of this uncertainty. The education of the grown Cubans has ceased, and those of the voting age are as capable of organizing a form of government to-day as they ever will be. If they construct a "stable government" strong enough to protect life and property and give confidence to capital, they should be entitled to control their own affairs. If not, the strong hand of the United States must be placed again on the helm and guide the future course of this beautiful and fertile island out from the shadows of a dark past into the broad sunlight of a bright future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZHUGH LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO,
September 14, 1899.

Gen. FITZHUGH LEE,

Military Governor of the Provinces of Habana and Pinar del Río.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report on the condition of this province that was asked by that department some time ago, and has been considerably delayed on account of the inability of the alcaldes to furnish some information required.

Very respectfully,

GUILLERMO DOLZ, *Civil Governor.*

REPORT OF THE PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

DESTITUTION.

The amount of destitution was very great at the beginning of the present year and as late as April, but since that time a remarkable improvement has taken place in the pecuniary condition of the people—the effect of their inclination to work, the fertility of the soil, the subdivision of the farms, and the high prices obtained for the tobacco crop, the chief source of wealth in this province. There is still some destitution, though it is now rapidly decreasing, in the provinces of Cabafias and Bahía Honda, owing to the fact that they are mainly sugar-producing districts.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, ETC.

There are only three charitable institutions in this province, namely, the San Isidro Hospital in the city of Pinar del Río, the San Rafael Hospital in the town of Guanajay, and an orphan asylum founded two months ago in this city, under the management of three American sisters of charity and a minister, and where twenty-five fatherless children are cared for and instructed.

The San Isidro Hospital is a substantial building, well located and suited for its purpose, and capable of accommodating 150 patients. Sixty are now within its walls, proceeding from various municipal districts, besides a dozen prostitutes of this city.

This institution was supported by the municipalities of Pinar del Río, San Juan, Consolación del Sur, San Luis, Viñales, Consolación del Norte, Candelaria, San Cristóbal, Guane, Mantua, Baja, Alonso Rojas, San Diego de los Baños, Paso Real, and Santa Cruz, which shared the yearly expenses in proportion to their population and revenue, but the devastating effects of the war have made it impossible for the ayuntamientos to meet this expense, and the institution has now to be supported by the state, which has granted an allowance of \$500 a month and a number of daily rations equal to that of the patients and attendants in the hospital.

The system of water-closets and drainage in the building should be thoroughly reformed, and an abundant supply of water provided, if this hospital is to meet the requirements of hygiene and modern sanitation.

The San Rafael Hospital is also destitute of resources, all its expenses being paid now by the government, which provides rations for the patients and attendants. The number of the former is only about a dozen.

The privies are in an awful condition, and require serious and immediate alterations if the building is to be used as a hospital.

CIVIL OFFICIALS.

The civil government has the following officers, with the salaries herein stated: Governor, salary previous to December 31, \$6,000, Spanish gold; after January 1, \$4,000, American gold.

Secretary, former salary, \$2,000; present salary, \$1,600.

Third officer, \$1,250; now, \$1,000.

Fourth officer, \$1,000; now, \$800.

Fifth officer, \$850; now, 680.

Five clerks, \$500; now, as before.

Doorkeeper, \$400; now, as before.

Two orderlies, \$300 each; now, as before.

The civil government paid for a house \$131 a month, an expense which is not incurred now.

The deputation provincial, which was a part of the government, used to cost \$33,373 a year. This amount is saved now, as the deputation was abolished on the 28th of February last.

The offices of the government were transferred to the house where that assembly used to meet, saving thereby the yearly rent, since the building was bought with municipal funds derived from all the townships of the province.

The total amount paid in salaries previous to January 1 was \$14,600, which, added to the \$33,373 for the deputation provincial, and the \$1,572, yearly rent of the governor's house, makes \$49,545. The present expenses being only \$11,080, there is an economy of \$38,465 a year.

JUDICIARY OFFICIALS.

There are four judges of instruction, corresponding to an equal number of judicial districts, namely Guane, Pinar del Río, San Cristóbal, and Guanajay, with jurisdiction for both civil and criminal proceedings. As to the latter, they initiate the proceedings till the facts are ascertained, when the matter is elevated to the superior court or audiencia, which pronounces sentence. These judges belong to two different categories, i. e., junior judge and senior judge, with salaries as follows: The first, \$125 a month; the second, \$150 a month.

Besides these salaries each judge has \$15 for stationery. The junior judge has two constables, with a salary of \$25 each, while those attached to the service of the senior judge are paid \$30 each.

The audiencia of Pinar del Río consists of the following officials, who had the salaries here indicated previous to the order of June 15, 1899:

	Per annum.
President	\$4, 250
Attorney-General	4, 250
2 magistrates, each	3, 500
Assistant district attorney (pro tempore)	2, 810
Secretary	1, 875
Clerk to the secretary	1, 000
Second-class aspirant	400
Second-class aspirant	400
Doorkeeper	360
2 constables, each	300
Usher	300

After the order of June 15, 1899, the officials and salaries are as follows:

	Per annum.
President	\$4, 500
District attorney	4, 250
2 magistrates, each	4, 000
Magistrate (pro tempore)	4, 000
Assistant district attorney (pro tempore)	3, 500
Secretary	2, 000
Clerk to the secretary	1, 000
Do	850
Clerk to the district attorney	850
3 clerks of the court, each	500
Doorkeeper	400
2 constables of the court, each	400
Constable to the district attorney	400
Janitor	275

First. Considering the importance of the interests intrusted to the judges of first instance, their salary is not proportionate to their work nor sufficient to enable them to assume their proper station in society. As they have to pay from their own salary house rent and traveling expenses, it seems but just to assign to them, as an addition to the salary, the amount of these two items, which are necessary expenses in the transaction of their business.

Second. As the clerks in these courts have no other remuneration than the small fees assigned to them by the tariff in the cases of well-to-do people, which are rare, and are compelled by the law to work gratis in those of the poor, which are the most frequent, the result is that the said clerks and assistants can not attend even to their most urgent needs. The old administration allowed them to live on illegal perquisites; but as this is not permitted at present, it becomes difficult to find men for these positions. For this reason it would be advantageous to assign a fixed salary to these officers, for without well-remunerated functionaries an honest administration of justice can hardly be expected.

Third. As the amount of business in the courts of Guanajay and San Cristóbal is small, on account of the decrease in their population, in consequence of the war, it would be advisable to fuse into one these two courts, placing it at Candelaria. As this part of the province abounds with means of communication and the distances are short, the above-mentioned combination could be easily made and a large sum of money would, moreover, be saved, which could be applied to pay for the improvements recommended in the remaining courts.

MUNICIPAL COURTS (JUSTICES OF THE PEACE).

There are twenty-five in this province, one in each township.

A judge, a secretary, and a bailiff are attached to this court.

These courts are intrusted with a vast number of matters of great importance, both civil and criminal, as well as the business of the bureau of statistics recording office. According to the Spanish organization, which is yet in force, their only remuneration consists in the small and uncertain fees assigned to them by the tariff, which they can collect only in the cases of well-to-do persons, which are rare, and they can not charge anything in poor cases nor in many matters of a criminal nature in which they intervene.

Hence the illegal perquisites tolerated by the Spanish administration, which enabled them to live, but which converted into a farce the administration of justice.

Hence the presence in these courts of incompetent and irresponsible persons, ignorant judges, and unprincipled secretaries.

For this reason, if the above-mentioned courts are to perform honestly their important duties, they must be composed of worthy officers with a fixed salary, to whom only remuneration being the fees assigned to them by the tariff in proportion to the amount of the sale recorded, a sum which would scarcely be sufficient to pay for their living.

REMARKS.

First. Owing to the destruction of some villages in this province, and the decrease of its population, as a consequence of the late war, it would be proper to reduce the number of the municipal courts, endowing well those which should remain. This reduction will be in harmony with the one which take place in the ayuntamientos.

RECORDERS OF REAL PROPERTY.

There are three of them in the province, one in Pinar del Rio, another in San Cristóbal, and the third in Guanajay. These functionaries have no fixed salaries, their only remuneration being the fees assigned to them by the tariff in proportion to the amount of the sale recorded, a sum which would scarcely be sufficient to pay for their living.

But it is notorious that in all such offices extra charges were tolerated and these functionaries allowed to create difficulties in order to raise the amount of their fees.

To avoid this evil it would be wise to assign a salary to the said functionaries. The recording offices of Guanajay and San Cristóbal might be fused into one, thus reducing to two the number of such offices in the province.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Officials and salaries in this department.

Administrator.....	\$133.33
Supervisor, first officer	116.66
Treasurer, second officer.....	100.00
Second officer.....	100.00
Third officer	83.33
Fifth officer.....	41.66
Do	56.66
7 clerks, second class, \$41.66 each.....	291.62
Total.....	923.26

The administrator of the department informs this government that the royal duties during the month of July last have ascended to \$3,500, which is \$1,000 over the above average, adding that he expects that this increase will continue in this as well as in the other branches, owing to the improved condition of the country.

The personnel of the department of finances may and should be considerably reduced. One third officer and one fifth officer might be suppressed, inasmuch as this department does not collect taxes now, and it is not logic that it should keep the same number of officers it had when its work was greater.

MUNICIPALITIES, REVENUES, EXPENSES, TAXES, ETC.

There were twenty-five municipalities in this province before the war broke out; but of these, five were swept away by the contending armies, the towns where they stood being burned to the ground, the majority of their inhabitants killed, and the remainder scattered over different places.

Of the twenty municipalities that exist to-day six at least ought to be abolished and their districts subdivided and fused into the neighboring townships, because they are not self-supporting and have neither the means of subsistence nor the right to existence. These are Caimito del Guayabal, Mariel, San Diego de Núñez, San Diego de los Baños, Julián Díaz, and San Luis; La Palma and Bahía Honda might also be suppressed.

According to the decree of March 25 of the present year the revenues are as follows:

URBAN PROPERTY.

(1) All taxes actually in force on city real property are hereby reduced to a single municipal tax of 8 per cent per annum for the municipalities of Habana, Matanzas,

Cárdenas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, and of 6 per cent per annum for the remaining municipalities of the island. These 8 and 6 per cent rates shall be levied on the net income of the property, according to the assessment now in force. Said taxes shall be collected in quarterly installments, but those falling due on the fourth quarter of the fiscal year shall not be collected prior to June 20, 1899.

(2) The 12 per cent state tax on real property, the municipal surtax, and the collection tax are hereby abolished, except that such of the municipal surtaxes as may be due for the third quarter of the present fiscal year shall be collected by the municipalities.

RURAL PROPERTY.

(3) The direct tax on rural property is hereby reduced to the single tax now levied by the state; the 100 per cent municipal surtax, the extraordinary surtaxes, and all collection taxes are hereby abolished.

(4) Besides the exemptions heretofore granted, all properties which, according to the tax rolls of the state, pay taxes not exceeding \$5 per annum, those destroyed by war, and in general those which are not at present actually productive, shall be considered exempt from all taxation.

(5) Properties shall be considered as actually productive which are now worked or cultivated as stated in the assessment rolls now in force.

(6) The collection of these taxes, herein provided for, shall take place semi-annually; but those of the present half year shall not be collected prior to April 20, 1899, nor shall those of the first six months of the next fiscal year be collected prior to September 20, 1900.

INDUSTRIAL TAXES.

(7) The industrial impost, or tax on manufactures and commerce, as well as all municipal surtaxes and collection taxes, are hereby reduced to a single municipal tax, according to the following rules:

(8) For industries included in the first list (*tarifa primera*) the rate shall be reduced one-fourth—that is, the rate hereafter will be 75 per cent of the amount levied, according to the State tax rolls now in force.

(9) For the present are also abolished the taxes enumerated in the second list (*tarifa segunda*) under the heads of extra salaries, concert companies, newspaper publishing companies, and others of like nature; gymnasiums and establishments of learning. The remaining industries enumerated in this list shall pay one rate only of taxation to the municipalities, which shall be 75 per cent of the present rate, levied according to the State tax roll now in force.

(10) The income derived from the third list (*tarifa tercera*) shall hereafter be collected by and shall pertain to municipalities, but the rate of taxation on this list shall be one-third less than that at present levied by the State, except that this reduction shall not apply to the manufacture of distilled liquors, spirits, and other alcoholic beverages.

(11) The fourth list is hereby abolished.

(12) The fifth list, as well as the so-called patents appended to the regulations of May 12, 1893, are reduced 50 per cent of the present rate, and shall be exclusively a municipal tax, to be collected by the municipalities of the island and not by the State. All municipal surtaxes and collection taxes are hereby abolished.

GENERAL RULES.

VI. The aforesaid taxes shall be paid in United States money, or in its equivalent, pursuant to the order of the President of the United States of January 4, 1899, published in the Gazette of March 4, 1899.

VII. Municipalities shall themselves collect all the taxes pertaining to them, in conformity with the provisions of the "municipal law," and shall apply them to the payment of the expenses enumerated in their budgets.

VIII. The provincial branches of the department of finance shall, within twenty days after the publication of this decree, forward to each municipality located within their respective jurisdictions a certified copy of the present tax rolls, inserting therein the amount of the net income from taxes on city and country property, so that the said municipalities may be able to make the collection in accordance with this decree.

IX. For the present all laws, regulations, and orders, not in conflict with the provisions of this order, concerning taxes above transferred to municipalities, shall remain in force.

X. The internal excise tax on the wholesale and retail sale of alcohols, spirits, and liquors is likewise provisionally transferred to municipalities, which shall control and collect said taxes in conformity with the regulations of January 19, 1893, and

their supplementary provisions, but said excise tax shall be collected with an increase of 50 per cent on the articles included in the first five classifications, and 100 per cent on those included in the remaining classifications, payment to be made in United States money or its equivalent. The provincial branches of the department of finance shall forward to the municipalities located within their respective jurisdictions certified rolls of taxpayers of this class, and also a statement of those who have paid their taxes and of those who have not yet done so.

This system of taxation brings to the municipalities the revenues detailed in the following table, which indicates the necessary expenses according to the estimate for the fiscal year of 1899-1900, and evidences a large deficit in every one of them, Guane excepted:

Ayuntamientos.	Expenses.	Revenue.	Deficit.
Artemisa	\$25,818.08	\$6,065.00	\$19,753.08
Bahía Honda	5,265.23	1,702.21	3,563.02
Cabañas	8,616.40	1,254.03	7,362.36½
Candelaria	11,308.65	2,376.25	8,930.40
Consolación del Sur	26,978.00	6,679.63	20,299.37
Consolación del Norte	6,146.14	3,347.26	2,798.88
Guanajay	39,285.55	10,958.84	19,326.71
Guane	13,457.50	13,457.50	.....
Guayabal	10,173.49	1,579.92	8,593.57
Julían Díaz	9,192.51	1,983.14	7,209.37
Mantua	9,131.40	2,081.72	7,049.68
Mariel	10,937.52	2,995.20	7,942.32
Palacios	4,884.11	894.74	3,989.37
Pinar del Río	103,790.00	46,151.00	57,639.00
San Cristóbal	24,009.00	5,637.33	18,371.67
Santiago de los Baños	4,778.00	1,343.74	3,434.26
San Diego de Núñez	4,533.53	498.93	4,034.60
San Juan y Martínez	19,012.00	10,062.00	8,950.00
San Luis	12,306.30	6,644.90	5,661.40
Vinales	27,308.00	13,870.00	13,438.00

In order to make a conscientious study of this system of taxation it would be necessary to examine the old tariffs and analyze the alterations that have been introduced, a work that I consider beyond the limits of this report.

I can, however, advance the statement that the decree of March 25 has caused a general discontent to all the ayuntamientos, and is far from solving the difficult economic problem of their subsistence.

I will make a slight criticism of paragraph 4 of the order transcribed above, relative to taxation on rural property, according to which those that in the tax rolls of the State paid taxes not exceeding \$5 per annum are exempted from taxation.

Since the majority of the farms throughout the province are divided in small parcels, and therefore comprised in this exemption, and many of the large farms are being subdivided by their owners, who give to each part a different name, in order that their taxes may not exceed \$5 a year, the result is that a very large part of the rural property, which constitutes the chief source of revenue in this province, pays no tax.

It is therefore proper and urgent to modify the order in this sense, abolishing the aforesaid exemption, so much the more as it is obvious that a tax of \$1.33 every three months, which is the quarterly amount, can be easily paid by anybody who owns property, however small.

In this province, where a farm hand is paid 80 cents a day, and sometimes even \$2, the owner of a farm can well afford to pay \$5 a year divided in four parts, and since the small owners are very numerous, these taxes would swell considerably the revenue of the municipalities.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—CONDITION, PERSONNEL, AND SALARIES.

The educational institutions in this province are in a deplorable condition. In matters of public instruction it is no exaggeration to say that everything is to be done.

As the teachers had not been paid for many months when they commenced to receive their salaries last April, and nothing had been spent for years in the houses or material for the schools, the first are unfit and the second utterly worthless; but even if the houses were repaired and refurnished most of them would be inadequate for their purpose.

Article 203 of the law of public instruction, which allows the teachers to receive remuneration from well-to-do parents, if excusable or even necessary when the

instructors were not paid and had often to pay the schoolhouse rent out of their own pockets, should now be derogated as pernicious, for evident reasons, stated by this government to the secretary of justice and public instruction in a recent communication on this subject.

After the 1st of August several free night schools have been started in the municipal schools, and one for adults of both sexes, with especial funds derived from the hygiene section. Besides these, a new school for boys and girls has been established in the asylum for destitute children.

The following table shows the personnel, salaries, expenses for stationery, and house rent in all the schools of this province:

Teachers.	Salaries.	Stationery.	House rent.	Total.
<i>Pinar del Río.</i>				
Enrique Maza.....	\$100.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$150.00
Carolina Cofio.....	100.00	25.00	25.00	150.00
Eulogio Alberro.....	58.33	14.58	25.00	97.91
Felipa Rodriguez.....	58.33	14.58	25.00	97.91
Manuel Montes Zapatero.....	50.00	12.50	25.00	87.50
Maria Baylina.....	50.00	12.50	25.00	87.50
Joaquin Gomez Parra.....	25.00	6.25	8.50	39.75
Antonio Gayol.....	25.00	6.25	.....	31.25
Antonio Diaz.....	25.00	6.25	8.50	39.75
Regina Rodriguez.....	25.00	6.25	.....	31.25
Guillermo Martinez.....	25.00	6.25	8.50	39.75
Total.....	541.66	135.41	175.50	852.57
<i>San Luis.</i>				
Tomás Pareda.....	50.00	12.50	12.50	75.00
Dolores Rivera.....	50.00	12.50	12.50	75.00
Manuel Cantón.....	25.00	6.25	6.25	37.50
Total.....	1.25	31.25	31.25	187.50
<i>San Juan y Martinez.</i>				
Nicanor Blanco.....	25.00	6.25	10.00	41.25
Lueas Rodriguez.....	25.00	6.25	6.25	37.50
Total.....	50.00	12.50	16.25	78.75
<i>Consolación del Norte.</i>				
Ignacio Goenaga.....	25.00	6.25	12.50	43.75
Emilia Diaz.....	25.00	6.25	12.50	43.75
Total.....	50.00	12.50	25.00	87.50
<i>Consolación del Sur.</i>				
Maria Luisa Corrales.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Rafael Pont.....	25.00	6.25	.....	31.25
Rosa Otero.....	25.00	6.25	10.00	41.25
Juan Capote.....	25.00	6.25	10.00	41.25
Total.....	1.25	31.25	20.00	176.25
<i>Viñales.</i>				
Adolfo Garcia.....	50.00	12.50	17.00	79.50
Francisco Gomez Noda.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Maria Josefa Sierra.....	25.00	6.25	4.25	35.50
Manuel Chaneton.....	25.00	6.25	4.25	35.50
Total.....	150.00	37.50	25.50	213.00
<i>Candelaria.</i>				
Luis Agüero.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Florinda Santos.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Total.....	100.00	25.00	.....	125.00
<i>Guanajay.</i>				
Francisco Valdés Ramos.....	100.00	25.00	17.00	142.00
Micaela Nápoles.....	58.33	14.58	20.00	92.91
Juan Vicente Giner.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Maria Pérez Gómez.....	50.00	12.50	15.90	78.40
José Rodríguez Veliz.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Fidela Soler.....	50.00	12.50	10.00	72.50
Total.....	358.33	89.58	62.90	510.81

Teachers.	Salaries.	Stationery.	House rent.	Total.
<i>Artemisa.</i>				
Augustin Urrutia	\$50.00	\$12.50	\$20.00	\$82.50
<i>Guayabal.</i>				
Luis Valdés Cruz	25.00	6.25	12.00	43.25
Eufemia Calvo	25.00	6.25	12.00	43.25
Total	50.00	12.50	24.00	86.50
<i>Cabañas.</i>				
Sara Jiménez	50.00	12.50	17.00	79.50
<i>Palacios.</i>				
Nieves Piñera Pérez	25.00	6.25	8.00	39.25
Daniel Solana Rubalcaba	25.00	6.25	8.00	39.25
Total	50.00	12.50	16.00	78.50
<i>Maricel.</i>				
Joaquín Valdés Vega	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Josefa Pereira	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Total	100.00	25.00	.....	125.00

PRESERVATION OF ORDER—LOCAL POLICE, RURAL GUARDS—NUMBER OF TROOPS REQUIRED.

Public order has been vastly improved during the last three months, but it is not quite perfect yet, owing in great part to the fact that the special municipal police, divided in many different bodies under the direction of the various alcaldes, men, for the most part, of insufficient capacity for this arduous task, meets with numerous difficulties, costs much, as will be shown by the table given below, and fails to give the satisfaction that was expected.

This is an eminently rural province, a vast tract of land with a population scattered over many villages and hamlets without any solution of continuity, and, therefore, the chief requisite in its police force should be unity of action and organization. For this reason it is wise and urgent to reform it, fusing into one body these different sections, by the creation of the rural police, as planned by General Davis and approved by General Brooke, which, being commanded by one chief and under the control of the civil governor, would possess the necessary unity, cost much less, and produce better results.

The municipal police that was on duty in this province previous to the organization of the special police, which is considered a rural force because it is mainly composed of cavalry, is the following:

Town.	Inspectors.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Salaries.	Total.
Pinar del Río	1	6	10	\$66.66 249.96 358.30	\$674.92
Gunanajay	1	2	4	50.00 204.00	
San Juan	1	1	.....	.....	254.00
Vinales	2	2	.....	.....	35.00
San Cristóbal	1	1	.....	.....	80.00
Palacios	1	1	.....	.....	35.00
Guane	1	1	2	.....	35.00
La Palma	1	1	.....	.....	120.00
Candelaria	1	1	.....	.....	40.00
Consolación del Sur .....	.....	.....	2	.....	34.00
San Luis	2	.....	.....	.....	60.00
Mantua	1	.....	.....	.....	80.00
General total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00
					1,482.92

The special municipal police organized during the months of June and July last draw the following salaries:

6 inspectors.....	\$450. 00
47 sergeants.....	1, 880. 00
230 mounted guards.....	8, 050. 00
31 infantry.....	930. 00
Total.....	11, 310. 00
Monthly cost of municipal police at the present moment.....	12, 792. 92
Government police.....	2, 258. 00
Total.....	15, 050. 92

Plan of reorganization of the municipal police.

Town.	Inspect- ors.	Mounted guards.	Guards.	Salaries.	Total.
Pinar del Rio.....	1	6	10	\$66. 66 249. 96 358. 30	\$674. 92
Guanajay.....	1	2	4	50. 00 204. 00	254. 00
Artemisa.....	2	4		70. 00 120. 00	190. 00
Candelaria.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
San Cristóbal.....	2	4		70. 00 120. 00	190. 00
Palacios.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
Paso Real.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
San Diego de los Baños.....	2	4		70. 00 120. 00	190. 00
Consolación del Sur.....	2	4		70. 00 120. 00	190. 00
San Juan y Martínez.....	2	4		70. 00 120. 00	190. 00
San Luis.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
Guane.....	2	4		70. 00 120. 00	190. 00
Mantua.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
Caimito.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
Mariel.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
Cabañas.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
Bahía Honda.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
Viñales.....	2	2		70. 00 60. 00	130. 00
La Palma.....	2	2		70. 00	70. 00
Total.....	2	38	54		3, 178. 92

Plan of organization of the rural guard.

1 chief.....	\$120. 00
4 inspectors, at \$80	320. 00
20 sergeants, at \$40	800. 00
125 guards, at \$35.....	4,375. 00
Total.....	5,615. 00
Municipal police	3,178. 92
Rural guard.....	5,615. 00
Total.....	8,793. 92
Cost of the municipal police as it now exists.....	12,792. 92
Rural guard and municipal police (new plan).....	8,793. 92
Economy.....	3,999. 00

The government police is the most efficacious of all; it is distributed throughout the province in the following way:

Town.	Chief.	Celadores.	Guards.
Pinar del Río.....	1	2	19
Guanajay.....	1	1	2
Bahía Honda.....	1	1	1
Candelaria.....	1	1	1
San Cristóbal.....	1	1	1
Palacios.....	1	1	1
Consolación del Sur.....	1	1	2
Vinales.....	1	1	1
San Juan y Martínez.....	1	1	1
Guane.....	1	1	1
Mantua.....	1	1	1
Cabañas.....	1	1	1
	1	13	32

It was the only force to maintain order and peace in the province during the first six months of the present year, and it was equal, in its efficiency, to the difficult task.

From Artemisa to the extreme west, and from La Palma (Consolación del Norte) to the south coast, law was obeyed and order was nearly perfect.

I earnestly request the department commander not to abolish this organization, which can not be bettered by any other, and is, besides, composed of the most worthy sons of this region.

Very respectfully,

GUILLERMO DOLZ,
Civil Governor.

PINAR DEL RÍO, *September 13, 1899.*

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF HABANA,
Habana, September 15, 1899.

Maj. Gen. JOHN BROOKE,
Governor-General, Habana.

SIR: With the present information, I have the honor to forward to you a detailed statement of the data requested from this civil government by Generals Lee and Ludlow, in their respective communications of the 18th and 21st of August, and to whom I also gave an account for what it refers to territories of this province, which are comprised in their military departments.

From the comparative study of the summaries of said statement it is deducted that the general situation of this province has been notably improved from January 1 to August 31 in all branches of its industry, agriculture, commerce, public instruction, beneficence, means of communication, etc., notwithstanding the scarcity of resources felt and which is still to be contended with, together with the lack of confidence prevailing until lately, in the fear that public order, the basis of the reconstruction and development of public wealth, could be altered.

The state of disorganization and pauperism, in which all the municipalities of the

province were left, until recently, when they were reorganized, almost in every instance by the undersigned, has been the cause why the mentioned developments in the public service are not more extensive, as regards the municipalities of this province, outside the city of Habana, which from the very first moment obtained by its exceptional importance all possible protection in both money and efforts from superior authorities.

With the establishment of the municipal police, following closely the mustering out of the Cuban army, the reorganization of the municipalities, and the financial help received recently by them from the general treasury, in order to cover the deficits accrued during the last two quarters of the fiscal year 1898-99, it can be said that the government and administration of this province enter fully into its normal functions, which are expected to bear good results, especially if the following indications are attended to and practiced.

First. To reorganize the municipal police as regards their uniformity in armaments, accoutrement, instruction, and salaries, allowing a certain amount for the purpose, which altogether will not greatly exceed what has been already assigned by all municipalities, leaving to the mayor the direction of their respective forces, and appointing a general inspector, whose duty would be to regulate and watch over everything that may be common to the different sections of that department.

Second. To continue covering from the general treasury the deficits resulting from the municipalities until they may be able to obtain by the development of their resources what may be necessary for their self-support.

Third. To enact and enforce a municipal law which will clearly define the attributions of the municipalities and another law of civil and administrative character in connection with the former, which would also state definitely the power and obligations of the civil government.

Fourth. To reduce to one military department the province of Habana, leaving to one military authority the right of supreme inspection, and to the civil authority the right of intervention and initiative in the government of the province as it may be entitled to by the laws to which reference is made hereof.

By these means the services could be regulated, and the uncertainty of the functions corresponding to each one, which determines now a great increase of work, with little or no profit, stops all the energies and initiatives of those that govern as well as of those which are governed, always fearing by lack of a common criterion and a legal direction by which to be guided to involuntarily err and to frustrate the best efforts to improve all conditions would cease; it would show the capacity of the Cuban people to govern itself, as they have demonstrated their prudent and sensible qualities to be governed in the several critical periods undergone during the last months and would simplify the work of the American authorities by conveying to each one more moral peace, more confidence, and more love toward them, as it would tend to make all feelings of distrust and susceptibilities disappear, which are easily irritated through interference in local affairs which the popular sentiment, bearing in mind the state of profound peace and tranquillity that exists, believes now unjustifiable.

I enter into this order of considerations because they can not be suggested by figures and data comprised in inclosed statement, and because I consider my duty to make known to the American authorities the daily impressions, which in my political, social, and administrative capacity, by virtue of my present position, I gather from the authorities and the people of this province in order that the intervening Government may know the real situation of this territory in its fullest form, and that it may use all proper influence in the most proper direction with respect to further resolutions, bearing in mind that this province by its density of population, by its great number of public, social, commercial, agricultural, industrial, scientific, and beneficial centers, etc., can be considered as the genuine exponent of the general situation of Cuba.

Respectfully,

J. RIUS RIVERA,
Civil Governor.

Statement of the condition of the various municipal districts which compose the province of Habana.

Municipalities.	Judicial districts.	Townships.	Economical conditions.	Debt.		Value of property belonging to municipality.
				Up to Dec. 31, 1898.	Up to July 31, 1899.	
Aguatecote.....	Jaruco.....	Aguatecote.....	.....	\$8,092.00	\$9,790.00	\$2,648
Alquizar.....	San Antonio de los Baños.....	Alquizar and Guanamar.....	.....	43,414.63	46,488.36	.....
Bainoa.....	Jaruco.....	Caraballo-Bainoa (part).....	Ruinous	23,415.93	25,903.95	.....
Batabano.....	Bejucal.....	Surgridero, Pozo Redondo, Batabano.....	At present bad, but improving rapidly.	20,294.00	21,944.00	.....
Bautia.....	Marianao.....	Punta Brava, Guahio, Hoyo Colorado.....	.....	15,761.00	16,749.00	.....
Bejucal.....	Bejucal.....	Bejucal.....	.....	31,268.96	36,530.86	20,000
Cano.....	Marianao.....	Cano, A. Arenas, Wajay.....	.....	14,800.83	17,393.41	.....
Casiguas.....	Jaruco.....	Casiguas-Bainoa (part).....	.....	11,426.00	12,829.50	1,000
Catalina.....	Guines.....	Catalina.....	.....	22,691.23	24,758.39	.....
Ceiba del Agua.....	San Antonio de los Baños.....	Ceiba del Agua.....	.....	20,055.59	21,688.66	1,333
Guara.....	Guines.....	Guara.....	.....	24,407.00	20,220.00	.....
Guines.....	do.....	Guines, Palenque, L. Candela.....	.....	76,926.76	81,218.98	46,264
Guira de Melena.....	San Antonio de los Baños.....	Guira Melena, Gabriel.....	.....	34,556.61	36,181.30	12,000
Jaruco.....	Jaruco.....	Jaruco, Boca Jaruco, Campo Florido (half).....	.....	34,640.00	40,694.60	17,000
Madrugal.....	Guines.....	Madrugal.....	.....	39,168.00	40,527.00	.....
Managua.....	Guineabacoa.....	Managua.....	.....	14,734.00	16,651.00	.....
Marianao.....	Marianao.....	Marianao, Guirazo, and Ceiba.....	Progressive.	14,500.00	17,111.00	.....
Melena del Sur.....	Guines.....	Melena del Sur, Central Mercedesita.....	.....	20,247.94	22,520.73	5,000
Nueva Paz.....	do.....	Nueva Paz, Palos, Vegas.....	.....	37,528.83	40,565.23	12,000
Quivicán.....	Bejucal.....	Quivicán.....	.....	8,085.47	9,900.61	.....
Salud.....	do.....	Salud.....	.....	11,822.99	25,501.14	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	do.....	San Antonio Vega.....	.....	10,198.00	11,673.88	.....
San Antonio de los Baños.....	San Antonio de los Baños.....	San Antonio Baños.....	.....	44,732.69	48,857.28	56,000
Santiago de las Vegas.....	Bejucal.....	Santiago Vegas, Boyero, Calabazar, and Rincon.....	Satisfactory	95,000.00	95,000.00	81,514
Santa Cruz del Norte.....	Jaruco.....	Santa Cruz del Norte, San Antonio Rio Blanco, Jibacoa.....	.....	30,330.66	32,875.90	.....
San Nicolas.....	Guines.....	San Nicolas, Rio Seco.....	do	14,000.00	17,982.80	.....
San Felipe.....	Bejucal.....	San Felipe.....	do	13,493.00	15,195.00	.....
San José de las Lajas.....	Jaruco.....	San José Lajas, Portugalete.....	do	17,661.00	19,927.47	1,200
Tapaste.....	do.....	Tapaste.....	do	24,324.10	26,112.66	.....
Vereda Nueva.....	San Antonio de los Baños.....	Vereda Nueva.....	do	7,145.82	7,979.41	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	785,922.64	860,832.12	255,959

Municipalities.		Number of schools.		Number of children attending school.		Number of houses in town.		Number of societies for instruction and recreation.		Charitable institutions.		Industrial establishments.		Number of public lights.	
		Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.		
	2	2	91	73	199	195		2	1	1	44	52	33		
Aguatec	4	5	80	96	287	297		1	1	2	64	71			
Alquizar	1	1			73	81					1	9			
Bahoa	4	6	75	320	293	321	1	1			97	127			
Batabano	1	1	22	43	135	156					27	39			
Bautá	5	5	81	150	641	641	2	3	1	1	20	20	42		
Bejuical	5	6	8	339	229	237					9	22			
Cano	3	3			25	25					4	7			
Casiguas	1	1			36	36					14	26			
Catalina	2	2	31	108	106	109						4			
Ceiba del Agua	1	1	8	91	110	117						14			
Guara	2	2	72	127	210	201					13	13			
Guines	5	5	149	170	1,126	1,123	3	3	1	1	152	163	27		
Güira de Melena	5	5	120	218	668	678					99	132	120		
Jaruco	2	4	48	200	211	212			1	2	35	37	36		
Madruga	2	3	40	90	349	351	1	1		1	36	61			
Managua	2	2	38	72	77	78					9	14			
Mariano	6	8	198	373	900	1,100					121	263	227		
Melena del Sur	4	4			40	300			1	1	16	25	32		
Nueva Paz	8	8	300	640	601	800		2		1	67	72	85		
Quivicán	2	2			45	241					14	32	10		
Salud	1	2	28	93	90	90					9	21			
San Antonio de las Vegas	2	2	30	107	185	185					6	9			
San Antonio de los Baños	4	4	60	250							85	134	300		
Santiago de las Vegas	10	10	372	578	1,100	1,105	2	3	1	1	66	68	140		
Santa Cruz del Norte					215	206					10	13			
San Nicolás	4	4	89	108	289	296					26	28	25		
San Felipe	2	3	61	101	200	157					23	22			
San José de las Lajas	2	3	86	140	397	329		1	1	2	30	37			
Tapaste	2	3	20	80	56	71					2	4			
Vereda Nueva		1		45	161	161					7	8	1		
Total	91	108	2,107	4,771	9,484	9,873	10	22	9	19	1,106	211	1,026		

Statement of the condition of the various municipal districts which compose the province of Habana—Continued.

Municipalities.	Police.		Beggars.		Kilometers of street.	Streets in bad condition.		Area of district in caballerías (33½ acres).	Length of road.	Roads in bad condition.		Abandoned country estates (plantations, etc.) Dec. 31, 1898.	Country estates existing.	Area in cultivation (in caballerías of 33½ acres).	
	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.		Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.			Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.			Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.
Aguacate.....	1	12	29	6	3	Kilos. 3	Kilos. 24	729	18	Kilos. 18	Kilos. 18	46	50	12	67
Alquízar.....	6	21	15		10	6	5	1,021	52	52	300	100	285	300	700
Bahoa.....		20	50		2	14	14	600	21	21	260	267	51	5	51
Batabanó.....	3	21			5	4	4	1,391	61	61	57	141	171	57	110
Buena Vista.....	2	24	45	22	18	16	12	1,035	104	84	60	120	109	100	300
Bejucal.....	2	22	260		94	94	8	409				35	207	29	58
Cano.....	2	16	1,200	48	10	10	7	757	50	50		230	207	10	260
Casiguas.....		11	15		4			450	30	30	15	141	141		60
Catalina.....	1	13	60		10	1	2	1,106	73	23	23	312	332	20	106
Ceiba del Agua.....		10			2	4	4	289	16	10	6	191	205	14	46
Guara.....	1	10	20	4	3	2	10	856	56			140	151	10	50
Guines.....	12	48	50		12	10	10		207	143	143	262	362	203	420
Guira de Melena.....	4	28	150	12	8	8	8	1,241	80	80	80	367	417	80	269
Jaruco.....	3	18	200	25	8	7	7	1,555	80	80	80	300	335	70	330
Madriga.....	2	16	689	300	9	8		1,084	69						
Managua.....	1	18	200		14	14	14	1,113	140	70	62	230	253		72
Marianao.....	7	31	20		42	12	10	350	25	14	10	40	249	18	525
Melena del Sur.....		15	21	1	7	7	7	1,277	71	71	71	159	160	200	250
Nueva Paz.....		32	200	50	8	3	2	2,330	25	20	20	450	463	50	350
Quivicán.....	1	11	100	2	6	6		685	120			120	132	12	150
Salad.....	1	10	106		2	1	1	574	40		20	304	403	13	30
San Antonio de las Vegas.....		9	10	1	24	2		741	85	63		77	94	18	263
San Antonio de los Baños.....		32	1,895				8	541	96				507		
Santiago de las Vegas.....	5	19	1,200	20	18	12	3	1,357	105	26	20	212	252	40	117
Santa Cruz del Norte.....		9	25	10	7	3		2,383	59	52	52	270	324	36	65
San Nicolás.....	2	17	52	3	5	2		516	27			269	294	36	200
San Felipe.....		11	57		7	34	34	316	91	2		70	72	2	72
San José de las Lajas.....	1	12	120	15	15	2	1	742	84	71	71	160	172	12	120
Tupaste.....		7	400		34	2		1,300	94	84	84	394	398	35	280
Vereda Nueva.....		6			5			399	12			196	235	15	235
Total.....	61	524	7,189	519	231½	134½	103½	26,331	1,827	1,165	1,015	5,875	7,395	1,390	5,616

Municipalities.	Value of property.		Products and number of country estates.						Cattle.				Mines (all asphalt).	State property.	
			Dec. 31, 1898.						July 31, 1899.						
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Minor productions.	Stock raising.	Cows and oxen.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs and goats.	Cows and oxen.	Mules.	Hogs and goats.		
Aguacate.....	\$852,450	\$154,250	16	34	485	51	47	800	121	346	Caballeros.	
Alquízar.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	.....	120	.....	140	.....	700	400	60
Bahoa.....	200,000	.....	22	.....	46	6	16	.....	5	.....	1,378	42	226
Batabano.....	540,433	298,965	100	.....	111	.....	100	.....	150	50	675	281	221
Bauta.....	53,300	1,400,000	2	42	117	8	302	.....	68	100	876	220	250	
Bejucal.....	510,076	.....	.....	45	51	.....	103	.....	21	40	151	54	79
Cano.....	.....	.....	2	200	267	10	200	.....	.....	.....	4,339	98	350
Casiguas.....	.....	.....	3	6	15	1	5	.....	4	3	180	47	25
Cedra.....	149,650	664,300	8	40	58	6	20	.....	5	50	897	39	440	
Ceiba del Agua.....	41,400	218,070	.....	94	102	5	300	.....	41	8	438	60	12
Guara.....	.....	.....	6	.....	25	3	138	.....	61	50	638	191	150
Guines.....	.....	.....	8	38	254	3	1,448	.....	409	40	2,784	266	145
Guira de Melena.....	.....	.....	.....	200	130	1	53	8	.....	.....	766	180	200
Jaruco.....	186,000	406,200	15	.....	37	5	200	.....	100	150	1,000	200	1,500
Managua.....	110,000	203,000	41	.....	30	.....	201	.....	99	692	797	99	692
Manigua.....	984,890	1,337,370	5	11	73	45	25	.....	98	25	2,000	399	1,200	
Marianao.....	.....	.....	1	11	90	2	649	.....	334	100	1,133	523	150
Melena del Sur.....	824,470	.....	1	.....	14	4	694	.....	220	137	1,789	299	158
Nueva Paz.....	.....	400,000	100	30	200	20	519	.....	119	900	396	316	1,156
Quivicán.....	175,000	2,025,000	30	85	105	25	269	.....	125	.....	663	170	.....	
Salud.....	90,000	188,000	.....	105	79	.....	236	.....	40	.....	415	70	.....	
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	300,000	490,000	3	.....	62	3	65	.....	18	35	2,184	107	139
San Antonio de los Baños.....	.....	.....	1	240	240	.....	1,328	.....	514	8	2,715	777	10
Santiago de las Vegas.....	117,000	.....	.....	.....	117	30	287	.....	10	40	953	338	275
Santa Cruz del Norte.....	400,000	.....	38	40	48	.....	31	.....	20	4	2,000	66	44
San Nicolas.....	137,250	.....	100	5	7	2	651	.....	131	225	929	180	792
San Felipe.....	248,000	157,250	3	.....	68	4	142	.....	26	10	614	56	80
San José de las Lajas.....	79,200	121,875	1	1	147	20	1,197	.....	206	57	3,156	365	78	
Tapaste.....	.....	.....	1	.....	215	14	20	.....	12	27	350	117	215
Vereda Nueva.....	227,000	602,000	5	50	235	.....	64	.....	62	20	1,106	123	60
Total.....	\$5,538,329	\$8,666,280	505	1,449	3,177	217	9,928	8	3,092	2,818	37,035	6,210	9,053	2	46

Manner in which property is transferred: Before a notary public, by contract between the parties, and by mutual consent.

Manner in which titles to property are protected: The originals remain registered at the notary's.

System of registry of titles to property: There are offices called "property registry office," where they are obliged to appear and register all their titles to property.

Manner in which State property is managed: According to regulation of finance dated Dec. 9, 1882.

Habana, September 14, 1899.

J. RUS RIVERA, *Civil Governor.*

Summary of the statement of the condition of the different municipal districts which compose the province of Habana.

	On Dec. 31, 1898.	On July 31, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Debt of ayuntamientos	\$286,432.63	\$866,832.12	\$80,399.49	.....
Value of property.....	\$255,959.00	\$255,959.00	.....	.....
Public schools	91	105	14	.....
Children attending school.....	2,113	4,771	2,658	.....
Number of houses.....	9,484	9,918	434	.....
Societies for instruction and amusement	10	22	12	.....
Light for public illumination.....	211	1,026	815	.....
Police.....	61	524	463	.....
Beggars	7,189	519	.....	6,670
Streets in bad condition	134½	104½	.....	30½
Roads in bad condition	1,125	1,015	.....	110
Caballerías (33½ acres) of land in cultivation.....	1,390	5,596	4,206	.....
Live stock	16,292	52,102	35,810	.....
Mines in operation.....	2	2	.....	.....
Farms abandoned	5,875	5,875	.....	.....

REMARKS.—In the value of the property of the ayuntamientos we do not include those of Alquizar, Jaruco, Baimoa, Bauta, Catalina, Isle of Pines, Managua, Marianao, Quivicán, Salud, San Antonio de las Vegas, and San Felipe, as they did not make it known, being unable to do so.

We omit the data regarding the Isle of Pines, as none was received at this office. The value of the cultivated as well as the uncultivated land could not be calculated by some of the ayuntamientos. This department, however, has been able to do so by giving each caballería an approximate value of \$1,000. We show in the statement in ruled columns the districts to which each term belongs; the manner in which property is transferred, as by contract between the parties and by mutual consent; the manner in which titles to property are protected, by having the originals registered in the notary's office; the system for the registry of same, said titles are bound to be presented in the offices for the registry of property for registry; manner in which state property is managed, according to an order dated December 9, 1882, taking into account that the sales of said property have been suspended by a superior order. We do not give a statement of the changes that have taken place since January 1, because they are numerous and varied, and it would be necessary to give up an amount of time which we can not spare.

HABANA, September 14, 1899.

J. RIUS RIVERA,
Civil Governor.

SPECIAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. V., COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF HABANA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF HABANA,
September 15, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF CUBA.

SIR: On August 21 the following was received from headquarters Division of Cuba, dated August 18:

COMMANDING GENERAL

Department of Habana, Habana, Cuba.

SIR: In order to comply with the instructions from the War Department, the division commander directs that you forward to these headquarters, not later than the 15th proximo, a special report on civil matters on the following subjects, viz:

(a) A review of the industrial, economic, and social conditions existing within your department upon the assumption of control by the United States. This is to form the basis for the deduction of the results of American occupation.

(b) A résumé of the present industrial, economic, and social conditions, showing the net results of American occupation.

These reports should be full and comprehensive in following along the lines indicated above, so far as practicable, and presenting in detail the results of the administration of municipal and provincial affairs in all their different phases.

Very respectfully,

W. V. RICHARDS, *Adjutant-General.*

And in response I beg to submit the accompanying report.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Governor of Habana.

REPORT.

Habana is both the political and commercial capital of the island, and the greatest point of concentration of population and business interests.

It is the main port of entry and departure for passengers and freights, and its shipping movements and customs transactions far exceed those of all other ports combined.

The Department of Habana includes the municipality of Habana lying west and south of the bay, with a population of about 220,000, and the municipalities of Regla, Guanabacoa, and Santa Maria del Rosario, lying eastward from the harbor, with populations aggregating, within the department limits, about 30,000.

The total population is therefore about 250,000, within an area, between the Almendares River on the west and south and the Cojimar River on the east, of about 55 square miles.

This area is therefore partly a densely populated city, such as Habana and Regla; partly a less concentrated town population, such as Guanabacoa; partly suburban and partly rural.

The suburban and rural areas, as usual in the vicinity of large cities, are mainly devoted, when under cultivation, to pasture, forage crops, and market gardening, no cane or tobacco being raised.

The industrial, economic, and social conditions in the Department of Habana are therefore, widely different from those of the larger departments embracing entire provinces, in which the principal interests are agricultural and the like; whereas in this department general commercial interests predominate, and banking, importing, distributing, and shipping, with local shopkeeping and the innumerable requirements of a large centralized population, constitute the industries and occupations of the people. With the exception of the great tobacco establishments for making cigars and cigarettes, of which there are several, Habana is but to a limited extent a manufacturing city, although in Regla and Casa Blanca are machine shops of considerable importance.

In view of the census now in process of organization, and of which the results are to be recorded within two or three months, it is not assumed that full and definite particulars as to industries, occupations, and values are required for the purposes of this report. The census will furnish the detailed data on these subjects, and the custom-house records, which are not within my official purview, will give the specific and general movement of imports and exports and customs collections.

This report will therefore relate to such matters and considerations as may seem to give a general idea as to the results of the American occupation since January 1, and in seeking to do this in some intelligible manner there are two difficulties encountered at the outset, viz: First, the special status of Habana as the commercial emporium of the island, and, second, the peculiar conditions existing both in Habana and in the island at the beginning of the year.

Since Habana is the heart and center of movement, of which the island generally is the body and members, it results that the prosperity of Habana largely depends upon the vigor and life of the provinces; so that while a certain energy of movement and an apparent condition of activity could exist temporarily in the city, these could not be maintained and strengthened unless the provinces were thriving and their vitality deepening and expanding. A consideration, therefore, of the existing conditions and immediate prospects of the general interests of Cuba could alone be relied upon to form a judgment as to the real conditions, industrial and economic, existing in the metropolis and presently to develop either into an augmented vigor of investment and commercial uses of money or into a depression that should look to a general rehabilitation of industry and returns for its determinate and sustained prosperity.

The second difficulty above referred to is that commercially there can be no comparison properly between the circumstances at the beginning of the year and those of the present. The conditions existing in December and January last have been set forth in my annual report recently submitted, to which I beg to refer for considerable detailed information which would be of value in this connection.

There had been three years of warfare, the city had been blockaded for several months, it was heavily garrisoned by Spanish troops, and the civil governmental and administrative methods and requirements were, and for a long period had been, subordinated to military needs and purposes. All general business, investments, imports, even that of food, had been impracticable for the greater portion of the year. The Spanish in evacuating the city left it bankrupt and prostrate, with an empty treasury, the city administration a wreck, and the population perishing by wholesale.

The commonest and most imperative requirements of a city government were

abandoned; to clean the streets, rescue the dying, even to bury the dead. The local machinery was broken and paralyzed, lacking essential parts, and even the initial power with which to get itself together. Within thirty days of the American control all this had been amended. No one was starving or abandoned; with nourishment came strength to work and work was given. The streets were cleaned, refuse removed, sanitary and hygienic laws and regulations enforced, the hospitals and charitable institutions equipped and put in operation, the ailing and homeless provided for, a complete city government of new material established and set in effective and economical running order; a police force—mounted for the rural area, and metropolitan for the city—created, drilled, and put at work; financial affairs regulated, salaries and employments reduced, simplified, and organized. Everywhere cleanliness inculcated and enforced; honesty and disinterested service established as standards; investigations set on foot to study financial conditions, methods of collection and accounting, and means to augment revenue and diminish expense.

For the first time probably in its history Habana had an honest and efficient government, clean of bribery and speculation, with revenues honestly collected and faithfully and intelligently expended. And this with native material, men who had no previous experience in public administration, and relying for the results of their labors mainly upon their own integrity and intelligence, with the aid, advice, instruction, and encouragement of the American authorities.

These conditions have endured to the present, with constant betterments and no backward steps or lapses. It is true the city is still practically bankrupt, inasmuch as it has to obtain from the customs revenues large sums monthly for the engineering and sanitary work which is made imperative by the neglect of centuries, and in which not only Havana alone but the entire island and the United States as well are vitally interested.

The results are of record in the health statistics, of which the details are given in my annual report. A general death rate, already below the average, exclusive of the war period of frightful losses, and still falling rapidly until it has reached substantially the normal point of large cities in the United States.

A yellow-fever record unexampled for its low mortality in the history of a century, and with daily endeavor persistently and energetically directed toward the elimination of an endemic disorder that has made Habana a terror to other cities doing business with it. So that now Habana is taking precautions to protect itself against the importation of yellow fever from Gulf ports of the United States, as well as from other Cuban and Mexican ports.

There is no means of estimating how many thousands of lives have been saved during the period of the American occupation, partly by outright rescue with food and medicines, partly by giving work and employment to the destitute, and partly by the reduced death rate from improved hygienic and sanitary conditions affecting the entire population. And these conditions would in part at least remain even if the administration and control were to end at once. For it is probable that the most valuable result attained is the demonstration to a people quite uninstructed in such matters of the methods and principles according to which a proper civil administration must be conducted, and of the value of intelligence and integrity in public affairs as directly affecting their own lives and interests and those of their children. They are quick of apprehension, these people, and prompt to perceive in such matters what is to their material interest to observe. The initial impulse that has been given would continue for a long time and continue to bear fruit, even were the original force and energy withdrawn, if only it could be so arranged and ordered that the practical direction of affairs should be permanently and reliably vested in the serious and responsible elements of the community. In this contingency, however, lies the deep-seated peril of the political situation, upon which all other questions, economic, commercial, and administrative, ultimately depend. There is a great amount of illiteracy in the island, and there are likewise elements, even less trustworthy, who have individual interests to serve or certain political views to forward, which have no practical basis either in commercial prosperity or the stability of the insular government. It is the interests of the civilized world at large that must determine the future adjustment of these fundamental considerations and not the views or opinions of theorists or sentimentalists. With these excluded, and the disorderly and selfish elements suppressed, the task of establishing the industries of the island and maintaining a stable and orderly government would be the simplest possible, or otherwise be made impracticable.

It may therefore be held that, aside from commercial or industrial considerations merely, the object lesson given by the administrative and physical rehabilitation of Habana that has been effected within a few months constitutes in fact an enormous moral force, the results of which are to a greater or less extent permanent and of incalcula-

ble value both in Cuba and elsewhere. Doubtless so intelligent a person as the educated Cuban has already absorbed this conviction and will adjust his views accordingly, unless dominated by other considerations than those that are essential to prosperity and order; and the Spanish population, whose sole interests lie in the direction of peace and security for life and property, will cordially indorse the serious Cuban view and throw the weight of their influence and means into the scale of good government.

In addition to moral and political considerations, there is an economic aspect of the work already effected. For example, what should be the estimated value to the island of Cuba only, of the conviction that by proper sanitation alone, rigorously and intelligently enforced, its principal port and the entire island can be converted into a territory or place of residence as safe to inhabit as any part of the United States, and how many more millions of dollars is the island therefore worth to-day than it was on January 1, 1899?

And what, on the other hand, is the value to the United States that a rich and fertile land, lying at its doors, should be demonstrated capable of redemption from its past status as a center of infection and source of tremendous commercial losses?

There is good reason to believe also that the work done under the American administration in Cuba has gone far toward solving the mystery of the habitat and spread of yellow fever, since apparently the street broom and the disinfection spray-pump have attacked the enemy in his lair and paralyzed his activity and virulence of multiplication. Should this prove really to be the fact, as daily seems more probable, a demonstration of incalculable value has been made and the situation robbed of most of its terrors by proof of the practicability of controlling and, in the end, exterminating the evil by the simplest of remedial agencies.

Again, what shall be estimated as the actual value of the establishment of an orderly and effective government, the suppression of disorder, the safety of the person, the protection of property, the opening of communications, and the rendering of waste places accessible and habitable?

While conditions in these respects have not in the remoter regions been completely adjusted, an immense progress has been made and the principles firmly established that order will be enforced and violence punished and eradicated.

In Habana the rule of law is practically complete.

The rural districts are as quiet and orderly as in the interior of New England, and in the city, while the average population is as excitable and impulsive as any in the world, quick to take offense and prompt to lose self-control, the conditions in respect of safety and cleanliness are as satisfactory as in the best ordered community anywhere.

These facts must unquestionably be credited in great part to the measures adopted by the American administration; but in saying this it would be unjust not to credit the inhabitants themselves, Cuban and Spanish, with a willingness to fall in with the purposes of the administration and to further and cooperate with them rather than oppose and thwart, as would have been and was the feeling toward the Spanish Government.

It is perfectly correct to say that unless this cooperation and assent had been freely extended it would have been impossible to attain the results that can now be stated as due to the American administration.

As to the details of commercial statistics, the situation is less clear. The American occupation was followed by an abnormal volume of imports due to the banking up of invoices awaiting anticipated changes in administration and charges, and a period of active movement ensued whose continuance will depend upon the extent to which the resources of the island can be developed and its ability to purchase augmented.

Undoubtedly large investments have been made and transfers of important interests been effected. English and American capital has purchased corporate rights and holdings, the Habana city railway and other concessionary rights, the Cienfuegos railway and Caibarien and the Sagua railways. Other acquisitions are under negotiation—sugar and tobacco plantations, mines, forests, and town sites. Machinery has been imported and preparations made for the future, which, however, must await developments for their returns.

The United States have made enormous issues of food and expended immense sums in public and private charities. The payments to the Cuban army and other investments have brought great sums of money into the island, but meanwhile the agricultural operations of the year have been to a great extent failures, due partly to the fact that the cane fields have not been replanted and partly to the hesitation of capital in embarking upon new enterprises until political conditions were rendered less uncertain and a clearer insight could be had into what should be the immediate and prospective future of the island from this standpoint.

Money is plenty, as is shown by the rate of interest at 6 per cent or 7 per cent instead

of 10 per cent to 15 per cent, as formerly, and these conditions are likely to continue and financial movements be more or less hesitating and timid until some explicit conclusion is reached and announced as to the vital question of the future administration.

In a single respect have the results thus far attained in Habana fallen short of satisfactory adjustment. The vital question of primary education is still practically unsolved, and the great majority of the Habana children of school age are running wild in the streets, without instruction or discipline. If the charge of this matter, so essential to the immediate future of the island, were transferred to the municipality and the necessary funds advanced by the state to organize and equip a school system, the solution could be promptly attained and the primary education of the thousands of Habana children assured. For this purpose it would be essential to revise the strange and cumbrous Spanish methods of organizing from the top downward, and to begin the construction of the educational establishment with proper foundations at the bottom, upon which the structure could then be erected with some assurance of stability and effectiveness.

The Spanish methods of teaching also require modification. The children were packed on narrow benches, kept there through the school day, and taught by rote. There was no objective teaching, no attempt to interest the children in their work or to exercise their mental faculties beyond that of memory. As a matter of fact, the average Cuban child is of rather remarkable brightness, great docility, and an unusual natural artistic faculty. What he needs is to be taught to think, to acquire the habit of reasoning rather than feeling, to substitute judgment for impulse, and to exercise mental self-restraint and physical self-control.

These remarks are applicable quite as well to the children of maturer age and to the Cuban citizen himself, but the reformation, if it is to be made, can only be worked out by regulating the training and discipline of the children of to-day, who in ten years will be the citizens of Cuba.

As to the economic and industrial conditions existing in the suburban and rural districts of this department, aside from what has been stated generally, I can not do better than forward as an appendix to this report that of the mayor of Guanabacoa, which he has prepared at my instance.

Mr. Hyatt is an American, but for a lifetime a business man and resident of Guanabacoa, with a Cuban family, and who had acted as an agent of the Red Cross during the darkest period of reconcentration, when the town was a graveyard.

Mr. Hyatt's intelligence, probity, and familiarity with local and Cuban affairs and the consideration he commanded among his townfolk indicated his selection as alcalde as the best possible, and I appointed him, with most satisfactory results.

Mr. Hyatt's report indicates the nature of the suburban problem and the kind of work and reconstruction required as clearly as is needful, and the results attained by degrees are eminently satisfactory in respect of sanitation, rehabilitation, and general progress. The farming interests are gradually building up again, the people are at work, and the number of draft and other animals showing steady improvement.

The conditions of living are simple in this country. A livelihood at least is readily attained if the essentials of a patch of ground, a few tools, and seeds can be had, and a little aid rendered at the outset to those who are willing to earn their own living if given the opportunity. The people have learned to ask work instead of a pauperizing aid and tools in place of food, and, with the exception of a formidable residuum of helpless women and children, the able-bodied are at work and earning their own subsistence.

WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Military Governor of Habana.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF GUANABACOA.

COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL STATUS JANUARY 1, 1899, TO AUGUST 1, 1899.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF GUANABACOA,
Guanabacoa, August 30, 1899.

GENERAL LUDLOW:

To comply with your request of the 18th instant to formulate and submit a careful review in which the present condition of this municipality is compared with that existing on January 1 of this year, I will commence by showing its topographical location, size, divisions, etc., and furnishing other information that will contribute to giving an idea of its circumstances.

Guanabacoa is a municipality or termino in the province of Habana, and is the capital of the judicial district of that name. The last census showed a population of 23,999 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico from the east mouth of the Cojimar River to the swamp of the Boca Ciega, on the south by the municipalities of Tapaste and Santa Maria del Rosario, and on the west by those of Habana and Regla.

This termino is divided into the following barrios or wards: (1) East Asuncion; (2) West Asuncion; (3) East San Francisco; (4) West San Francisco; (5) East Corralfalso; (6) West Corralfalso; (7) Cruz Verde; (8) Cojimar; (9) Campo Florido; (10) San Miguel del Padron; (11) Pepe and Antonio; and (12) Bacuranao.

The municipal government or ayuntamiento was perishing financially on January 1, and it would have become extinct had not the new régime bridged matters over by giving this corporate representative body of the people some credit and prestige.

On the 1st of January the ayuntamiento owed its employees \$58,628.48 for salaries, and for charities, beneficence, lighting, carcel, public works, etc., \$109,648.05.

During the years 1897 and 1898 it can positively be said that the only receipts were those produced by the tax on the consumption of cattle, amounting to about \$28,000 annually, and destined to cover an estimated expenditure of \$145,326.99. The old employees state that they received their salaries in small amounts, because this was the only use to which the receipts were put, while the other expenses of the municipal administration were added up in the "debt" entry, and the total amount kept on increasing every month.

Fortunately, so far this year matters have brightened up. The employees of all the branches have received their salaries, this month inclusive; all the other expenses incurred have also been punctually paid. In other words, the receipts and expenses this year have been as follows:

1899.	Receipts.	Expenses.
January.....	\$2,034.28	\$2,684.78
February.....	2,079.03	882.34
March.....	3,563.07	3,964.46
April.....	1,233.92	599.12
May.....	3,478.45	11,103.83
June.....	6,182.35	6,763.77
July.....	5,621.57	7,804.85
August.....	7,105.27	15,653.25
Donated by Treasury.....	31,297.94	49,456.40
Total.....	20,025.62	.....
	51,323.56	49,456.40

As to charitable institutions, there was only an old hospital here, whose financial condition was extremely deplorable. People afflicted with malaria and enteritis were barely nourished with a daily soup made with rice and whole beans. Articles so indispensable in a hospital as meat, eggs, and milk were never seen inside of this institution during the year 1898.

From February, 1899, to the present day, owing to the help of the ayuntamiento and of the Red Cross, and to the articles provided for by the military governor, the condition of the hospital is entirely normal; it has not incurred any debts up to this writing; the patients have not been in want of suitable nourishment, and the deaths, not in comparison with an asylum that sheltered 70 or 80 persons, but corresponding to a population of 25,000 souls, have decreased until they are down to the proportion consistent with good sanitary conditions.

This hospital having gained such marked advantages, I have the satisfaction to know that an asylum for orphan children has now been started under your direction and it has 55 beds already. The original expenses of this institution were defrayed with money appropriated by you and with about a like amount contributed by the American people through my efforts. I consider the existence of the asylum assured on the basis of public charity and on the donation of the \$7 per child, which I include in my estimated monthly deficit, and which you have so far allowed.

During the eight months of occupation that have transpired there is a visible improvement in commerce, as on January 1 the registry list of industry and commerce only added up 276 names, while to-day there are 327, an increase of 51 between industrials and merchants.

Regarding live stock, the improvement made in this particular is worthy of mention. On the 1st of January the fields were completely desolated and with no cattle; to-day the registries of the rural districts give the following numbers:

Rural district.	Number of animals—					
	Working on farms.			For breeding purposes.		
	Cattle.	Mules.	Horses.	Cattle.	Horses.	Hogs.
Cojimar.....	374	4	69	.....	.....	28
Bacuranao.....	207	3	58	880	5	212
Pepe Antonio.....	48	.....	10	14	.....	38
San Miguel del Padron.....	171	5	56	.....	.....	14
Campo Florido.....	96	.....	24	145	.....	64
Total.....	896	12	217	1,039	5	356

The increase in the live stock in the districts within the town is proven by the following results:

	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.
On January 1.....	623	335	267
On August 1.....	705	458	305
Increase in August.....	82	123	38

The progress attained in this branch of business increases, as is natural, with the advances made in the reconstruction of the fields. On January 1 the peasantry lived herded together in places within the town, without work and subsisting miserably on the charity of persons in better circumstances. In February they began to receive aid from the Red Cross, and partly recovering their lost strength, they commenced to devote themselves, though in poverty and without the resources of labor, to their former occupations, and to day the statistics give the following information:

District.	Farms.				Distribution (in caballerias). <i>a</i>				
	Pro- ducing.	In recon- struction.	Un- produc- tive.	Total.	Culti- vated.	Pas- ture.	Forest.	Not produc- ing.	Total.
Cojimar.....	73	11	40	124	63	111	26	62	262
Bacuranao.....	36	40	105	181	31	133	.....	413	577
Pepe Antonio.....	8	4	160	172	5	31	.....	419	456
San Miguel del Padron.....	48	23	54	125	54	78	.....	60	193
Campo Florido.....	.....	.....	25	25	15	36	.....	.....	51
Total.....	165	78	384	627	168	389	26	954	1,539

a A caballeria equals about 33½ acres.

On January 1 education was in a state of complete abandonment. There were male and female teachers of public schools, but the misery and sickness that prevailed were more than sufficient reasons for the parents to abstain from sending their children to school. Order was gradually established and sanitary conditions improved, and during the month of February the children began to go to the fifteen public schools that were organized, and to-day 1,212 pupils are recorded in them. These schools are to the number of 25 in the new educational system soon to be inaugurated.

Social life has had considerable development from January to date. In the first month there was only one society, called "El Casino Español," while now there are four more of a cooperative character and of instruction and amusement.

The functions relative to the physical life progress daily in their various orders, as is noticed in the branches of public works and lighting. Regarding the latter, the installation of the electric plant has added to the aspect of the town and has inspired confidence as to public safety.

The making up of accounts has been simplified and now bookkeeping is used, not only in the office of the American Government, but in that of collection and treasury.

Formerly the positions of collector and treasurer were discharged by various persons, but to-day the same offices are conducted with an economy of \$100 monthly.

In this municipality the respect shown to the authorities is complete, and the inhabitants willingly obey the orders and laws that guarantee and enforce lawful and orderly conduct.

In the way of addition and of further explanation I ought to make known, in what relates to the mercantile and industrial activity, the important fact that 51 more names are now on record is not only to be considered, but also that a complete change in the commercial life has taken place, as in January the owners of establishments, fearing that the effects of the war would bring them losses, did not replenish their stock; but from some months back to this date confidence has been restored, and it is noticed that not only are the shops fully supplied, but that the cost of living has cheapened in an astonishing manner.

The appearance of the town has also improved notably. On January 1 the houses were left in an uncared for state by the owners, and everything pointed to our being on the road to ruin. Since February almost all the houses have been repaired and painted and others have been built, principally in rural localities.

These conditions and the confidence which animates all make the transactions of purchase and sale and of loans on real estate easy of consummation and without any difficulties attending them.

With regard to the sanitary condition, I will inform you that we have already reached a complete normal standing. During the last year and the first months of this the mortality in the town was terrifying, as you will have observed by my last report, but it has decreased so that last August there were only 51 deaths. There is now no malaria or dysentery, and this improved state of health goes to show that the "reconcentrados" have returned to their former labors. This assertion is substantiated by these facts: On January 1 we had in this town 5,054 "reconcentrados," and in July there were only 3,395, most of whom are women and children.

G. W. HYATT,
Alcalde of Guanabacoa.

SPECIAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. LEONARD WOOD, U. S. V., COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE,
Santiago de Cuba, September 20, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of instruction of August 18, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report on civil matters:

On the assumption of control by the American Government, July 17, 1899, of that portion of the province of Santiago included in the surrendered territory, industries were practically at a standstill. In the rural districts all industries were at an end. The estates, almost without exception, had been destroyed, and no work was being done. Such foodstuffs as were being produced in the territory were the work of certain men of the Cuban army who were detailed for this purpose, in order to furnish such corn and vegetables as it was possible to procure for their friends in arms. On the seaboard and near some of the large towns, large sugar estates were dragging on a painful existence, producing from one-third to one-tenth their normal crop. They considered themselves fortunate to have saved their machinery and buildings from destruction. In order to do this they had been compelled to pay both Spaniards and insurgents, and it was not an unusual thing to find small parties representing each force in the immediate vicinity of the same plantation. Their cane fields had been largely destroyed and the cane had become overgrown with weeds, brush, etc. Those individuals who were engaged in the raising of cattle had lost everything, and it was difficult to find a cow or an ox. Horses were few and in wretched condition. Mining had ceased; all industries were practically dead. Every man who could manage it had a tiny garden which furnished very limited subsistence. This he supplemented with such wild fruits as he could gather.

In the towns the effect of reconcentration was shown by large crowds of women and children and old men who were practically starving. They were thin, pale, and barely able to drag themselves about. The merchants and a few large planters were the only prosperous people in the province. The stores all seemed to have a fairly good stock of goods, and to have been protected during the war. Their transactions

at first were extremely limited, as people were without money or other means of barter. Hospitals were horribly overcrowded and practically without supplies of either food, medicine, or clothing. The same was true of the charitable institutions for children and old people. In the country towns a condition existed bordering closely on starvation. There was no work and no one with money sufficient to start in on works of any consequence, except a few large planters already referred to. Spanish money was universally in circulation, silver being worth about 50 cents on the dollar, and the centen \$5. The amount of money in circulation was extremely limited. Wages were at that time from 60 to 80 cents a day, Spanish money, for ordinary laborers, and from \$1 up to \$2½, Spanish, for skilled mechanics. Such railroads as existed in the province were largely crippled by the destruction of bridges and rolling stock, and greatly in need of repairs, which had not been attended to during the war. On the different country roads and highways the bridges had been entirely destroyed, either by blowing them up or by burning them.

A feeling of bitter hostility existed between the Cubans and Spaniards, and also a very ugly feeling between the Cubans who had acted in harmony with the autonomists in the latter days of the Spanish occupation and those who had been in the Cuban army. At first there was a good deal of talk of a threatening character in regard to what the Cubans would do to the Spaniards now that they were in a position to avenge themselves for some of the many injuries received in the past. This, however, soon passed over and much more friendly and sensible ideas prevailed. There were no schools and no material for establishing them. All officers of the civil government had resigned and left their posts with the exception of one judge of the first instance and several municipal judges and certain police officers. The prisons were full of prisoners, both Spanish and Cuban, many of them being Spanish military and political prisoners. The administration of justice was at a standstill. The towns all presented an appearance of greatest neglect, and showed everywhere entire disregard of every sanitary law. The amount of clothing in the possession of the people was very limited, and in many of the interior villages women were compelled to keep out of sight when strangers appeared, as they had only skirts and waists made of bagging and other coarse material. Many of the children were absolutely without clothing. Evidences of great suffering were found on every hand. A very large proportion of the population was sick in the country districts from malaria, and in the seaport towns from lack of food and water. The death rate was extremely high throughout the province; in Santiago city over 200 per day. About 8,000 Cuban troops were under arms in the department. The small farmers and people whose estates were removed some distance from the villages were afraid to return to them, as quite a number of guerrillas who had served with the Spanish forces were still in the mountains. Custom-houses were closed. In a word, all civil government was at an end, and the operation of the courts, with the exception of the court of first instance of Santiago and one or two municipal courts, had entirely ceased. All towns were without any definitely organized civil government. There was not a road in the province which could be passed over for any distance by wagons. The water system of the city of Santiago had been partially destroyed. Some of the light-houses had also been seriously injured; in fact, the country was without civil government and without industry, except on a very limited scale. The courts were inoperative and conditions of serious civil disorder were imminent. The questions which presented themselves most forcibly were the questions of feeding the people, finding means to give them employment, and reestablishing civil government. The first two and a half months after the surrender were devoted almost entirely to the distribution of food and to supplying hospitals and charities with such limited quantities of necessary material as we were able to obtain.

The question of reaching the people throughout the province was a somewhat difficult one. It was solved, however, by sending food to all seaport towns, and to such interior towns as we could reach with pack trains. Couriers were also sent through the country to notify people where it could be found. Medicines and clothing were also issued in as large amounts as possible. Garrisons were sent to all important points with the purpose of restoring order and protecting those who wished to work, and the reestablishing of the rural guard was commenced for the purpose of furnishing proper police protection in the interior districts. Medical officers were sent to the interior with these trains loaded with supplies, with instructions to do all that they could to relieve the sick and prevent the spread of disease. Strict orders were given to the rural and municipal police to treat robbers and others severely. Comparatively little disorder existed. The good behavior of the people was quite remarkable under the circumstances. Custom-house officers were appointed and every part of any consequence was soon put in charge of a collector, assisted by a force of native clerks, most of whom had had previous experience in the custom-

house under Spanish rule. Courts were gradually reorganized and supplied with necessary personnel and material. The prisoners in the jails were carefully examined and all political and military prisoners were, as a rule, released. Rations were given freely to those unable to work; to those having families able to work, they were given only in payment for labor. The amount of rations issued was very large. The civil government was gradually established, mayors and municipal officers being appointed for the various municipalities. These officers were always nominated by a committee of the best people and were efficient as a class. Such public works as we had means to undertake were undertaken, not only for the purpose of public improvement but for the sake of giving men work with the proceeds of which to support themselves and their families. Light-houses were reestablished, a new one built at Guantanamo and the one at Santiago put in working condition.

Commanding officers in all parts of the island were busily engaged in cleaning up the towns and carrying out all possible sanitary and administrative reforms. Schools were established—some 60 in the city of Santiago and over 200 in the province as a whole.

Affairs have continued to improve slowly but surely, until at the present time we find the towns, generally speaking, clean; the death rate lower than the people have known before; some public improvements under way in all the larger towns, the amount of work done being limited only by the amount of money received. The larger plantations are all working and bid fair to soon reach their former output. Throughout the country the farming and laboring class are at work. The mines are also working and many prospectors are in the country locating and prospecting for zinc, copper, asbestos, manganese, and iron, all of which abound to a considerable extent. The courts have been completely reestablished. A system of public works has been undertaken, which has increased in importance from month to month, and at present furnishes employment for large numbers of men. Some excellent roads have been constructed and a great deal of country highway has been made passable for wagons. Much sanitary work and paving has been done in the cities of Santiago and Puerto Principe. General repair work and such sanitary work as has been possible with the limited means has been done in the interior towns. The condition of hostility existing at the close of the war between the Cubans and Spaniards has diminished very much. The political situation among the natives is interesting. All sorts of ideas exist and many parties. The general idea seems to be that they are now ready to vote and hold elections for municipal officers, etc. This, however, is very doubtful, as the sentiments growing out of the war are still acute and bitter, and fitness for office depends very largely on the men's record during the war.

Industries of all kinds are springing up. New sugar plantations are being projected. Hospitals and charitable institutions are being regularly supplied and all are fairly well equipped with necessary articles. The death rate among the native population is very much lower than in former years. The people in the towns are quiet and orderly, with the exception of a few editorial writers, who manage to keep up a certain small amount of excitement—just enough to give the papers in question a fair sale. The people are all anxious to work. The present currency is American currency. A condition of good order exists in the rural districts, the small planters are all out on their farms and a condition of security and good order prevails. The issue of rations has been practically stopped and we have a few or almost no applications for food. In the province of Santiago the issue of rations, except to hospitals and charitable institutions, is practically at an end. In the province of Puerto Principe the number of rations being issued is rapidly diminishing. The greatest of our needs now is a thorough reform of the judiciary and in the procedure. I do not mean an entire uprooting of the law of the land, but a radical modification, especially in the methods of criminal procedure. The present judiciary of this province is not doing efficient work. Evidences of indifference, if not corruption, are altogether too numerous. The prosecuting officers are not energetic, as evidenced by prisons full of untried cases. The conduct of the judiciary, taken as a whole during the past six months, has been of such a character as to warrant grave doubts arising in the minds of the people as to the wisdom of giving testimony against criminals and outlaws, whom they find soon turned loose upon them again and in a position to take vengeance on those who have testified against them. There is still too much tendency in municipal administration toward the pomp and ceremony of other days. Every mayor of a town, whether it has six houses or six hundred, deems it necessary to have a certain number of municipal police, municipal secretaries, etc., all of which are unnecessary. In short, there is a strong tendency to the reestablishment of the old Spanish system of multitudinous offices with officeholders drawing salary from the public treasury. The present system of taxation is entirely inadequate to the demands of the situation. It is simply the old Spanish system with a few modifica-

tions, making it perhaps a little less burdensome, but preserving the vices and defects inherent in it from the beginning. People are not taxed in proportion to the extent of their individual possessions or with any consideration to their individual abilities to contribute. The present system does not encourage, but actually retards improvement and development of the country. It penalizes energy and enterprise and rewards neglect and inactivity. Taxes assessed on values as distinguished from the product of real and personal property are practically unknown.

The immediate establishment of a good school system is imperative. The present system is inefficient and almost worthless. The teachers are not teachers in the sense in which we employ the term. There is not a schoolhouse in the department. Both children and their parents are anxious to have English taught by competent teachers, and I strongly recommend the immediate establishment of an efficient school system based on the school system of the States of New York, Massachusetts, or Ohio. Any of these systems would be acceptable here and would give splendid results.

There is no starvation in the department at present. The people are kindly disposed toward the Americans. Many of the people possessing property are annexationists. This is also true of the Spaniards, as a class. American officers and soldiers can go anywhere without being molested and always receive uniformly kind and courteous treatment. Manifestations of hostility to our occupation are limited almost solely to the press in certain large towns, which find it necessary to serve up exciting and incendiary articles in order to maintain a large circulation. Taken as a whole, I think the condition of the people is comfortable, and there need be no anxiety about their physical wants or welfare.

Municipal elections, I believe, can be safely held upon the completion of the census, and I should recommend that this course be taken, as it will be a very good test of the ability of the people to abide by the decision of the majority.

General public work and sanitary work should still be retained in the hands of the military authorities, as there are few native sanitary or civil engineers who are thoroughly familiar with this class of work, and before turning it over to them sufficient time should have elapsed to enable them to become familiar with our system in these departments. With this end in view it is desirable to employ as many natives as assistants as possible.

The recent payment of the Cuban army has been of great assistance to the people, and as a result many work cattle are being imported and agricultural implements purchased. In a recent ride across the province I found everyone at work and much land being plowed. The output of tobacco this year is about four times what it was last year, and the chances are that next year the output will nearly equal that of the years before the war. The people, generally speaking, look happy and contented, and although very poor, seem to be well fed. They are, most of them, living in thatch houses built on the sites of their former homes. Houses are being built in many of the destroyed towns, and everything points to a slow but steady return to normal conditions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD WOOD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V.,
Commanding Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, August 1, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Habana custom-house and the Cuban customs service, for the six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

By Executive order of December 9, 1898, published by the War Department December 13, and from Headquarters of the Army in General Orders, No. 186, on December 17 of the same year, the island of Cuba, and all islands in the West Indies west of 74 degrees west longitude evacuated by Spain, were, during the occupancy of these islands by the military authorities of the United States, constituted a collection dis-

trict for customs purposes. Habana was made the chief port of entry of this district. The officer assigned as collector of this port was also made the collector of customs for the islands, having general jurisdiction over the collection of customs therein.

By the same Executive order the ports of Matanzas, Cárdenas, Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, Caibarién, Santiago, Manzanillo, Nuevitas, Guantánamo, Gibara, and Baracoa were declared to be subports of entry, each with a collector having general jurisdiction of the collection of customs at his port. The order also directed the appointment of an auditor of customs, to be stationed at the chief port, whose duty was to examine all entries of merchandise, and when found correct to certify to them and make monthly reports to the Secretary of War of all duties collected at each port, with an itemized report of all expenditures made therefrom.

The order provided that collectors of subports should deposit all moneys collected by them with the collector of the islands. Under the conditions existing on the 1st day of January, 1899, the actual physical deposition with the collector of customs for Cuba of all the customs funds collected throughout the islands was found to be impracticable. The collections of the various ports were for the time left in the custody of the collectors, they acting as the local disbursing officers for all expenses connected with the customs service, and transferring funds to other departments of the government upon the order of the Governor-General transmitted through the office of the collector of customs for Cuba.

By Executive order of December 13, 1898, published from the War Department on December 17 of that year, a tariff of duties and taxes to be levied and collected by the customs service, and regulations for the administration of this service were promulgated to take effect in the island of Cuba on and after January 1, 1899. By these regulations four ports, to wit, Trinidad, Santa Cruz del Sur, Tunas de Zaza, and Batabanó were added to those previously designated as ports of entry.

In practice the only objection to the system of organization thus established developed in the fact that it made the customs service not only an agency for collecting what was practically the entire insular revenue, but also made it the custodian and disbursing officer of this revenue, thus combining in one department the functions of a tax-collecting department, a treasury department, and a disbursing department. The undesirability of such a combination naturally appeared most strongly at Habana, where the greater part of this revenue was collected, and where the customs officers found themselves from the beginning taxed to their utmost limit of responsibility in the simple collection of the revenue. For this reason, and in order to relieve the collector of customs for Cuba of an additional responsibility, more than any one man could carry, a treasurer of customs, who should also be disbursing officer for the collector of the port of Habana, was appointed by General Order No. 9, Headquarters Division of Cuba, January 27, 1899. This system continued until July 1, 1899, when it was further modified by the organization of two new offices, i. e., that of treasurer of the island, and that of auditor of the island, as provided in Circular No. 18, War Department, Washington, May 11, 1899. Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, who had been previously appointed treasurer of customs, was made treasurer of the island, and Mr. William P. Watson, who had hitherto been auditor of customs, was appointed auditor of the island. In the organization of the office of the auditor of the island, an assistant auditor is provided, whose duty is to continue the functions of the auditor of customs as originally provided in Executive order of December 9, 1898.

I arrived in Habana on December 26, 1898, having been appointed collector of customs for Cuba, and collector at the chief port by paragraph 26, Special Orders, No. 299, Headquarters of the Army, December 20, 1898. The following officers had been designated as collectors of customs at the respective subports by Special Orders, No. 298, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1898.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS.

Maj. John J. Brereton, quartermaster, U. S. V. (captain, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry), at Cienfuegos.

Capt. Thomas F. Davis, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, at Santiago.

Capt. William H. Hay, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V. (first lieutenant, Tenth U. S. Cavalry), at Matanzas.

Capt. William P. Evans, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, at Cardenas.

Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, First U. S. Cavalry, at Caibarién.

Capt. William Y. Stamper, Eighth U. S. Infantry, at Mazanillo.

Capt. George A. Cornish, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, at Nuevitas.

Capt. John Bigelow, jr., Tenth U. S. Cavalry, at Sagua la Grande.

Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, at Guantánamo.

Capt. George K. McGunnegle, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, at Baracoa.

Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Second U. S. Cavalry, at Batabanó.

First Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth U. S. Artillery, at Trinidad.

Capt. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, at Santa Cruz.

Maj. Harry C. Benson, inspector-general U. S. V. (captain, Fourth U. S. Cavalry), at Tunas de Zaza.

Lieut. J. W. Smith, the collector at Gibara previous to January 1, 1899, was retained as collector at that port.

CHANGES IN COLLECTORS.

The interval between December 26 and January 1 was occupied in studying the situation as well as I could under the disadvantageous circumstances, in giving verbal instructions to such of the subcollectors as passed through Habana en route to their stations, and in addressing written instructions to others, in order that the operation of the whole system might begin with as little friction as possible on the day appointed.

Although anticipating its proper place in this narrative portion of my report, I will add that since the first of January the following changes have been made in the collectors at the different ports of the island.

At the port of Baracoa Capt. George K. McGunneagle was relieved from duty, and Lieut. Herman C. Schumm took charge on January 15.

At the port of Batabano Capt. Frederick S. Foltz was relieved on February 14, and upon my recommendation, with the authority of the War Department, Mr. Ramon Ma. Cañas, a native Cuban, was appointed acting deputy collector in his place, under the immediate supervision of the collector at Habana.

At the port of Cardenas Capt. William P. Evans was relieved on May 13, and Lieut. M. B. Stokes was appointed on May 19, taking charge of the custom-house on the 28th of said month.

Upon April 19, Maj. John J. Brereton was relieved from duty as collector of the port of Cienfuegos, and Capt. W. Y. Stamper was appointed in his place upon the same date.

Lieut. J. W. Smith, collector at the port of Gibara, was mustered out of the United States service on May 22, and upon my recommendation was appointed acting deputy collector at that port on May 23.

At the port of Manzanillo, Capt. W. Y. Stamper was relieved from duty and ordered to Cienfuegos, and Capt. F. G. Irwin was appointed to succeed Captain Stamper as collector, upon April 19.

Capt. George A. Cornish was relieved from duty at the port of Neuvas, upon January 5, and Capt. C. A. Williams appointed in his place upon the same date.

At the port of Ysabela de Sagua Capt. John Bigelow was relieved from duty on January 21, and Capt. Elias Chandler appointed collector of customs upon the same date.

Capt. William F. Blauvelt was relieved from duty at the port of Santa Cruz upon April 27, and Mr. M. E. Estrado, a native Cuban, was appointed acting deputy collector upon May 16, Santa Cruz being made a subport of Manzanillo, under the supervision of the collector at the latter place.

At the port of Trinidad, Lieut. John Conklin was appointed collector on December 20, 1898, in place of Lieut. Warren Newcomb.

At the port of Tunas de Zaza, Capt. H. C. Benson was relieved from duty upon April 6, and Capt. Charles J. Stevens was appointed collector in his place. This was revoked upon April 17, and Capt. Francis G. Irwin was appointed collector. Captain Irwin was subsequently relieved and Lieut. Le Roy S. Upton was appointed April 22, and has continued on duty since that time.

The entire credit for whatever success has attended the operations of the customs service outside of Habana is due to the intelligence, tact, untiring zeal and devotion to duty of these officers and their subordinates.

OCCUPATION OF CUSTOM-HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock, noon, January 1, 1899, acting under instructions from the American Evacuation Commission, and from Major-General Brooke, I took charge of the treasury department (Hacienda) of the island of Cuba, of which the customs service hitherto had been a subdepartment. On the same day, as informed by telegraph and letter, all those custom-houses of the island which had not been previously delivered under the partial military occupation of the United States forces, were taken possession of by the duly appointed collectors, and the new administration of the Cuban customs service began. The temporary tariff and regulations which had been in force since the preceding August at certain ports in the province of Santiago were

abolished, and the customs administration of all ports became united in one department under the new insular government.

Having reported to the governor-general that I had taken possession of the treasury department, and all branches of the administration pertaining thereto, pursuant to orders, I was announced in charge of the customs service by General Orders, No 2, Headquarters Division of Cuba. Pending the appointment of a secretary of finance under the new government, I was by order of January 7, Headquarters Division of Cuba, directed by the governor-general to perform the duties of that office, which I continued to do until appointment of Mr. Pablo Desvernine on January 19.

While acting in this capacity I abolished, with the approval of the governor-general, the lottery department, which under the former administration was a part of the treasury. I also reorganized the personnel of the department of finance, greatly reducing the then existing force.

At the request of the governor-general I prepared various papers for his consideration upon the general subject of taxation, and a report upon the question of continuing the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba (Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba) in its former function of tax collector for the island.

In this connection I desire to mention Mr. José Ma. Cortes, now administrator of the treasury of the province of Habana, to whom, for his loyal and intelligent assistance and guidance in this onerous work during the time that it continued, I am under the deepest obligations. I beg to commend this gentleman to the consideration of the Government as being one of most intelligent, conscientious, and able officials with whom it has been my pleasure to serve.

EQUIPMENT OF HABANA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Upon taking charge of the Habana custom-house I found it almost entirely stripped of equipment for the work to be done. The building was formerly the Convent of San Francisco, founded shortly after the year 1574. It is situated at the foot of Teniente Rey street, on the harbor front, with the wharves and docks extending on either side. A ground plan of the building is hereto annexed, marked "A." I found that all but the rudest furniture had been taken away from the custom-house, that nearly all of the important records or documents had been removed or destroyed, and that there remained practically no facilities for transacting public business. Had it not been for a personal appeal to my retiring predecessor I doubt if there would have been left on January 1 a table at which to write or a chair in which to sit. This made it necessary to immediately purchase considerable supplies of office and other material for the proper conduct of the work and the equipment of the various bureaus.

Reports which immediately began to come in from other custom-houses of the island showed an equally deplorable, or even worse condition of affairs than at Habana. In spite, however, of the urgent appeals of collectors all over the island, I, being ignorant at that time of the immediate demands which would be made upon the customs revenues, felt obliged to disapprove all requests involving the expenditure of money for other than the most pressing necessity. In this poorly equipped condition, and under the most unfavorable circumstances of every description, the customs service of this island began its work. Even at the present time its condition is far from what it should be, and the collectors all over the island are worthy of the highest praise for the faithful and efficient services which they have rendered under the most adverse conditions.

The Habana custom-house was in a filthy and dangerously unsanitary condition. So bad was its state, and so marked even upon native employees was the effect of working amid such surroundings, that I immediately caused plans to be prepared for the sanitation of the building, which were approved by the major-general commanding the division of Cuba on February 14.

SANITATION OF HABANA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The execution of these plans has been practically completed, and has resulted in converting one of the most filthy and unhealthy public buildings in the city of Habana into one of the cleanest and most sanitary. The corridors surrounding the "patios" had been at some previous time blocked up with walls of masonry, excluding light and air. The floors were covered with rotten timber, and great masses of dirt and rubbish had been allowed to accumulate. Under the floors six large cesspools were found. Over 1,200 cubic yards of filth and rubbish and several tons of fetid matter have been removed from the building. The 81,000 feet of ground-floor space was permeated with disease germs from the faulty drainage, or lack of drainage, of cen-

turies. This greatest source of danger to health has been entirely removed, I believe, by sealing up the ground with an impermeable asphalt pavement, covering every inch of floor of the custom-house proper and the adjacent almacenes. In excavating for the concrete foundation of this pavement in the almacén which had formerly been the church and chapel of the convent, over 20 crumbling brick sepulchres were found, containing a number of skeletons. Isolated skeletons were found in other places. I have no doubt that an examination of the walls of the building would show that they also in times past had served as burial places for the monks of San Francisco.

Among the bones thus found were those which, in my judgment without sufficient reason, were supposed by some to be the remains of Gen. Luis Vicente de Velasco, the defender of Morro Castle in the celebrated siege of 1762, who was known to have been originally buried in the church of San Francisco, now one of the warehouses of the custom-house. The identity of these remains is still a matter of leisurely investigation by the Spanish authorities. On January 1 there were practically no toilet accommodations whatever for the employees of the custom-house or the thousands of persons daily transacting business in it and on its adjacent wharves. In the work of sanitation now completed there have been installed ample toilet facilities of the most modern construction throughout the custom-house proper and along the adjacent wharves. An abundant supply of water for this purpose and for fire service is afforded by a 20,000-gallon tank of cypress wood erected inside the tower of the custom-house, at an elevation of 81 feet.

The custom-house is now entirely disconnected with the old, foul, disease-breeding Habana sewer system. It possesses its own line of sewers and surface drains, kept clean by frequent flushing. The sewer and drain systems are entirely independent, thus effectually preventing the escape of gas from any drain opening. All the sewer lines and drains are of heavy cast-iron pipe, 2,000 feet of which, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, have been employed in the main sewer lines and drain lines alone.

In the sanitary system every pipe leading from a fixture to the sewer line is ventilated independently and directly by pipes running above the highest point of the custom-house structure.

In connection with the sanitation proper a very complete fire-protective system has been installed. It includes over 6,000 feet of 4-inch fire mains, with hose reels and hose so arranged that two 1-inch streams may be thrown upon any one point at the same time in the custom-house proper or its grounds and wharves. Adequate pressure for an immediate supply of water necessary upon the discovery of a fire is supplied by the before-mentioned tank, which is calculated to always contain a reserve of 10,000 gallons of water for this purpose. The pump which supplies the tank can also be used for fire purposes. Before the supply in the tank could be exhausted the boiler pressure can be raised to enable the pump to throw three 1-inch streams at 100 pounds nozzle pressure.

In connection with the sanitation of this custom-house above referred to, I desire again to call attention to the fact that a large part of the building is still occupied by the "general archives," which are claimed to be documents of considerable importance and value, but in no way pertaining to the custom-house. However this may be, the rooms and corridors taken up by this mass of papers and documents are absolutely necessary for the proper disposition of the present working force of this custom-house, which, through the new organization of the customs service, the addition of new divisions and bureaus—such as the auditor's department, the warehouse department, the correspondence bureau, the bureau of statistics, and the protest and consular bureau—as well as through the extension and amplification of many of the departments already existing, owing to increasing business, are now crowded into one small part of the building.

ARCHIVES.

These "general archives" are at present apparently without a proper custodian, and without arrangement and guide to their contents. The rooms and corridors containing them are still in an unsanitary condition and are a menace to the healthfulness of the rest of the custom-house. I am at present having a thorough examination made of all the custom-house records which were not removed or destroyed by the previous administration, with a view to their orderly arrangement as far as possible, and to the extraction of any useful statistical information therefrom. These records were left in confused piles in some of the rooms and corridors, and for their accessible arrangement and disposition it is absolutely necessary that the space now occupied by the above-mentioned "general archives" be left free for this custom-house. If the archives have the value and importance claimed for them, they deserve the use and possession of a separate building of their own. This I have frequently

recommended both for sanitary reasons and because increasing business requires this additional space for the use of the custom-house. This I understand has been approved and will be carried into effect as soon as practicable.

When this additional space is obtained for custom-house purposes it is my intention to remodel and adapt it at comparatively small expense in such a way as will make the building reasonably serviceable for its purpose, thus postponing almost indefinitely the necessity of a large expenditure for a new custom-house. The general plan involves the transfer of the Habana custom-house proper to the front or Oficios street side of the building, where all the bureaux can be accommodated in properly equipped offices in convenient order. These offices will open by grated windows upon a spacious and well-lighted corridor for the use of merchants and brokers.

Recommendations for the improvement of other custom-houses have been received from the respective collectors and have been approved by me. I earnestly recommend that the estimates made from month to month for this purpose be approved until the entire customs service is placed in reasonably good physical condition for the transaction of its business. I feel sure that the expense of the increased facilities for the receipt and inspection of merchandise at all ports will soon be reimbursed by the increased collections resulting therefrom.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the custom-house on January 1 was in a badly demoralized condition, as was to be expected. All the principal officials of the former administration had resigned on or before December 31, 1898, and by that date, or shortly afterwards, a large part of the subordinate Spanish employees resigned, either to return to Spain, or because they feared further service would prejudice their right to a pension from the Spanish Government. I took immediate steps to fill some of the vacancies, in order that the public business might not be delayed.

According to the official rolls of the former administration, the personnel of the Habana custom-house was divided into twenty bureaux or departments, as follows: Administración, intervención, secretaría, exportación, importación, revisión y liquidación, recaudación, caja, teneduría de libros, cabotage, inspección de almacenes, inspección de muelles, vistas, pesadores, resguardo, marineros, intérpretes, habilitación, ordenanzas, and archivo.

The total number of employees on the roll was 246, at a nominal salary of \$154,450, Spanish gold. I do not believe, however, that this is even approximate to the number who were actually receiving pay from the custom-house. Men whose names did not appear on the rolls at all would frequently come to me and show that they had been employed in responsible positions. Owing to a system of remuneration by distribution of fines, etc., the salaries appearing on the rolls show only in part the pay of those holding offices under the preceding administration.

The Spanish system of conducting business, with the exception of their method of liquidating entries, which has since been changed, is good and accurate in theory, but like any other system it is only as good as the men charged with its performance and execution. Through the general failure to check one department against another and the lack of strict supervision on the part of superior officers opportunity was given for the many irregularities for which the custom-house was formerly so well known.

I gave my immediate attention to the entire reorganization and readjustment of the personnel of the Habana custom-house, at the same time directing a reorganization on the same general lines at all the other custom-houses of the island.

APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

The selection and appointment of employees has given more difficulty than any other one thing in the organization of the Habana custom-house, and the Cuban customs service in general. When I received my final verbal instructions from the War Department prior to leaving Washington for Habana in December last, I was directed to make all the appointments up to a certain grade in my discretion, and this authority was subsequently extended to making all appointments, reporting my action to the War Department for approval. For some time after the organization of the new government pressure for appointment in the customs service was comparatively moderate. The Cuban army was still organized and the *asamblea* in session. Efforts at that time were being made to secure a large loan from the United States for the payment of these troops; and furthermore, hopes were entertained of some form of organization which would continue these troops with their officers in service. I think

that the hope of such action deterred many men whose services the Cuban customs would have been glad to avail itself of from applying for positions in that branch of the administration. The army naturally contained many men whose education and position in the community would have made them invaluable in the organization of this or any other public department, but as a rule these men for a long time stood aloof. Realizing the importance of associating such men with me in the reform of a department the bad administration of which is in part an explanation of their revolt against the prior government, I appealed to high officials for recommendation of men whom I needed to assist me. This did not, as a rule, result in the recommendation to me of men such as I desired, whether because of an indisposition to detach these men from the existing organizations of the revolution and attach them to the new government, or not, I do not know. Every effort was made by myself and the other collectors to organize an effective personnel out of such material as was available, and naturally the organization was more or less satisfactorily completed prior to the dissolution of the asamblea and the disbandment of the army. By that time the customs service, with the exception of a few American appointees, was practically in the hands of native employees.

While the practically invariable rule of this office has been to discharge employees only for lack of merit, without taking into consideration the locality of birth of the individual, appointments to fill vacancies thus made have been restricted to "insulars." With the disbandment of the army there immediately came tremendous pressure from all quarters for appointments. Had I yielded to that demand I could, during the last three months, have discharged and appointed the personnel of the Habana custom-house ten times over, and doubtless the same is true of the other custom-houses on the island. No one would have been satisfied and the service would have been in a perpetual state of confusion, disorganization, and inefficiency. Wherever an unfortunate employee was discovered of whom it could be said that he had been born in Spain, although he had lived all his life in Cuba, had married a Cuban wife, whose children were Cubans, all whose interests were here, where he expected to live and die, whose only ambition was to become a loyal citizen of whatever government might be established, the demand was constantly made and taken up frequently by mayors and civil governors for his removal. Upon this principle a brother would demand the expulsion of a brother simply because their parents happened to have been in Spain when one was born and in Cuba when the other was born. More than that, the demand has practically been made that the only Cubans entitled to employment in the custom-house are those who served in the army during the recent war or those who, whether they actually served or not, had a commission of some kind or other in that army. Knowing the duty of this department of the administration to assist in the solution of the political problem before the government in the conciliation of conflicting opinions, I have recognized this latter element as far as it has been practical to do. Within this limit I have maintained, and still maintain, that the organization of the custom-house, upon whose satisfactory administration so much of the public revenue depends, must be a purely business one. In explanation of the general principle which has guided this office in respect to this exceedingly important matter I here quote an extract from a letter upon this subject addressed to the military governor:

"From the time when I first took charge of the Cuban customs service I have repeatedly expressed my views upon the question of the discharge of employees of the customs service for the reason that they have been born upon one piece of Spanish territory rather than another piece of Spanish territory. These views have been approved, both by the governor-general and by the War Department in Washington.

"When the present provisional and military government received possession of the island of Cuba from the evacuating Spanish Government, it found itself in possession of a country which did not belong to the United States Government, nor to any other Government within or without the island. It was a piece of territory containing, not citizens, but 'inhabitants' or 'residents.' Certain of these 'inhabitants' or 'residents' were citizens of other countries; thus, some were Americans, some Germans, some English, etc. But the great mass of the people included under the term 'inhabitants' or 'residents' were people who had been born subjects of Spain. Those who were born on this island, that is, insulars (most of whom, by the way, were born of Spanish, that is to say, peninsular, parents), were just as much subjects of Spain at the time of relinquishment of her sovereignty as those who were born in Spain, that is to say, peninsulars. Thus all the inhabitants of the island, except those who were citizens or subjects of other recognized sovereign powers, were left, upon the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty and the assumption of tutelage by the United States, in the condition of a people without a country, that is to say, without a recognized government.

"In order to bring the first semblance of order out of this chaotic state it was provided that all these people who desired to continue in the status of subjects of Spain should register themselves as such with certain formalities. Until the lapse of the time allowed for this registry (unless in the meantime some recognized government be established, to which all inhabitants can swear allegiance, and thus acquire citizenship under that government) no one can tell exactly who of these inhabitants can be regarded as Spaniards, and therefore foreigners, in this island. The peninsular who does not register within the time prescribed thereby announces his intention of not continuing a Spanish subject and casts in his lot with all the other inhabitants of the island, and can not in any lawful or just or politic way be distinguished from these other inhabitants. They can not be blamed for not being citizens, in the ordinary sense of the word, of a government in the island of Cuba sooner than that, because, whether born in Cuba or Spain, they can not acquire this new citizenship until this new government is established and Cuba become recognized either as an independent country or as an integral part of some already existing independent country.

"As I have conceived it, the present provisional military government of Cuba was established as the first step toward the creation of that government under which all inhabitants of Cuba that so desired could acquire citizenship that would be recognized the world over. It was established in order to enable the United States to carry out its pledge of turning the island of Cuba over to a stable government, which government did not exist at the time the pledge was given (because the United States declined to recognize the then existing Spanish Government as entitled to continue its power in Cuba), and which has not been established since.

"The provisional government therefore finds itself in temporary charge of a people all of whom are to acquire, and are with equal right entitled to acquire (except as this or that individual might choose otherwise), citizenship under another government, which is to grow out of the existing one. But the existing government finds these people of which it has charge quarreling among themselves, one faction claiming that another faction, whose rights I have shown above are coequal with its own, has no right to enjoy certain of the privileges of quasi-citizenship under the form of government now existing.

"If the existing provisional government recognizes this claim, directly or indirectly, it involves itself in a serious dilemma; for either the present condition of affairs in Cuba will eventually terminate by this island becoming an integral part of some already existing independent government or it will be constituted into an independent government of its own. In the first case, the independent government which absorbs the island must give equal recognition to all of its inhabitants who have not elected some other citizenship; that is, every man, insular or peninsular, who has not registered as desiring to continue to be a Spanish subject, and who takes the oath of allegiance to the new government, will have equal rights with all others in Cuba under that government. It would be a bad preparation for citizenship under the new government for the present provisional government to teach any faction in Cuba that it alone is to enjoy, in their fullness, the rights of this new citizenship. The provisional government would simply turn over to the succeeding government an inheritance of hatred and factional strife, which it should be its chief duty to appease, and, if possible, to root out.

"If, on the other hand, the present provisional government is to be succeeded by an independent government in the island of Cuba, any color of right which would be given now by the acquiescence of the provisional government to the claim of a faction that its members alone are entitled to the privilege and benefit of office would result in a still more cruel and unjustifiable thing being done; for if Cuba should become, for instance, an integral part of the United States (I use this merely for the purpose of illustration), it would be bad enough that the present provisional government should have deliberately trained the future citizens in such a way as to keep alive their prejudices and enmity. In such a case, however, a powerful government like the United States could, by the strong hand, if necessary, keep these enmities in check and prevent serious wrong being done by one faction to another. It will be far worse if the present government is to be succeeded by an independent government, in which the men of the faction of which I spoke above are to have, as they probably would have, supreme power. We will then have taught them that the hour of independence is the one which gives them power to wreak their vengeance without let or hindrance, unless, indeed, we have kindly done it for them in advance.

"A very large part of the wealth, intelligence, refinement, and commercial enterprise of this island is among those inhabitants who were born in Spain, but who are waiting to acquire a new citizenship whenever such is available. The spirit which underlies the present demands of faction is the spirit which, when given opportunity

for free play, led the ancestors of these very men to expel the Moors from Spain. So far as I am concerned, I will have no part nor parcel in the development or encouragement of such a spirit.

"It goes without saying that those who have elected to continue as Spanish subjects should forfeit the benefits of office under a government here which they have thereby declined to support; and I have directed all collectors to discharge any peninsular employee who registers as desiring to continue to be a Spanish subject. I have myself discharged one such employee the moment he registered. Beyond this I will not, of my own accord, go. I have yielded all that rational people can demand, in pledging myself to make appointments only from native-born Cubans, unless, in my judgment, the interests of the service, for which I am responsible, require another course. For the purpose of appointment I reluctantly conceded a distinction (though, in my mind, there is not much difference) between an inhabitant of this island who was born on the island and another who was born on the peninsula. For the purpose of discharge I will recognize nothing but lack of merit, and the mere incident of locality of birth without any other modification does not constitute such lack of merit. And if I should be in charge of the Cuban customs service on the date on which expires the right to register as subjects of Spain, I should on the day thereafter wipe out the above distinction and regard none as existing between insular and peninsular. And in doing what I have done I believe that I am entitled to the commendation of every Cuban who is loyal to the best interests of his country."

CIVIL SERVICE.

It is my intention to organize at an early date a civil-service commission for the examination of applicants for appointment or promotion in the customs service.

The Habana custom-house, as now organized, contains 11 different departments, with 299 employees, divided as follows: Office of the collector, secretary's office, office of the comptroller, cashier's office, department of bookkeeping, department of liquidation and revision, department of importation, department of navigation and exportation, department of appraisers, department of inspectors, warehouse department, and the department of the superintendent of the building and premises.

Under the general organization of the customs service as defined in the Executive order it was necessary to organize certain bureaus, whose functions and duties extend to all the custom-houses of the island. These bureaus are as follows: Bureau of correspondence, bureau of statistics, bureau of special agents, and protest bureau, to which was subsequently added the consular bureau, with a total of 42 employees.

While preserving as far as practicable the methods heretofore familiar to those who do legitimate business at the custom-house, many changes have been made, both in the functions of the different departments and in the necessary forms, for both of which purposes boards of customs officials have been in frequent session, getting in final shape all the blanks needed in custom-house procedure. I hope to be able to submit a complete book of these forms in connection with this report. An elaboration of the regulations for the customs service has also been under careful consideration and will be completed within the near future.

PETITION OF MERCHANTS FOR NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

On March 6 I forwarded to the major-general commanding the division of Cuba, requesting its submission to the War Department, a petition signed by the merchants of Habana, both Spanish and Cuban, proposing the construction of a new custom-house upon the site of the existing one, for which the Government should contribute from the customs revenues \$100,000, the remaining expense to be defrayed by the merchants in the form of a voluntary tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon all duties assessed upon their merchandise, the whole to cost not less than \$1,000,000. In transmitting this proposition I recommended that whenever a new custom-house should be built it should be done by the Government. The proposition of the merchants was a most generous one, but it seemed to me that there were other necessities more pressing which should receive attention before the construction of a new custom-house.

The experience of the last six months has demonstrated, each day with increased emphasis, the necessity of improved facilities for the receipt and inspection of merchandise at the port of Habana. Since the 1st day of January the capacity of the present wharves to receive merchandise has been taxed to the utmost, even during what is called the "dull season" of the year. Lines of lighters three and four deep lie along side the wharves waiting to discharge, while the dispatch of merchandise is being pushed to the limit which reasonable security to the revenue permits.

LIGHTERAGE SYSTEM.

In this connection I may call attention to the burdens and disadvantages, as well as the danger to commerce, of the present lighterage system, under which a few striking lightermen can seriously hamper the business of the entire port over the question of a few cents in dispute between themselves and the lighter owners.

For a thorough understanding of the lighterage system it is necessary to know that this system is but one of four processes or handling operations, through which all imported merchandise must pass before finally reaching the merchant.

Upon the arrival of a ship in the harbor it is immediately surrounded by lighters and the freight and merchandise unloaded into them by stevedores, subject, of course, to the supervision of the discharging inspectors of the custom-house. These stevedores have a union and a fixed set of charges. Goods are thence conveyed by the lightermen in bonded lighters to the custom-house wharves, where they are unloaded under custom-house supervision and piled upon the docks. Here they are handled and guarded by laborers and watchmen at the expense of the merchants. The dock laborers have a union and a set of charges for handling goods, to which, while they are of no official force, the merchants generally accede. The dock laborers handle the goods until they are placed in the drays or carts in which they are conveyed to the storehouses of the merchants themselves.

Many of the larger importers have their own draymen and carts, but for the private individual or casual importer the goods pass through four sets of hands and become subject to four distinct sets of charges in addition to the freight charges and the regular custom-house duties. In the harbor of Habana there are two distinct lighterage tariffs, one between the merchants who import or export the goods and the owners of the lighters and the other between the owners of the lighters and the lightermen who operate them.

The present lighterage rates for the port of Habana were approved by the captain of the port April 18, 1899. These rates are charged the merchants of Habana by the lighter owners, and the rates paid by the lighter owners to their employees, the lightermen, previous to the latter's strike, were somewhat under one-half of the rates received by the lighter owners. Upon May 23 the lightermen struck against these rates and continued out until June 1, when an agreement was reached between them and the lighter owners, under which the lighterage system has been operated since that date.

There has been constant friction between the lighter men and the lighter owners, and so long as such a state of affairs continues the commerce of this port can never be secure from dangerous and costly interruptions.

I am satisfied that there is but one solution of the difficulty, and that is the total abolition of the lighterage system. I believe, furthermore, that any attempt to force an accession of one party to the demands of the other would be futile and result in constant trouble and strikes, to avoid which the merchants of Habana would prefer to endure any charge, however exorbitant it might be. These strikes are a constant source of danger, not only to the business of Habana, but to that of a large part of the island, and the fact alone that a few lighter owners and the lighter men working for them practically control the commerce of a great part of this island is in itself a detriment to business security.

WAREHOUSE SYSTEM AND LANDING PIERS.

Impressed with the inadequacy of the present facilities for handling the commerce of Habana, and with the danger of the lighterage system, I gave consideration to the subject of building a warehouse system along the water front, which should provide ample and convenient means for handling the greatly increasing traffic of the port. To this end I had plans prepared, which are shown in the accompanying drawing, marked "B." I had carefully considered the subject of landing piers, which should enable the largest seagoing vessels to discharge their cargoes directly upon the wharves, but in view of the many vital interests involved therewith, such as the lighterage system and question of harbor sanitation, the latter especially requiring careful study, I deemed it advisable to postpone the question of piers until the establishment of the warehouses would enable the custom-house to meet with convenience and dispatch the rapidly increasing traffic of the port. I therefore submitted to the merchants of this city plans for a warehouse system, requesting their views upon the subject. Contrary to my expectation, though approving in themselves the plans for the warehouses, they were unanimous in their demand for the new piers, and refused to approve anything which would even for a time defer the abolishment of the present lighterage system. I then asked the merchants to address me through their league

a communication formally stating their views and wishes in this matter, which they did. I presented a general outline of the plans for piers to the major-general commanding the division, with my recommendations thereon. These plans were approved by the major-general commanding, who instructed me to proceed with the preparation of the detailed plans for the piers. This I at once entered upon, Capt. John Biddle, U. S. Engineers, having been appointed by the major-general commanding to supervise their preparation, the studies and designs for which were executed by the engineer, Mr. Scovel.

PLANS FOR PIERS.

The general plans adopted provide for the ultimate construction of eleven wrought or cast iron landing piers, with hard-wood platforms, to be used for loading or unloading purposes only, each to be 79 feet wide, not less than 400 feet long, 200 feet apart. They are to be equipped with sufficient tracks, electric motors, and automatic coupling cars to convey to the wharves the greatest joint freight discharge of two modern steamships, one on either side of the pier.

The available water front for these eleven piers is 2,865 feet long, extending from the north of the San Francisco wharf (in front of the custom-house) to the San Jose warehouses. Within this limit the eleven piers are proposed to be constructed, and they are calculated to handle the full simultaneous discharge of twenty-two modern steamships.

In order to provide berths for this large number of vessels within the small linear space mentioned, the storage space for the merchandise after it is unloaded, pending its removal by the consignees, is provided for by an intermediate wharf, extending behind and connecting the piers. This wharf will be of steel construction, built in two stories, and will rest partly upon the solid land and partly upon earth filling, extending on an average of 50 feet out into the harbor, beyond the present wharves.

A continuous series of overhead electric cranes on each floor of the wharf will receive from the piers and distribute to any portion of the wharves proper the greatest simultaneous discharge of the twenty-two steamships provided for by the eleven piers.

The projected two-story wharf will contain 1,065,000 square feet of floor space, estimated to sustain 400 pounds of general merchandise to the square foot on the ground floor, and 300 pounds per square foot on the upper floor. Its storage capacity will be sufficient to accommodate the total discharge of the twenty-two steamships above mentioned for the period of six days, allowing this time to the consignees for custom-house inspection, appraisal, and removal of their goods.

The completed system is designed to handle, in the manner indicated above, a maximum monthly amount of general merchandise of 886,000 tons. The system contemplates the handling of each package by electrical machinery from the vessel's side to the portion of the wharf designated by the collector of customs for the examination of the goods.

In order to meet the present urgent requirements it is proposed at once to build four piers and a portion of the intermediate wharf, the latter only as a single-story structure in the ordinary style, but with foundations and roof pillars designed for the future addition of another story when such shall become necessary.

These four piers would provide unloading facilities for eight modern steamships discharging simultaneously, and storage space sufficient to accommodate their full discharge for a period of five days, calculating the weight at 17,500 tons.

With the facilities for rapid unloading and the distribution of goods provided by said piers, as described, it is estimated that the four piers will meet the exigencies of commerce in this port for the next two years. They are calculated to unload and distribute 3,500 tons daily, whereas the average for next winter is estimated not to exceed 2,500 tons daily, thus allowing for 1,000 tons for fluctuation.

It is estimated that these four piers and the single-storied intermediate wharf, with full electrical equipment, can be completed in from five to six months, without interfering with the general traffic of the harbor.

COST OF PIERS.

The estimated costs are as follows:

Complete system of 11 piers, calculated to discharge 886,000 tons per month, electrically equipped and lighted throughout.....	\$3, 500, 000
System as recommended for immediate installation, 4 piers, 136,000 square feet, single-story wharf, provided for subsequent addition of second story, electrically equipped and lighted throughout, 98,000 tons per month.....	1, 223, 800

It is calculated that the total cost of unloading, distributing, and storing goods under the proposed system will be 25 cents per ton. Under present conditions the cost is about \$1.75 per ton, with but a small allowance for breakage, making a saving, therefore, under the new system, estimating 98,000 tons per month, of \$147,000, which would pay for said system within nine months.

PASSENGER LANDING STAGE.

The construction of these piers will allow the passengers' baggage to be landed directly from the steamer, enabling the necessary inspection to be completed with the least possible inconvenience to the public. Under the present system all baggage has to be transported in small boats from the arriving vessels to what is known as the Machina landing stage. This is an unsightly and unsanitary building, forming probably the worst landing place in the West Indies. In the absence of landing piers a new building to serve for the receipt and inspection of baggage and as a barge office must be constructed.

The proposed piers will be accessible to the warehouse which has already been bonded, and to such others as may be bonded for the reception of goods for eventual consumption in the city of Habana.

A warehouse is also in process of being bonded at Regla, where will naturally be stored goods intended for transportation in bond. This warehouse is in close proximity to the railroad having access to the western and central parts of the island.

CUSTOMS UNIFORMS.

Suitable uniforms for the various grades of customs officers, with appropriate badges, have been adopted. These uniforms were devised by a committee of Cuban customs officers, and are similar to those worn in the customs service of the United States. They were approved by the Treasury and War Departments.

BONDING OF CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES.

Immediately after the reorganization of the personnel of the customs service, I instructed all collectors to have their cashiers and other employees engaged in the actual handling of customs receipts furnish bond, with two sureties, for the faithful discharge of their duties. This bonding has been completed, in most cases with a surety company as one of the sureties.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

Since January 1 great demands have been made upon this service by the War Department for statistical information, relating not only to the current business of the service, but to that of past years. The preparation of such information in proper form, even with well-organized and well-trained bureaus, is slow and laborious. Here it has been still more difficult, since the work had to be undertaken while the service was in the throes of reorganization. Many "special reports" also were called for from this office, involving the consultation of mutilated records. The preparation of reports has been conducted with all dispatch possible under the conditions of the work. Constant labor has been required of the bureau of statistics, especially in preparing reports connected with numerous questions arising in reference to proposed modifications of duty. In the preparation of these reports great credit is due to this bureau.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

A number of modifications in the tariff have been made by the War Department and promulgated from time to time in Cuba. This office has been very conservative in recommending changes, because the present customs tariff in its entirety imposes a greatly reduced burden upon commerce as compared with the preceding tariff, and it is believed that ample time should be allowed for the study of existing conditions before suggesting serious modifications in the tariff, which was prepared by Mr. Porter with great labor and careful study. Under instructions from the War Department such changes as have been suggested by experience are being prepared for submission to the judgment of experts in Washington. In connection with the application to change the classification of or to remove or lessen the duties upon various articles of general use in the United States, with the object of increasing the importation of these articles into the island, I have sought to direct attention to the fact that the existing rate of duty does not as a rule stand in the way of importations from the United States,

and that even the removal of all duties whatsoever would give little or no encouragement to such importations. Many articles in common use in the United States are unsuitable to the physical conditions of this country, and many others find an almost insuperable barrier to their introduction in the stubborn indisposition of the people to adopt new methods and improved material. I do not look for much improvement in this condition until there shall be such an influx of foreigners as will carry into all parts of the island modern methods and modern tools and implements, so that the desired change in native sentiment will be effected by mere force of example.

PROTESTS.

In order to secure uniformity in rulings throughout the island a protest bureau was established at the Habana custom-house for the purpose of investigating all protests submitted to the collector of customs for Cuba. These protests are carefully considered and no decision is made until all parties concerned have had every opportunity to submit evidence and express their views.

Decisions of general application, such as the classification of doubtful or unspecified articles, questions regarding the interpretation of the tariff or regulations, etc., are transmitted to all collectors by means of circular letters of decisions, thus securing uniformity of classification and interpretation throughout the entire customs service. In addition to this, as soon as the pressure due to the comparatively slow work of a new organization is relieved a board of appraisers will be sent at stated intervals to all the custom-houses on the island for the purpose of securing uniformity of classification.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

The bureau of special agents was organized on July 1, with its headquarters at the Habana custom-house. The bureau contains seven members, who are assigned to duty temporarily at the various custom-houses either to make inspections there for special purposes or for general investigation of methods of business. In the operation of this bureau its officers have investigated every case of counterfeit money which has been brought to the attention of this office. To trace a case of counterfeiting to the very end is always a most difficult thing to do. It is especially difficult with a small force whose special duties in the customs service keep it very much scattered and its time fully occupied. My rule, therefore, has been to direct that evidence obtained by the special agents after they have carried the case as far as they can be turned over to the special agents of the municipal police.

Inspections have been made by this bureau at every port of entry in the island and reports thereon submitted to this office.

IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS, DYNAMITE, ETC.

Disposition 7 of the customs tariff prohibits the introduction of dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the proper authorities. This was modified by instructions from the headquarters, Division of Cuba, permitting the introduction of blasting powder. On April 29, under instructions from the military governor of Cuba, I issued a circular to all collectors prohibiting the importation of firearms into this island.

FILIBUSTERING.

I have instructed the bureau of special agents to pay special attention to the subject of filibustering, and in view of the peculiarly favorable opportunities for such work offered by the lack of any revenue-cutter service or coast police, I issued a circular letter to the collectors on June 15, requesting them to take every practicable precaution within the limits of their duty to prevent the sailing of these expeditions from their ports, and to promptly notify this office of the receipt of any reliable information on this subject.

CONSULAR FUNCTIONS OF COLLECTORS.

By virtue of circular No. 16, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1899, collectors of customs on this island are charged with all duties heretofore performed by United States consuls, excepting in regard to the certification of consular invoices of goods shipped from Cuba to the United States. The consular bureau of this customs service has been organized to take charge of all consular matters coming under the jurisdiction of the collectors of customs for Cuba.

Suitable blanks, books, etc., have been prepared, of which complete sets have been sent to all collectors in the island, thus insuring uniformity throughout the service.

In connection with this bureau I desire to invite attention to the last paragraph of circular No. 16, above mentioned, which reads as follows:

"In order to comply with the provisions of section 2844, United States Revised Statutes, the certification of invoices of goods shipped to the United States from territory under the military government of the United States shall be executed by a consul of a friendly nation or by two resident merchants of good reputation."

These invoices are now certified by the British consul, producing a revenue to that consulate of about \$800 per month in the city of Habana. I think the British consul desires to be relieved of that function. Were there any lawful way by which it could be added to those of the collector of customs it would result in an increase of revenue of some \$10,000 a year at the port of Habana alone.

SMUGGLING.

One of the most important problems which collectors of customs are called upon to meet is that of smuggling, from the illicit landing of a whole cargo of goods at some unprotected point along the coast to the many petty frauds and dishonest practices which are daily attempted in the passage of merchandise through a custom-house. For the former, the formation of the coast of Cuba with its fringe of keys and their tortuous and shifting passages, gives great facilities. Nevertheless, a very considerable protection against their use to aid in smuggling large quantities of merchandise is found in the difficulty of transporting such goods when once landed on the coast. There can be little inducement to the illegal importation of a valuable cargo except in the hope of getting it to the larger cities, more especially that of Habana. The transportation in this way of any considerable bulk of smuggled merchandise could hardly escape detection, and I have every reason to believe that there has been no extensive introduction of goods without payment of duty. At the same time I have reason to believe that the contraband trader who, it is said, in former times relied upon the custom-houses to aid him, will in the future be forced by the present vigilance of the custom-houses to land his goods at more remote and unguarded points of the coast. From time to time reports have been received that merchandise was landed from small keys which are uninhabited or inhabited only by fishermen whose boats are used to transport the goods at opportune times to the coast. These fishing boats are quite as much used in smuggling from Cuba to the coast of the United States as they are in smuggling from other countries into Cuba.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

To prevent this the only efficient means will be the establishment of a revenue-cutter service for this island, which incidentally would be of great benefit to the customs of the United States. From one to three cutters, small, fast, and seaworthy, of sufficiently light draft to permit their introduction inside the keys, are necessary. The expense of their maintenance would be amply repaid by increased revenues.

Smuggling on any considerable scale through the custom-houses, I believe, has been entirely checked. Numerous attempts on a petty scale have been made, but with almost invariable detection, resulting in the seizure of the goods. It is no longer possible for whole cargoes of merchandise to be introduced under false designations, coffee as corn, etc.

Since January 1 the transportation facilities at the disposal of the customs service have been exceedingly bad, the steam cutters of the former administration having been sold prior to that date. At most of the ports the only equipment for boarding inspection purposes has consisted of old and unseaworthy sail or row boats.

Early in January the port of Habana was furnished with a naphtha launch, suitable for ordinary harbor purposes. A launch was purchased at the port of Cienfuegos for use in this harbor, and has enabled the "esquife" to discard four or five obsolete and unsuitable boats. There is still need, however, of ten serviceable launches for use at the various ports of entry.

SEIZURES.

The most important seizure which has been made since January 1 was that of 115 cases of American leaf tobacco, seized at this port on February 17. The facts of this case were as follows:

On December 30, 1898, 157 cases of leaf tobacco from Key West were landed at the port of Matanzas, Cuba, through collusion with the custom-house officials at that place.

These remained in Matanzas until about February 15, during which period a portion of them were sold. The remainder, 115 cases, was transported by rail to Habana, with no attempt at concealment. Believing it necessary to make a case in order to establish the rights and duties of the new customs service in respect to matters of this kind, I ordered the seizure of this tobacco upon its arrival at the Villanueva railway station and held it as contraband pending the decision of the War Department. Before the receipt of the decision seizure was made on March 25 of 7 cases of opium which also had been smuggled into the island prior to January 1.

Decision in the case of the tobacco was made on March 29, and subsequently in the case of the opium. The substance of the decision relating to the tobacco was that, being prohibited importation during the period of Spanish sovereignty, its illegal introduction, while constituting an offense against that Spanish sovereignty, did not leave the importer under a debt which could be lawfully collected by the succeeding Government. I was therefore directed to vacate the order of seizure. The substance of the decision in respect to the opium was that, as this article could be imported subject to duty under the Spanish sovereignty, its introduction during the continuance of that sovereignty without payment of duty left the importer under a debt which could be lawfully collected by the succeeding Government, provided such debt had not been condoned by the existing military government.

These cases were very important because of the principle involved as to the rights and duties of the present customs service in respect to frauds against the revenue committed prior to January 1, 1899.

CUBAN COASTING PERMITS.

Early in January, under the regulations governing the Cuban coasting trade, the question arose as to whether vessels in this trade could clear for foreign ports. As coastwise vessels enjoyed this privilege under the Spanish régime, I continued to clear them for foreign ports, but informed owners and masters that my action might at any moment be reversed by higher authority. In February the *Julia*, of the Herrera Steamship Line, was fined about \$2,000 at the port of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, for not having a register of international recognition. Upon my representation of the case the remission of this fine was secured through the good offices of the United States consul at that place. The matter being reported to Washington by the consul, the Secretary of State informed the War Department that the Cuban coasting signal and document had no international status. This was communicated to me with instructions to inform the owners and masters of coastwise vessels that they were not qualified to engage in foreign trade. This decision meant very serious loss to many owners of Cuban vessels. After considerable correspondence the matter was adjusted as satisfactorily, I suppose, as is practicable under the existing condition of things, by the issuance of tariff circular No. 76, dated June 16, by which officers of the customs in Cuba were authorized to clear Cuban vessels for foreign ports under certain conditions. This seems to have been accepted as at least an amelioration of a serious state of affairs, but it is yet far from being satisfactory to a large and influential class of people, whose contentment or discontentment with the action of the Government as to this and many other apparently minor affairs may prove a factor of no little importance in the permanent sentiment of this island toward the United States.

As a result of certain protests made by Spanish masters against renouncing their allegiance in order to serve as masters upon Cuban coastwise vessels, upon May 3 these regulations were further amended to permit any resident of Cuba or citizen of the United States to serve as master of a Cuban coasting vessel without renouncing his allegiance upon taking an oath to obey the laws prescribed for Cuba.

SUPPRESSION AND CREATION OF SUBPORTS.

Of the 16 ports, including Habana, to which military collectors were assigned on or about January 1, 1899, two have been discontinued as separate and distinct ports, to wit, Batabanó, which has been made a subport of Habana, and Santa Cruz del Sur, which has been made a subport of Manzanillo.

These subports are under the supervision and inspection of their chief ports, but their returns of collections, etc., are made separately, as heretofore.

It has been suggested that it would be advisable to suppress these ports, which do not meet their current expenses.

SANTA CRUZ.

The port of Santa Cruz is the only one the collections of which have not met the expenses during the six months past, showing a deficit in this respect of \$401.93.

But for this reason alone I can not recommend its discontinuance as a port of entry. Of the 152 customs ports of the United States, 51 are nonsupporting, and of these nonsupporting ports 7 expend more than \$100 to collect \$1, as shown by the "Report of the supervising special agent to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898." Ports of entry must sometimes be maintained with little regard to cost, for the same reason as in the case of post-offices, namely, for the convenience of the public. Again, while a port may not in itself directly add to the revenue, its discontinuance might very easily seriously affect the revenue by the opportunity afforded for the illegal entry of merchandise. The expense of maintenance at Santa Cruz is due almost entirely to the salaries of the two customs officers maintained there. These officers must be retained at that place whether the port be discontinued or not. Its discontinuance, therefore, would merely be an additional inconvenience to commerce, with no saving to the revenue.

BANES.

The question of establishing an additional port of entry at Banes has been under consideration, but I shall not be prepared to recommend this until after further study. Every practicable facility should be afforded to commerce, but the multiplication of custom-houses beyond a certain limit is not justified by the requirements of commerce and becomes a burden upon the revenue. The port of Gibara is very near to Banes, and at it are made all import entries for the latter place. As the trade which demands the establishment of a port of entry at Banes has suspended for the next four months, further time can be given to the consideration of this question. Meanwhile I have instructed the collector at Gibara to afford every possible facility for the entry and clearance of vessels for Banes.

CHIRIVICO.

I also received, by indorsement from the adjutant-general division of Cuba, request for permission to export mineral ores from the port of Chirivico, which is a small place between the port of Santiago and Cape Cruz. I recommended that this permission be granted and have given the necessary instructions to the collector at Santiago, upon the understanding, however, that no cargoes could be unloaded at any other port than Santiago, which is the port of entry for said district. This arrangement was recommended in order to facilitate in every way practicable the industries and development of the island; but I consider that such concessions should be held within the narrowest possible limits, in order both to protect the customs revenues and to prevent the accumulation of expense for operating numerous small custom-houses.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS AT SUBPORTS.

There are now 11 subports, in addition to the 16 regular ports of entry, at which customs officers are stationed. These subports are under the supervision of some one of the regular ports of entry, and are divided as follows:

- Under Baracoa, Júcaro and Sagua de Tánamo.
- Under Batabanó, Nueva Gerona (in the Isle of Pines).
- Under Caibarién, Yaguajay.
- Under Guantánamo, Caimanera.
- Under Gibara, Mayarí, Banes, and Puerto Padre.
- Under Sagua, Sierra Morena.
- Under Santiago, Daiquirí.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

Since January 1 the sanitary inspection of cattle imported into Cuba has been under the control of the customs. The inspection of cattle imported into Habana has been performed under the following general rules:

- (1) All cattle coming into the port of Habana are subject to a veterinary inspection, which work is done by one veterinary inspector and one assistant.
- (2) On arrival of a vessel into port carrying cattle, it is boarded by the veterinary inspector, who ascertains from the captain of the vessel the number of cattle he carries and the number of deaths that have occurred during the voyage, and as far as practicable, on board the vessel, whether any contagious disease has affected the cattle.
- (3) Not being able to make a complete ocular examination on board the vessel, the cattle are taken to land, and are examined one by one as they leave the ship, and afterwards again as a whole in the corrals.

(4) After the cattle have been examined and found to be free from any contagious disease a certificate of health is given the customs officer in charge, who, on receiving the permit of the custom-house, allows the cattle to leave customs jurisdiction.

(5) The health certificate, together with the permit, is kept by the custom-house.

(6) Should any sick or suspicious animal be found, it is immediately ordered separated from the herd and the whole cargo detained until the character of the disease is fully and satisfactorily ascertained.

(7) The veterinary inspector of the port keeps a complete and classified record of the number of cattle examined and their ports of origin.

(8) Cattle that die on board while the vessel is in port from effects of voyage, even if not from any contagious disease, are not allowed to be taken from the vessel, and the captains of vessels are compelled to put them on barges and throw them into the sea, outside of the harbor. Those that die on the wharves are ordered to be cremated. The cremation is done in the town of Regla.

It is believed that in no case of serious infectious disease has escaped detection under the present system of inspection.

Anthrax has been reported lately in different parts of Cuba, but as the disease always existed in this island it can not be said to have been imported.

Texas fever has existed in Cuba since the importation of cattle into the island after the ten years war.

There is no other contagious disease among the cattle in this island. Tuberculosis is entirely unknown in Cuba.

REMISSION OF DUTY UPON BREEDING CATTLE.

It is understood that the Department at Washington is about to remit duty for a specified time upon a given number of head of cattle imported for breeding purposes. In this connection I may be permitted to invite attention to the fact that the question of the remission of the present trifling duty of \$1 per head upon cattle is not regarded as a matter of any consequence by importers of cattle, either for breeding purposes, for ordinary draft purposes, or for food. To anyone intending to import graded cattle the duty of \$1 per head would give little concern.

What cattle breeders here especially desire is not the remission of the present duty, but that the United States shall use its good offices with certain South American countries in order to secure the removal or a lessening of the present prohibitive export duty, which in one case amounts to \$19.50 per head. It is from those countries that cattle will be imported, as experience proves the undesirability of cattle from the United States for use in this island. About 40 per cent of them die from change of food and climate, and they do not usually possess the physical qualifications as to horns and weight which are found in the South American cattle. In Cuba cattle are bred either for agricultural purposes or for food, no attention being paid to milch cows or animals with pedigree. As the agricultural work in the island is performed almost exclusively by oxen, which are yoked by their horns, the care and attention of cattle breeders has been confined to obtaining animals of heavy weight, with strong, well-proportioned horns. On this account Jersey shorthorns or those of similar blood are unsuited for Cuba. Cattle from Texas, although well qualified as to horns, are unsuited on account of their lack of weight.

FREE ENTRY OF SUPPLIES.

In addition to the right of free entry accorded by the customs regulations to Government supplies and to the articles specifically mentioned in the free list, this right has been extended from time to time by the War Department to include articles for the personal use (in reasonable quantities, to be determined by the collector in each case) of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Marine-Hospital Service; supplies for post exchanges; certain supplies for charitable organizations, and, under certain conditions, international exchange packages. It is a well-known fact that all privileges are liable to abuse. The free importation of articles enumerated in the free list is not a privilege, since it is a right allowed to all. When this right is afforded to individuals or classes of individuals it becomes a privilege, and among all classes are at times found men unscrupulous enough to take advantage of the privilege for their personal gain. This fact accounts for the general feeling of suspicion and distrust in the commercial community in regard to these privileges, and which information received by this office shows to be at times not altogether without foundation. The experience of the Cuban customs service since January 1 leads me to believe that these privileges should be kept within the narrowest limits.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

In accordance with Executive order of January 17, promulgated on February 1, strict quarantine regulations have been enforced at the various ports of this island, under the supervision of the Marine-Hospital Service wherever it has been practicable to detail officers of that service, and where this has not been possible local physicians have been employed to perform the duty. Frequent circulars have been sent from this office calling the attention of collectors to the need of strict observance of all quarantine regulations, and in all cases the Marine-Hospital Service, the municipal boards of health, and the custom-houses have acted in complete harmony and unison. The expenses are paid from a fund derived from tonnage taxes, the proceeds of which, not to exceed \$300,000 a year, are set aside for this purpose.

PAYMENTS IN FRACTIONAL COIN.

After a few months' experience under the original customs regulations it was found that the prompt transaction of business was being hampered by payments of large amounts of duty with increasing frequency in fractional coin. The embarrassment caused by this was especially marked at the ports of Habana and Santiago. Upon representation of the matter to the War Department I was authorized to enforce article 1230 of the United States Customs Regulations. Under this authority payments of duty in fractional coin in amounts exceeding \$10 in any one payment may be refused.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

By Circular No. 13, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, Washington, April 14, 1899, the laws and regulations governing immigration in the United States were declared to be in effect in the territory under government by the military forces of the United States, and collectors of customs were directed to enforce these laws and regulations until the establishment of immigration stations in such territory. Shortly after this it was ruled that the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act would not apply to Cuba until specific instructions therefor should be given. People of that race therefore continue to come into this island without restriction. They come direct from Hongkong, visé through the United States, where they are not allowed to stop. During the last six months the total number of Chinese arriving at the port of Habana is 344, there being but few arrivals at other ports.

Since January 1 the arrivals at the port of Habana have been largely composed of returning Cuban refugees who had left this island at various times during the last twenty years. These are not to be properly classed as immigrants under the regulations. The class which forms the true immigrants comes from the Canary Islands, Spain, and to a certain extent from Mexico and the South American republics. As a rule, these immigrants form a most desirable addition to the population of the island, consisting, as they do, largely of tobacco laborers and middle-class country people, who go immediately to the country to work.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

From the reports of the various collectors it is evident that a lamentably bad condition of the public buildings, docks, wharves, appliances, etc., for the transaction of business exists at most of the ports. From nearly all of them frequent suggestions, plans, and recommendations have been received for the improvement of this condition, involving the building of new custom-houses, repairs or rebuilding of docks and wharves, the deepening of channels, and general harbor improvements, and minor alterations and repairs of every nature.

In all such cases, although fully realizing the inconvenience and even loss to the service caused by such conditions, I have felt it my duty not to authorize any extensive outlays of money except where it was absolutely necessary. In doing this I have been influenced largely by the fact that at present the customs revenues of this island are practically the only source from which the expenses of administration can be met, and, furthermore, because many of the plans presented have involved cooperation with other departments of the government, which, owing to the press of business and the more immediate demands of the service, I have not as yet been able to enter upon with sufficient care and study to make any general recommendation.

Suggestions have been received from several ports looking toward the abolition of the lighterage system, and while perhaps the commerce of Habana suffers from this system more than that of any other port, I shall earnestly cooperate in any practicable plan by which that system can be abolished throughout the entire island.

STATISTICAL.

I append herewith the following statistical data for the ports in the island during the six months ending June 30, 1899:

(1) Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers ordered at all ports during the six months ending June 30, 1899, by months and ports, with résumé. (Appendix A.)

(2) Transfers ordered from customs funds, port of Habana, during six months ending June 30, 1899, by months and headings. (Appendix B.)

(3) Transfers ordered from customs funds, all ports, during six months ending June 30, 1899, by months and headings. (Appendix C.)

(4) Navigation report, total entries and clearances, foreign and coastwise, all ports, during six months ending June 30, 1899, by months and ports. (Appendix D.)

(5) Total arrivals and departures of passengers, port of Habana, for six months ending June 30, 1899, separated as to United States, Spain, and other countries. (Appendix E.)

(6) Statement of employees of customs service. (Appendix F.)

(7) Comparison of total receipts at all ports for six months ending June 30, 1899, with the years from 1889 to 1899, inclusive. (Appendix G.)

Very respectfully,

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major, Collector of Customs for Cuba.

APPENDIX A.

Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers at all ports during the six months ending June 30, 1899.

BARACOA.

	Receipts.	Expenditures. ^a	Transfers ordered.
January	\$4,782.37	\$1,611.70	\$3,000.00
February	1,989.73	641.61	3,000.00
March	1,190.51	602.81	.....
April	3,448.57	532.44	.....
May	3,477.41	687.51	3,000.00
June	4,313.22	614.90	1,000.00
Total	19,201.81	4,690.97	10,000.00

BATABANO.

January	\$203.89	\$199.06	} No transfers.
February	800.07	271.98	
March	109.49	155.00	
April	149.35	200.51	
May	247.13	205.06	
June	173.78	151.50	
Total	1,683.71	1,183.11	

CAIBARIEN.

January	\$8,882.22	\$822.45	} No transfers.
February	9,208.55	999.38	
March	9,961.75	534.24	
April	12,806.82	617.07	
May	17,417.22	746.88	
June	8,610.54	2,428.18	
Total	66,887.10	6,148.20	

^a This includes permanent repairs, refunds, salaries, stationery and printing, and supplies for the Habana custom-house, and salaries, stationery and printing, and supplies for the Cuban customs service.

Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers at all ports, etc.—Continued.

CÁRDENAS.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Transfers ordered.
January	\$22,170.77	\$1,836.80	.....
February	13,512.98	1,780.46	\$10,000.00
March	13,158.33	2,173.41	10,000.00
April	37,465.16	2,163.25	.....
May	38,011.37	1,643.29	30,000.00
June	20,350.57	2,241.42	12,704.00
Total	144,669.18	11,838.63	62,704.00

CIENFUEGOS.

January	\$84,406.95	\$3,232.84	\$10,000.00
February	73,023.54	3,676.47	21,000.00
March	133,867.17	4,231.40	38,200.00
April	100,224.20	3,459.73	91,494.06
May	68,983.45	7,551.01	123,331.92
June	99,210.77	16,122.72	72,787.58
Total	559,716.08	38,274.17	356,813.56

GUANTANAMO.

January	\$8,532.50	\$579.85	\$3,000.00
February	7,860.56	2,104.54	3,000.00
March	8,196.54	856.68	10,000.00
April	8,533.39	1,145.63	9,118.52
May	9,742.41	1,539.58	5,000.00
June	7,847.97	1,197.02	7,500.00
Total	50,713.37	7,423.30	37,618.52

GIBARA.

January	\$11,455.74	\$746.18	\$10,000.00
February	9,295.47	729.00	7,000.00
March	12,803.33	944.42	8,000.00
April	14,339.14	771.40	10,000.00
May	8,210.31	871.66	10,708.46
June	10,623.27	956.80	10,000.00
Total	66,727.26	5,019.46	55,708.46

MANZANILLO.

January	\$11,881.17	\$1,006.43	\$5,000.00
February	9,750.83	1,047.59	5,500.00
March	19,030.53	1,246.50	10,000.00
April	6,883.97	1,406.44	15,000.00
May	8,345.74	1,177.82	6,000.00
June	11,616.71	2,577.55	7,500.00
Total	67,508.95	8,462.33	49,000.00

MATANZAS.

January	\$27,886.34	\$1,171.27	\$12,000.00
February	27,406.53	1,644.76	13,000.00
March	37,424.47	1,114.50	38,074.51
April	30,743.23	1,326.49	6,000.00
May	37,614.27	1,226.06	34,161.59
June	37,248.68	1,680.53	12,255.27
Total	198,323.52	8,163.61	115,511.37

Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers at all ports, etc.—Continued.

NUEVITAS.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Transfers ordered.
January	\$40,048.13	\$405.64	.....
February	15,916.88	2,015.89	\$17,000.00
March	24,400.64	1,745.39	12,498.20
April	12,381.48	2,627.26	19,330.00
May	12,654.22	1,083.44	34,109.45
June	14,643.12	1,019.69	39,145.79
Total	120,044.47	8,897.31	122,083.44

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

January	\$12,723.75	\$1,247.26	.....
February	9,504.32	1,714.64	.....
March	11,572.99	1,622.35	\$10,000.00
April	13,695.04	2,047.22	.....
May	14,681.18	1,336.63	.....
June	15,214.93	2,869.87	135.00
Total	77,392.21	10,837.97	10,135.00

SANTA CRUZ.

January	\$421.96	\$283.08	} No transfers.
February	173.08	284.12	
March	304.84	305.44	
April	69.57	83.05	
May	39.74	111.69	
June	212.59	273.25	
Total	1,221.78	1,340.63	

SANTIAGO.

January	\$84,984.81	.....	\$60,000.00
February	66,109.65	\$5,262.04	60,000.00
March	91,805.71	17,690.17	72,000.00
April	62,144.39	6,139.79	55,708.46
May	67,935.82	16,853.94	71,000.00
June	75,193.84	5,742.33	76,880.00
Total	448,174.22	51,688.27	395,588.46

TRINIDAD.

January	\$497.76	\$305.47	.....
February	1,501.05	269.83	.....
March	776.26	271.53	.....
April	4,956.32	274.92	.....
May	1,683.07	490.35	\$64.95
June	1,745.75	890.91	2,049.55
Total	11,160.21	2,503.01	2,114.50

TUNAS DE ZAZA.

January	\$451.39	\$256.20	} No transfers.
February	250.88	272.00	
March	317.46	294.45	
April	800.31	227.00	
May	35.51	264.50	
June	2,263.80	479.40	
Total	4,119.35	1,793.55	

Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers, at all ports, etc.—Continued.

HABANA.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Transfers ordered.
January	\$741,984.66	\$12,562.62	\$155,286.96
February	706,908.52	27,794.38	352,060.41
March	896,925.31	9,665.91	1,007,979.74
April	860,221.68	82,106.91	633,483.53
May	927,223.06	50,499.09	473,378.41
June	1,012,899.13	86,624.07	1,277,249.12
Total	5,146,162.36	269,252.98	3,899,438.17

RÉSUMÉ.

January	\$1,061,314.41	\$26,266.85	\$258,286.96
February	953,212.64	50,508.69	491,560.41
March	1,261,845.33	43,454.20	1,216,772.45
April	1,168,862.62	105,129.11	840,134.57
May	1,216,301.91	86,288.51	790,754.78
June	1,322,168.67	125,870.14	1,519,206.31
Total	6,983,705.58	437,517.50	α 5,116,715.48

a The transfers given are those ordered by the collector of customs for Cuba in execution of orders from division headquarters.

It is to be observed that this "Report of collections" is made up from the monthly reports on Form No. 1, which are rendered, by collectors of customs, in duplicate, to the War Department at Washington and to the collector of customs for Cuba. This form is intended to provide prompt information, but of course is not to be accepted as indicating with absolute exactness the amount of money ultimately received by the treasurer of the island, since in the process of auditing the collections, refunds or increased duties may be directed, which would of course change the figures given in Form No. 1.

At the port of Batabanó the sum of \$201.74 was received from Habana to cover deficits during the months of January, April, May, and June, and appears in the total collections according to Form No. 1.

At the port of Santa Cruz, the sum of \$283.08 was received from the treasury of Puerto Principe during the month of January, and appears in the collections according to Form No. 1.

APPENDIX B.

Transfers ordered from customs funds at the port of Habana during the six months ending June 30, 1899.

January	\$155,286.96
February	352,060.41
March	1,007,979.74
April	633,483.53
May	473,378.41
June	1,277,249.12
Total	3,899,438.17

TRANSFERS ORDERED, PORT OF HABANA, BY HEADINGS.

Sanitation	\$1,343,597.88
Barracks and quarters	271,043.30
Rural police	116,715.07
Municipalities	960,049.53
Charities and hospitals	347,562.81
Public works, ports, and harbors	226,165.22
Department of state and government	33,644.08
Department of justice	80,344.27
Department of finance	39,902.15
Department of agriculture	17,731.36
Civil government	231,573.23
Quarantine	38,506.00
Aid to destitute	79,584.92
Miscellaneous	113,018.35
Total	3,899,438.17

APPENDIX C.

Transfers ordered from customs funds, all ports, during the six months ending June 30, 1899.

	Sanitation.	Barracks and quarters.	Rural police.	Municipalities.	Charities and hospitals.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Department of state and government.
January	\$173,883.80						
February	249,846.83	\$37,116.20	\$6,583.64		\$8,114.42	\$96,062.88	
March	347,948.42	130,882.28	54,907.81	\$94,611.95	127,763.56	203,833.50	\$12,636.03
April	330,495.02	113,161.15	90,733.85	80,075.30	66,738.97	53,232.08	17,603.26
May	126,142.50	86,217.09	87,428.38	134,462.91	66,527.29	44,376.32	1,386.26
June	324,620.46	87,641.00	39,228.33	704,720.37	126,430.55	53,273.56	2,018.53
Total	1,552,937.03	455,062.72	278,882.01	1,013,870.53	395,574.79	450,778.34	33,644.08

	Department of justice.	Department of finance.	Department of agriculture.	Civil government.	Department of Santiago.	Quarantine.	Aid to destitute.	Miscellaneous.
January					\$81,000.00		\$3,403.16	
February				\$92,574.29				\$1,217.15
March	\$30,584.15	\$11,433.72	\$10,454.06	106,264.07	64,000.00		363.31	21,089.59
April	33,266.49	12,382.41		21,824.43		12,500.00	1,165.91	6,955.70
May	13,636.88	7,532.48	5,571.76	74,160.76			31,123.14	112,189.01
June	2,856.75	8,553.54	1,705.54	63,933.73		26,206.00	45,966.07	32,051.88
Total	80,344.27	39,902.15	17,731.36	358,757.28	145,000.00	38,706.00	82,021.59	173,503.33

Totals of transfers ordered, by headings.

Sanitation	\$1,552,937.03
Barracks and quarters	455,062.72
Rural police and administration	278,882.01
Municipalities	1,013,870.53
Charities and hospitals	395,574.79
Public works, ports, and harbors	450,778.34
Department of state and government	33,644.08
Department of justice	80,344.27
Department of finance	39,902.15
Department of agriculture	17,731.36
Civil government	358,757.28
Department of Santiago	145,000.00
Quarantine	38,706.00
Aid to destitute	82,021.59
Miscellaneous	173,503.33
Total	5,116,715.48

APPENDIX D.

Navigation report—Vessels entered and cleared, foreign and coastwise, all ports in Cuba, for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

BARACOA.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.
January.....	6	1,090	6	1,090	3	2,802	3	2,802
February.....	1	159	1	159	4	4,312	4	4,312
March.....	8	4,261	7	4,161	11	4,609	15	4,685
April.....	3	3,002	4	3,087	12	3,643	16	3,667
May.....	7	4,884	5	3,429	11	3,911	10	5,192
June.....	4	4,040	5	4,189	7	5,694	9	5,721
Total.....	29	17,436	28	16,115	48	24,971	57	26,379

BATABANO.

January.....	1	88	0	.....	38	3,060	38	3,060
February.....	5	634	3	110	24	5,548	24	4,685
March.....	0	.....	1	111	43	6,664	43	6,664
April.....	1	12	2	383	25	5,410	19	4,705
May.....	2	65	2	65	111	8,616	112	8,616
June.....	1	21	1	21	112	8,604	111	8,604
Total.....	10	820	9	690	353	37,902	347	36,334

CAIBARIEN.

January.....	5	4,936	8	5,795	26	4,318	23	4,387
February.....	4	4,614	4	4,614	21	4,165	23	4,108
March.....	12	11,182	11	10,290	31	5,126	32	4,944
April.....	9	10,750	7	7,792	33	4,125	36	4,465
May.....	10	14,273	13	18,122	41	4,434	42	4,482
June.....	10	10,750	7	8,922	31	5,381	28	4,339
Total.....	50	56,505	50	55,535	183	27,549	184	26,725

CARDENAS.

January.....	23	18,308	23	12,074	27	2,229	43	2,766
February.....	15	21,282	21	20,467	26	2,891	51	3,646
March.....	16	15,391	14	14,379	40	3,768	66	4,455
April.....	27	24,219	27	22,408	48	3,393	76	4,326
May.....	25	22,958	24	24,808	112	4,008	102	4,864
June.....	18	19,175	18	16,755	117	4,297	93	4,731
Total.....	124	121,333	127	110,891	370	20,586	431	24,788

CIENFUEGOS.

January.....	57	82,199	48	69,655	42	11,458	42	11,500
February.....	36	40,365	29	34,953	37	10,003	41	10,222
March.....	45	51,325	48	53,529	49	9,545	45	9,305
April.....	33	35,314	31	31,016	41	9,388	41	9,426
May.....	37	38,493	37	40,050	50	10,583	48	9,114
June.....	30	31,781	27	28,105	47	10,231	53	10,624
Total.....	238	279,477	220	257,308	266	61,208	270	60,191

Navigation Report—Vessels entered and cleared, etc.—Continued.

GUANTANAMO.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.
January.....	8	6,151	7	5,817	10	3,260	9	3,043
February.....	8	5,055	8	4,185	8	2,581	8	2,584
March.....	8	7,871	7	7,358	10	3,472	12	3,657
April.....	11	6,331	10	6,401	11	2,823	11	3,823
May.....	11	8,994	12	8,844	17	4,295	17	4,295
June.....	8	9,341	11	11,104	17	3,958	16	3,714
Total.....	54	43,743	55	43,739	73	20,392	73	20,116

GIBARA.

January.....	7	6,996	5	4,197	23	4,184	15	3,510
February.....	4	3,152	5	4,644	15	3,835	16	3,737
March.....	9	10,471	8	8,971	23	7,637	10	5,046
April.....	14	9,586	12	9,398	22	5,766	19	5,730
May.....	10	6,068	11	6,304	41	12,498	31	11,211
June.....	11	9,110	9	7,131	36	8,551	26	8,233
Total.....	55	45,323	50	40,645	160	42,471	117	37,467

MANZANILLO.

January.....	9	5,695	8	5,666	8	6,515	8	6,515
February.....	9	5,139	8	5,059	9	7,052	9	7,052
March.....	8	9,159	7	8,714	28	9,382	23	8,270
April.....	10	10,905	10	10,050	26	8,167	25	8,894
May.....	5	6,414	8	7,448	25	7,453	25	8,125
June.....	11	10,124	12	10,633	22	8,105	26	8,197
Total.....	52	47,436	53	47,570	118	46,674	116	47,053

MATANZAS.

January.....	28	41,596	24	37,568	50	1,124	48	1,028
February.....	22	24,447	21	22,455	41	1,256	35	1,084
March.....	24	26,441	25	29,593	39	1,107	39	1,189
April.....	22	38,250	24	27,124	33	947	36	964
May.....	23	33,502	23	30,755	32	897	31	863
June.....	21	25,390	20	26,312	41	1,694	44	1,557
Total.....	140	189,626	137	173,807	236	7,025	233	6,685

NUEVITAS.

January.....	6	5,604	9	6,409	16	4,759	11	2,747
February.....	7	10,374	8	10,491	37	5,328	62	4,834
March.....	7	6,314	10	8,246	64	7,195	58	6,729
April.....	7	8,558	7	8,558	49	7,591	51	7,583
May.....	6	9,578	6	9,578	64	12,960	63	12,945
June.....	7	7,633	6	7,399	59	11,251	66	11,250
Total.....	40	48,061	46	50,681	289	49,084	311	46,088

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

January.....	8	9,442	8	9,522	69	7,911	86	8,878
February.....	6	5,633	6	5,528	124	12,295	121	10,577
March.....	8	11,032	6	6,415	111	10,740	120	10,994
April.....	13	11,322	14	13,020	195	12,310	198	12,098
May.....	18	19,142	16	19,218	116	9,883	115	9,606
June.....	12	15,451	13	15,705	117	12,136	129	12,660
Total.....	65	72,022	63	69,408	732	65,275	769	64,813

Navigation Report—Vessels entered and cleared, etc.—Continued.

SANTA CRUZ.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Ves- sels.	Tonnage.
January.....	0	.....	0	.....	32	7,427	29	7,411
February.....	2	250	2	250	34	7,136	63	7,132
March.....	3	2,148	2	17	34	8,600	31	8,177
April.....	0	.....	1	2,131	27	8,026	28	8,054
May.....	2	2,269	1	2,264	22	6,964	21	6,940
June.....	1	962	1	962	26	7,952	25	7,917
Total.....	8	5,629	7	5,624	175	46,106	167	45,631

SANTIAGO.

January.....	37	34,929	36	33,248	18	7,408	20	8,738
February.....	44	34,388	44	33,573	17	7,391	18	7,397
March.....	51	51,019	47	50,331	20	8,399	21	9,190
April.....	48	40,061	53	43,463	21	9,901	20	8,619
May.....	70	40,380	64	36,820	28	10,339	26	10,732
June.....	54	43,259	58	44,531	24	8,594	27	11,705
Total.....	304	244,036	302	241,966	128	52,032	132	56,881

TRINIDAD.

January.....	1	30	1	30	29	8,356	28	8,104
February.....	5	1,934	3	843	26	7,920	26	7,892
March.....	1	22	2	433	51	10,642	52	10,680
April.....	5	5,058	3	3,784	43	10,244	42	10,218
May.....	4	2,144	6	3,418	43	9,167	42	9,068
June.....	1	962	1	962	49	10,352	48	10,252
Total.....	17	10,150	16	9,470	241	56,681	238	56,214

TUNAS DE ZAZA.

January.....	2	82	2	82	30	8,216	25	7,968
February.....	0	.....	0	.....	27	7,728	29	7,712
March.....	2	220	2	220	52	10,357	55	10,372
April.....	2	711	2	711	27	9,454	39	9,497
May.....	1	42	1	42	34	7,506	35	7,535
June.....	3	1,951	2	195	46	10,061	46	9,914
Total.....	10	3,006	9	1,250	226	53,322	229	52,998

HABANA.

January.....	222	313,727	177	291,834	110	17,265	119	22,715
February.....	157	222,543	137	226,421	124	19,567	91	15,968
March.....	195	294,978	184	293,936	150	19,841	121	20,203
April.....	155	266,471	155	258,520	156	20,013	151	23,029
May.....	166	278,692	152	268,504	185	26,988	158	20,234
June.....	135	245,802	145	264,448	150	25,968	152	25,835
Total.....	1,030	1,622,213	950	1,603,663	875	129,642	792	127,984

Navigation report—Vessels entered and cleared, etc.—Continued.

TOTAL OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, FOREIGN AND COASTWISE, ALL PORTS.

Port.	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.
Baracoa.....	29	17,436	28	16,115	48	24,971	57	26,379
Batabanó.....	10	820	9	690	343	37,902	347	36,334
Caibarién.....	50	56,505	50	55,535	183	27,549	184	26,725
Cárdenas.....	124	121,333	127	110,892	370	20,586	331	24,788
Cienfuegos.....	238	279,477	220	257,308	266	61,208	270	60,191
Guantánamo.....	54	43,743	55	43,739	73	20,392	73	20,116
Gibara.....	55	45,323	50	40,645	160	42,471	117	37,467
Manzanillo.....	52	47,436	53	47,570	118	46,674	116	47,053
Matanzas.....	140	189,626	137	173,807	236	7,025	233	6,685
Nuevitas.....	40	48,061	46	50,681	289	49,084	311	46,088
Sagua la Grande.....	65	72,022	63	69,408	732	65,275	769	64,813
Santa Cruz.....	8	5,629	7	5,624	175	46,106	167	45,631
Santiago.....	304	244,036	302	241,966	128	52,032	132	56,381
Trinidad.....	17	10,150	16	9,470	241	56,681	238	56,214
Tunas de Zaza.....	10	3,006	9	1,250	226	53,322	229	52,998
Habana.....	1,030	1,622,213	950	1,603,663	875	129,642	792	127,984
Total.....	2,226	2,806,816	2,122	2,728,363	4,473	740,920	4,466	735,847

APPENDIX E.

Statement of passengers arrived and departed at the port of Habana during the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Port.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	United States.	Spain.	Other countries.	Total.	United States.	Spain.	Other countries.	Total.
January.....	3,618	369	1,074	5,061	1,423	769	231	2,423
February.....	3,486	446	1,023	4,955	2,215	577	235	3,027
March.....	2,643	1,106	609	4,349	5,243	1,031	256	6,530
April.....	1,675	342	689	2,706	2,492	1,757	869	5,118
May.....	1,329	745	716	2,790	2,124	2,084	234	4,451
June.....	951	613	454	2,018	998	1,749	122	2,869
Total.....	13,693	3,621	4,565	21,879	14,495	7,967	1,956	24,418

APPENDIX F.

Number of employees in the custom service of Cuba on the 1st day of July, 1899.

Port.	Native.	American.			Total.	Percent- age of Ameri- can em- ployees.
		Appointed by the col- lector of customs.	Appointed by the War Depart- ment.	Total.		
Baracoa.....	6	.....	1	1	7	0.142
Batabanó.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.00
Caibarién.....	9	.....	1	1	10	.10
Cienfuegos.....	48	1	1	2	50	.04
Cárdenas.....	22	.....	1	1	23	.043
Guantánamo.....	10	.....	1	1	11	.099
Gibara.....	13	1	.....	1	14	.071
Manzanillo.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.00
Matanzas.....	22	.....	1	1	23	.043
Nuevitas.....	15	.....	1	1	16	.062
Sagua la Grande.....	10	1	1	2	12	.166
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.00
Santiago de Cuba.....	37	2	2	4	41	.097
Trinidad.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.00
Tunas de Zaza.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.00
HABANA.						
Customs service of Cuba.....	32	10	16	26	58	.448
Habana custom-house.....	200	2	7	9	299	.033
Total.....	545	17	33	50	595	.084

The 35 Americans in the customs service and custom-house at Habana are employed as follows:	23
American correspondence	7
Deputy collectors and inspectors	3
Special agent	2
Superintendent and engineer of custom-house	

Total..... 35

APPENDIX G.

Comparison of total receipts at all customs ports of the island of Cuba for six months, from January 1 to June 30, during the years 1889 to 1899, both inclusive.

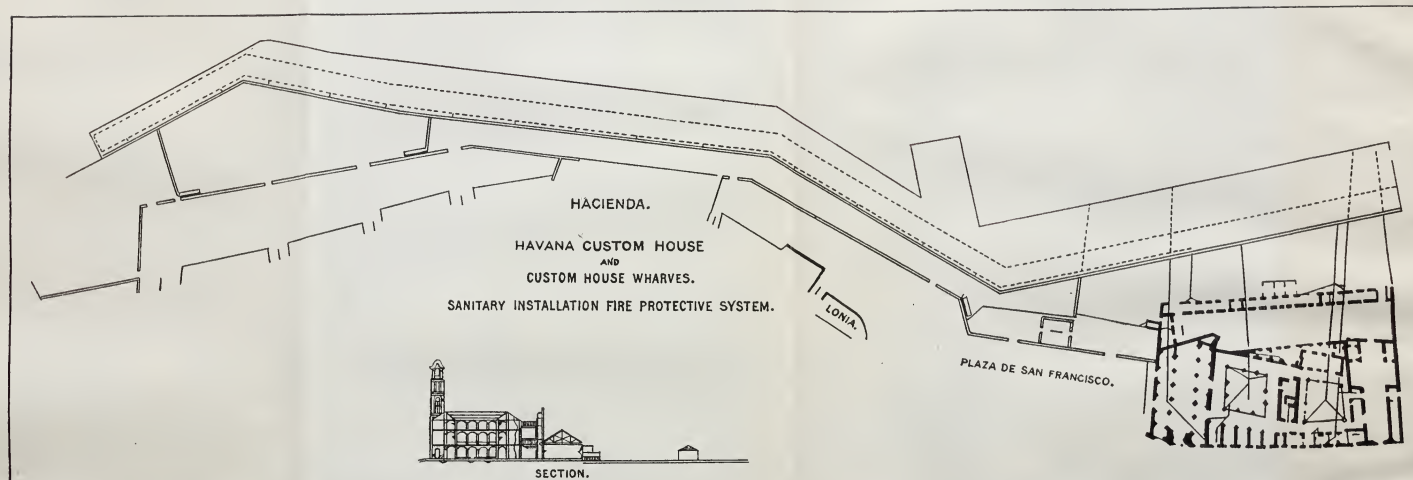
Six months.	Baracoa.	Batabano.	Caibarien.	Cardenas.	Cienfuegos.	Guantanamo.	Gibara.	Manzanillo.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1889.....	36,261.28	Support of Ha- bana.	58,274.62	191,770.09	464,969.67	64,428.13	46,376.94	34,078.99
1890.....	40,561.29		79,270.58	205,826.67	642,680.97	70,401.13	50,890.70	39,807.81
1891.....	30,305.22		82,237.95	187,728.26	826,909.91	71,929.28	33,847.91	58,609.12
1892.....	2,269.77		52,936.24	127,730.28	496,910.82	35,998.90	25,901.11	22,817.45
1893.....	3,484.83		75,230.27	174,655.26	672,175.22	33,961.42	16,490.98	24,849.68
1894.....	2,164.97		79,227.91	202,725.89	559,354.71	45,287.79	63,226.84	29,944.08
1895.....	28,430.01		144,382.95	291,378.24	761,060.18	99,020.40	68,915.84	57,121.83
1896.....	883.04		56,464.67	74,319.84	551,240.85	69,164.97	78,665.20	78,151.35
1897.....	1,713.14		45,785.38	74,111.24	459,500.25	29,352.16	37,708.33	37,250.88
1898.....	603.35		60,908.16	61,972.10	366,638.27	35,035.64	16,269.48	44,562.01

Six months.	Matanzas.	Nuevitas.	Sagua.	Santa Cruz.	Santiago.	Trinidad.	Tunas.	Habana.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1889.....	521,959.11	68,980.17	120,308.67	5,560.39	347,278.59	14,133.74	6,228.75	4,858,522.18
1890.....	611,380.21	77,460.25	143,768.89	7,646.95	333,893.73	17,370.11	9,528.25	5,111,939.12
1891.....	771,183.96	66,976.80	204,371.31	8,308.01	422,093.54	10,792.04	10,882.63	5,371,744.26
1892.....	398,062.70	64,909.68	92,309.55	8,458.45	243,136.12	1,121.83	7,344.14	4,209,406.79
1893.....	458,163.90	70,570.63	154,445.79	2,543.58	278,617.13	7,193.36	271.60	3,949,141.69
1894.....	359,470.02	73,110.15	124,880.89	1,224.56	306,160.44	347.53	3,780.61	3,920,510.44
1895.....	522,601.91	100,424.39	245,406.16	10,664.58	369,456.87	6,276.24	7,292.87	5,201,563.49
1896.....	108,928.71	74,968.63	52,426.27	3,709.79	327,971.85	7,839.16	2,132.01	3,759,808.81
1897.....	125,299.41	51,894.78	46,576.33	.....	213,820.17	4,389.91	.....	3,416,512.44
1898.....	139,354.96	17,757.45	34,094.42	264.00	170,784.78	3,222.95	2,877.43	3,055,367.52

REDUCED TO UNITED STATES MONEY BY DEDUCTING 10 PER CENT.

Six months.	Baracoa.	Batabano.	Caibarien.	Cardenas.	Cienfuegos.	Guantanamo.	Gibara.	Manzanilla.
	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
1889.....	\$32,635.16	Support of Ha- bana.	\$52,447.16	\$172,593.09	\$418,472.71	\$57,985.32	\$41,739.25	\$30,671.10
1890.....	36,505.17		171,343.53	185,244.01	578,412.88	63,361.02	45,801.63	35,827.03
1891.....	27,274.70		74,014.16	168,955.44	744,219.62	64,736.35	30,463.12	52,745.21
1892.....	2,042.80		47,642.62	114,957.26	447,219.74	32,399.01	23,311.00	20,535.71
1893.....	3,136.35		67,707.25	157,189.74	604,957.70	30,565.28	14,841.89	21,914.72
1894.....	1,948.48		71,305.12	182,453.31	503,419.24	40,759.01	56,904.16	26,949.68
1895.....	25,587.01		129,944.36	262,240.42	684,954.16	89,117.36	62,024.26	51,409.65
1896.....	794.74		50,818.21	66,887.86	496,113.77	62,248.48	70,798.48	70,336.22
1897.....	1,541.83		41,206.85	66,700.12	393,550.23	31,532.08	33,937.50	33,525.35
1898.....	533.02		54,817.35	55,774.89	329,974.45	26,416.95	14,642.43	40,105.81
1899.....	19,201.81	1,683.71	66,887.10	144,669.18	559,716.08	50,713.37	66,727.26	67,508.95

Six months.	Matanzas.	Nuevitas.	Sagua.	Santa Cruz.	Santiago.	Trinidad.	Tunas.	Habana.
	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
1889.....	\$469,763.20	\$62,092.15	\$108,277.81	\$5,004.36	\$312,550.73	\$12,720.37	\$5,605.88	\$4,368,169.97
1890.....	550,242.19	69,714.23	129,391.38	6,882.26	300,504.36	15,633.10	8,572.73	4,600,745.21
1891.....	694,065.57	60,279.12	183,934.18	7,477.21	379,884.19	9,712.84	9,794.37	4,834,569.54
1892.....	358,256.43	58,418.71	83,078.60	6,612.61	217,822.51	1,009.65	6,609.73	3,788,466.12
1893.....	412,847.51	63,513.57	139,001.22	2,289.23	250,395.42	6,474.08	244.44	3,554,227.53
1894.....	323,523.02	65,709.14	112,392.81	1,102.11	277,544.40	312.78	3,402.55	3,528,459.40
1895.....	470,841.72	90,381.95	220,865.55	9,598.13	352,511.19	5,648.62	6,563.59	4,681,407.15
1896.....	98,035.84	67,497.97	47,183.65	3,338.82	295,174.67	7,055.25	1,918.81	3,888,377.48
1897.....	112,769.47	46,704.81	41,918.70	.....	192,438.15	3,950.92	.....	3,074,861.20
1898.....	125,419.47	15,981.71	30,648.98	237.60	153,706.30	2,900.66	2,589.69	2,749,830.87
1899.....	198,323.52	120,044.47	77,392.21	1,221.78	448,174.22	11,160.21	4,119.35	5,146,162.36



These comparisons of receipts are necessarily only approximate. In reducing the collection for the years 1889 to 1898 to American money 10 per cent has been deducted as the average difference in value between American and Spanish money of all classes. In order to arrive at the most accurate method of comparison, it is necessary to take into consideration many special taxes and other causes of difference in favor of the Spanish collections, such as the special tax for taking up paper money from circulation in the year 1898, and of the fact that in the year 1897 and some previous years some of the duties were collected in money of inferior value, as, for example, duties on alcoholic liquors, which were collected in paper money at its nominal value, and appeared at such nominal value in the statement of collections, and also of the fact that in the year 1898, the last year of the war, large quantities of war supplies and materials were introduced under the title of "libramientos." A check for the amount of the duties was presented to the cashier, figured in the collections as money, went to the treasury as such, and was then lost sight of. The effect, and, so far as I can now learn, the purpose of this transaction was to increase the apparent collections.

As an example of the reduction which it is necessary to make in some cases for accurate comparison, alcoholic liquors, duties upon which were collected in paper money, always rendered more than 100,000 pesos per month, which reduced to American gold would amount to only \$54,000.

In addition to the foregoing deduction it is necessary to allow in favor of the present administration for the generally lower rates of duty now in force, the present ones averaging some 62 per cent lower than the former Spanish rates. (See Mr. Porter's Report on the Commercial and Industrial Condition of Cuba, page 17.)

REPORT OF MAJ. E. F. LADD, QUARTERMASTER, U. S. V., TREASURER ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE TREASURER OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, June 30, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the operations of the office of the treasurer and disbursing officer of customs, from February 2, 1899, to June 30, 1899, and the office of the auditor for the island of Cuba, from March 14, 1899, to June 30, 1899.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 9, headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana, January 27, 1899, on February 2, 1899, I reported to Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss for duty as treasurer and disbursing officer of customs.

My instructions were—

(1) To receive from the collector of customs the funds collected at the port of Habana, and to disburse the same in obedience to instructions from the division commander.

(2) To keep for reference an account with the collector of customs at each port, showing his collections, expenditures, and transfers, so as to be able to report his unallotted balance at any time.

(3) To keep a record showing the allotments made from the customs funds.

At the time of the military occupation last January, there being almost a total lack of transportation facilities for money, the only practicable plan seemed to be to let the funds collected at the several ports remain in the custody of the collector, to be by him transferred to disbursing officers as directed by the division commander.

This plan has worked to the entire satisfaction of all parties, but has rendered impossible that accurate record of receipts and expenditures obtainable when without exception the total collections were converted into the treasury.

Under the system as conducted the collectors were disbursing funds under the order of the chief of customs and transferring money under the order of the division commander. Many of the collectors failed to render accurate reports of their expenditures, it being seldom that their daily reports of collections and disbursements corresponded with their consolidated report at the end of the month, and the resulting confusion in my office can be imagined. This is stated simply to show the fault of the system, making the treasurer's records dependent upon a score of transactions by each person instead of upon only one, thus multiplying the liability of error by twenty. But during its operation it seemed to be the only feasible plan.

Under instructions (1) the cash receipts of this office from February 2 to June 30 were	\$4, 995, 010. 38
Total disbursements for the same period were	3, 983, 409. 88

Leaving a balance on hand July 1 of	1, 011, 600. 50
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The disbursements were divided as follows:

For payment of accounts approved and ordered paid by the division commander	367, 738. 14
Transfers to disbursing officers by same authority	3, 615, 671. 74
Total	3, 983, 409. 83

Of the balance remaining on hand, \$311,600.50 will be held to meet any outstanding indebtedness pertaining to the fiscal year 1899, and when not longer required will be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the island of Cuba. The remainder, \$700,000, will be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the island of Cuba on July 1, 1899.

Under instructions (2) the result has been satisfactory and at all times sufficiently accurate to meet the requirements, but until recently not sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes.

The total collections of each port from January 1 to June 30 were as follows:

Baracoa	\$19, 201. 89	Nuevitas	120, 044. 47
Batabanó	1, 481. 97	Sagua la Grande	77, 392. 21
Caibarien	66, 887. 10	Trinidad	11, 160. 21
Cienfuegos	559, 716. 08	Santa Cruz	938. 30
Cárdenas	144, 669. 18	Tunas de Zaza	4, 144. 50
Guantánamo	50, 713. 07	Santiago	446, 947. 93
Gibara	66, 727. 26	Habana	5, 146, 162. 36
Manzanillo	67, 500. 15		
Matanzas	198, 323. 52	Total	6, 982, 010. 20

Disbursements were as follows:

Transfers to disbursing officers	\$5, 094, 796. 19
Expenses of the several custom-houses	260, 917. 47
Disbursed by treasurer of customs to pay expenses of customs service, repairs of custom-house, expense of offices of treasurer and auditor of customs, and auditor of the island of Cuba, etc.	146, 274. 62
Cash balance in the hands of the treasurer and collectors of customs.	1, 480, 021. 92
Total	6, 982, 010. 20

(3) Until April 15 no appropriations were designated under which customs funds were allotted for disbursement. Allotments were based upon estimates submitted, designating the particular work to be done, but without grouping under any general heads such as barracks and quarters, sanitation, etc.; and with the inexperienced disbursing officers found among the volunteer troops, and the lack of time necessary to formulate any other system, the simple one at first in force was the only one to attempt. But on April 15, by General Orders, No. 24, headquarters Division of Cuba, ten general appropriations were created under which funds were thereafter to be allotted and disbursed. This order continues in force and proves satisfactory, being of material aid in the auditing of accounts.

As I have previously stated, until the adoption of these general divisions funds were allotted upon estimates setting forth the particular work to be done.

To make the records complete, it was thought best to examine all these early estimates and classify all previous allotments as accurately as possible under the appropriations adopted April 15. This was done by this office, and the records show that from January 1 to June 30 the allotments of customs funds to military departments were as shown in Exhibit A.

Exhibit B shows the allotments made during the same period to meet the deficiencies in the several branches of the civil government.

Exhibit C shows the allotments by military departments as organized June 30, 1899.

On July 1, when the treasury system organized under Executive order of May 8 went into effect, the total available balance of customs funds was as follows:

Available cash on hand by treasurer of customs	\$700, 000. 00
Cash balance in the hands of collectors, not needed to meet liabilities for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	468, 421. 42
Total	1, 168, 421. 42

There will also be a small balance in the hands of disbursing officers after all liabilities of the fiscal year 1899 have been paid, but the exact amount can not be determined at present.

The total expenses of the office of the treasurer and disbursing officer of customs from February 2 to June 30 were \$4,746.35, divided as follows:

Salaries.....	\$3,770.97
Stationery and printing.....	324.94
Office supplies, furniture, etc.....	650.44
Total.....	4,746.35

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent for the funds handled.

The office of the auditor of the island of Cuba was created by the order from headquarters Division of Cuba of March 14, 1899.

About the time of military occupation an auditor for the customs service was appointed and sent here from Washington. His duties were defined to be "to audit the accounts of all officers in the customs service," limiting his action to the accounts of the several collectors and that of the treasurer of customs. As the expenditures of collector were confined to defraying the expense of their offices, it left no provision for the audit of practically the total expenditures from the customs receipts.

By order from headquarters Division of Cuba, of March 18, 1899, I was detailed as "auditor of the island of Cuba," charged with the audit of all accounts arising from the disbursement of the customs receipts in the island of Cuba, excepting those then audited by the auditor of the customs service. This embraced the disbursements of all funds allotted for expenditure, whether to be disbursed by officers of the military service or of the civil departments. Up to this time no rules or regulations had been promulgated as to the method of disbursement or the form of accounts to be kept and rendered; no record books or blank forms had been adopted. Each disbursing officer had been left to follow his own method.

With poverty and distress on every hand and sanitary work of vital importance requiring immediate attention, money must be spent without the delay necessary to formulate rules or inaugurate a uniform system of accounts.

Under the instructions of March 14, 1899, this office drew up a complete set of blank forms, which were distributed to all disbursing officers with instructions as to their use. So far as is known the system of accounts thus instituted has worked to the entire satisfaction of all, and has continued in force until the present time.

Exhibit D contains sample copies of these blank forms and instructions.

Up to June 30 this office had received 397 accounts, supported by 12,337 vouchers. Many of these accounts at first submitted were little more than memorandums. Some disbursing officers of the volunteer service returned home without rendering accounts at all, and it would be difficult to imagine a more laborious task than that of getting these accounts in proper shape so as not to bring discredit upon our military government.

Having been a disbursing officer of the United States Army for several years, I had some knowledge of accounts and some experience with the Auditor of the War Department, but no knowledge whatever of the workings of an auditor's office, the books and records to be kept, or the most concise methods. All these things had to be worked out, no experienced assistance being obtainable.

Knowing the difficulties under which most, if not all, disbursing officers labored, my object has been more to assist them in getting together and presenting in the best form possible the record and evidence of their disbursements than to hold them to account on mere technicalities; at the same time great care has been taken to verify every figure and report to them for future guidance the least irregularity. With one exception all the accounts for January, February, March, and April have been audited, but many of the accounts are not yet closed. Some of the officers are in Alaska, some in Manila, and others scattered throughout the United States. But taking into consideration the many difficulties encountered and the inexperience of many of the disbursing officers, I feel justified in commenting favorably upon the showing they are able to make. The accounts received for April and May are almost, without exception, creditably rendered.

Under instructions from the division commander this office will complete the audit of the accounts pertaining to the allotments of the fiscal year 1899, and all balances, excepting those pertaining to "No limit appropriation," will be covered into the treasury. The latter balances will be certified to the new auditor.

The total expenses of the office of the auditor for the island of Cuba from March 15 to June 30 were \$2,469.04, divided as follows:

Salaries.....	\$1,057.49
Stationery and printing.....	1,150.40
Office supplies, furniture, etc.....	261.15

The item of stationery and printing covers the expense of supplying blank forms, books, etc., to the whole island.

Taking into consideration the existing conditions and the fact that the disbursements for the five months ending June 30, 1899, were on an average more than \$1,000,000 a month, more than half the monthly disbursements of the entire War Department prior to the late war, as well as the fact that many accounts were kept in the native language, the amount of work thrown upon this office can hardly be estimated.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

Civil allotments of the fiscal year 1899 during the months of February, March, April, May, and June.

Months.	State and Government.	Justice and public instruction.	Finance.	Agriculture, public works, etc.	Total.
February.....	\$11,511.69	\$23,021.00	\$34,533.00	\$23,023.00	\$92,088.69
March.....	12,636.03	33,875.96	11,433.72	39,323.63	97,269.34
April.....	17,603.26	33,266.49	12,382.41	.....	63,252.16
May.....	1,386.26	13,636.88	7,532.48	5,571.76	28,127.38
June.....	2,018.53	2,856.75	358,553.54	1,705.54	365,134.36
Total.....	45,155.77	106,657.08	424,435.15	69,623.93	645,871.93

a Of this amount \$350,000 was allotted June 27, 1899, to meet the deficiencies of municipalities for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Military allotments of the fiscal year 1899 during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June.

BY MONTHS.

	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural guard and administration.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscellaneous.
JANUARY.						
Division of Cuba.....					\$3,403.16	.....
Department of—						
Habana.....		\$13,000.00	.....			.....
Habana and Pinar del Río.		.....	.....			.....
Matanzas and Santa Clara.		22,000.00	.....			.....
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....		41,000.00	.....	\$30,000.00		.....
		76,000.00	.....	30,000.00	3,403.16	.....
FEBRUARY.						
Division of Cuba.....		135.00	\$18,542.68			.....
Department of—						
Habana.....	\$10,608.00	286,332.05	4,699.97	3,010.46	17,681.42	.....
Habana and Pinar del Río.		500.00	.....	4,000.00		\$1,000.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	47,000.00	20,000.00	17,103.84			.....
	77,608.00	316,967.05	45,346.49	8,010.46	20,681.42	1,000.00
MARCH.						
Division of Cuba.....	58,420.50	450.00	4,393.54	13,188.03		.....
Department of—						
Habana.....	57,664.53	409,366.17	25,119.42	18,195.00	28,888.56	8,187.37
Habana and Pinar del Río.	11,000.00	.....	.....	3,500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	30,000.00	20,000.00	12,819.51	10,000.00	.....	.....
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	14,200.00	59,798.00	25,198.20	43,252.00	.....	.....
	171,285.03	489,614.17	67,580.67	88,135.03	29,388.56	9,187.37

Military allotments of the fiscal year 1899 during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June—Continued.

BY MONTHS—Continued.

	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural guard and administration.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscellaneous.
APRIL.						
Division of Cuba.....	\$50,601.35	-----	\$28,750.75	\$101.29	-----	\$147.20
Department of—						
Habana.....	22,226.67	\$274,167.44	8,486.28	4,736.00	\$43,887.30	-----
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	1,350.00	3,650.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	500.00	-----
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	45,000.00	13,494.06	43,641.65	-----	-----	2,000.00
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	-----	39,410.06	28,027.00	16,035.66	5,000.00	-----
	119,178.02	330,721.56	110,405.68	24,372.95	48,887.30	2,147.20
MAY.						
Division of Cuba.....	6,068.50	-----	20,678.44	5,584.66	52,156.78	38,014.18
Department of—						
Habana.....	239.89	102,240.00	104,323.64	-----	-----	-----
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	2,274.00	14,885.00	3,894.96	8,475.00	5,046.59	800.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	33,126.62	42,142.50	23,674.98	20,000.00	-----	75.00
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	7,842.00	14,823.46	28,480.00	11,816.46	7,250.00	49,435.47
	49,551.01	174,090.96	181,052.02	45,876.12	64,453.37	88,324.65
JUNE.						
Division of Cuba.....	22,780.00	54,897.89	5,388.08	4,333.56	2,103.00	28,150.78
Department of—						
Habana.....	32,287.85	227,003.50	9,148.00	1,991.00	94,076.40	1,200.00
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	4,032.40	250.00	-----	240.00	200.00	-----
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	14,190.75	28,469.07	10,522.25	6,595.00	23,438.06	2,501.10
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	14,350.00	14,000.00	14,170.00	41,120.00	7,250.00	14,440.00
	87,641.00	324,620.46	39,228.33	54,279.56	127,067.46	46,291.88
Total.....	505,263.06	1,712,014.20	443,563.19	250,674.12	293,881.27	146,951.10

	Civil government.	Municipalities.	Aid to destitute.	Quarantine.	Total.
JANUARY.					
Division of Cuba.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$3,403.16
Department of—					
Habana.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	13,000.00
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,000.00
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	\$10,000.00	-----	-----	-----	81,000.00
	10,000.00	-----	-----	-----	119,403.16
FEBRUARY.					
Division of Cuba.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,677.68
Department of—					
Habana.....	3,345.72	\$50,480.22	-----	-----	376,157.84
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,500.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	-----	5,000.00	-----	-----	44,000.00
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	12,000.00	-----	-----	-----	96,103.84
	15,345.72	55,480.22	-----	-----	540,439.36
MARCH.					
Division of Cuba.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	76,452.07
Department of—					
Habana.....	-----	179,828.13	\$7,438.91	-----	734,688.09
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	-----	-----	-----	-----	16,000.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	65,000.00	15,275.00	-----	-----	153,094.51
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	142,448.20
	65,000.00	195,103.13	7,438.91	-----	1,122,682.87

Military allotments of the fiscal year 1899, during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June—Continued.

BY MONTHS—Continued.

	Civil govern- ment.	Municipali- ties.	Aid to desti- tute.	Quarantine.	Total.
APRIL.					
Division of Cuba				\$12,500.00	\$92,100.59
Department of—					
Habana		\$80,075.30	\$4,685.91		437,764.90
Habana and Pinar del Río			50.00		10,550.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara					104,135.71
Puerto Principe and San- tiago	\$14,945.80		30.00		103,448.52
Total	14,945.80	80,075.30	4,765.91	12,500.00	747,999.72
MAY.					
Division of Cuba			26,693.74	4,355.90	153,552.20
Department of—					
Habana		45,339.27			252,142.80
Habana and Pinar del Río					35,375.55
Matanzas and Santa Clara	63,733.44		4,329.40		187,081.94
Puerto Principe and San- tiago	10,427.32	6,000.00	100.00		136,174.71
Total	74,160.76	51,339.27	31,123.14	4,355.90	764,327.20
JUNE.					
Division of Cuba			25,666.24	25,000.00	168,319.55
Department of—					
Habana	24,110.44	274,694.83	17,053.88	150.00	681,715.90
Habana and Pinar del Río		56,567.63	789.28		62,079.31
Matanzas and Santa Clara	2,287.50	9,821.00	2,106.67		99,981.40
Puerto Principe and San- tiago	36,295.79	200.00		200.00	142,025.79
	62,693.73	341,283.46	45,616.07	25,350.00	1,154,071.95
Total	242,146.01	723,281.38	88,944.03	42,205.90	4,448,924.26

BY DEPARTMENTS.

	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural guard and adminis- tration.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscella- neous.
Division of Cuba:						
January					\$3,403.16	
February		\$135.00	\$18,542.68			
March	\$58,420.50	450.00	4,393.54	\$13,188.03		
April	50,601.35		28,750.75	101.29		\$17.20
May	6,068.50		20,678.44	5,584.66	52,156.78	38,014.18
June	22,780.00	54,897.89	5,388.08	4,333.56	2,103.00	28,150.78
Total	137,870.35	55,482.89	77,753.49	23,207.54	57,662.94	66,312.16
Department of Habana:						
January		13,000.00				
February	10,608.00	286,332.05	4,699.97	3,010.46	17,681.42	
March	57,664.53	409,366.17	25,119.42	18,195.00	28,888.56	8,187.37
April	22,226.67	274,167.44	8,486.28	4,736.00	43,387.30	
May	239.89	102,240.00	104,323.64			
June	32,287.85	227,003.50	9,148.00	1,991.00	94,076.40	1,200.00
Total	123,026.94	1,312,109.16	151,777.31	27,932.46	184,033.68	9,387.37
Department of the Province of Habana and Pinar del Río:						
January						
February		500.00		4,000.00		1,000.00
March	11,000.00			3,500.00	500.00	1,000.00
April	1,350.00	3,650.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	500.00	
May	2,274.00	14,885.00	3,894.96	8,475.00	5,046.59	800.00
June	4,032.40	250.00		240.00	200.00	
Total	18,656.40	19,285.00	5,394.96	19,715.00	6,246.59	2,800.00

Military allotments of the fiscal year 1899, during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June—Continued.

BY DEPARTMENTS—Continued.

	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural guard and administration.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscellaneous.
Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara:						
January		\$22,000.00				
February	\$20,000.00	10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00	
March	30,000.00	20,000.00	12,819.51	10,000.00		
April	45,000.00	13,494.06	43,641.65			\$2,000.00
May	33,126.62	42,142.50	23,674.98	20,000.00		75.00
June	14,190.75	28,469.07	10,522.25	6,595.00	23,438.06	2,501.10
Total	142,317.37	136,105.63	95,658.39	37,595.00	26,438.06	4,576.10
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe:						
January		41,000.00		30,000.00		
February	47,000.00	20,000.00	17,103.84			
March	14,200.00	59,798.00	25,198.20	43,252.00		
April		39,410.06	28,027.00	16,035.66	5,000.00	
May	7,842.00	14,823.46	28,480.00	11,816.46	7,250.00	49,435.47
June	14,350.00	14,000.00	14,170.00	41,120.00	7,250.00	14,440.00
	83,392.00	189,031.52	112,979.04	142,224.12	19,500.00	63,875.47
Total	505,263.06	1,712,014.20	443,563.19	250,674.12	298,881.27	146,951.10
	Civil govern-ment.	Municipal-ities.	Aid to desti-tute.	Quarantine.	Total.	
Division of Cuba:						
January					\$3,403.16	
February					18,677.68	
March					76,452.07	
April				\$12,500.00	92,100.59	
May			\$26,693.74	4,355.90	153,552.20	
June			25,666.24	25,000.00	168,319.55	
Total			52,359.98	41,855.90	512,505.25	
Department of Habana:						
January					13,000.00	
February	\$3,345.72	\$50,480.22			376,157.84	
March		179,828.13	7,438.91		734,688.09	
April		80,075.30	4,685.91		437,764.90	
May		45,339.27			252,142.80	
June	24,110.44	274,694.83	17,053.88	150.00	681,715.90	
Total	27,456.16	630,417.75	29,178.70	150.00	2,495,469.53	
Department of the Province of Habana and Pinar del Rio:						
January						
February					5,500.00	
March					16,000.00	
April			50.00		10,550.00	
May					35,375.55	
June		56,567.63	789.28		62,079.31	
Total		56,567.63	839.28		129,504.86	
Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara:						
January					22,000.00	
February		5,000.00			44,000.00	
March	65,000.00	15,275.00			153,094.51	
April					104,135.71	
May	63,733.44		4,329.40		187,081.94	
June	2,287.50	9,821.00	2,106.67		99,931.40	
Total	131,020.94	30,096.00	6,436.07		610,243.56	
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe:						
January	10,000.00				81,000.00	
February	12,000.00				96,103.84	
March					142,448.20	
April	14,945.80		30.00		103,448.52	
May	10,427.32	6,000.00	100.00		136,174.71	
June	36,295.79	200.00		200.00	142,025.79	
	83,668.91	6,200.00	130.00	200.00	701,201.06	
Total	242,146.01	723,281.38	88,944.03	42,205.90	4,448,924.26	

Abstract of accountable warrants paid by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of July, 1899.

Accountable warrant.		Check.		To whom paid.	Place.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.						
1	June. 28	1	6	Capt. W. P. Evans....	Cárdenas ...	\$2, 139.07	.....	.....	\$2, 139.07
2	28	2	6	Lieut. L. S. Upton	Zaza	811.50	.....	.....	811.50
3	28	3	6	Capt. C. A. Williams	Nuevitas	1, 875.00	.....	.....	1, 875.00
4	28	4	6	Lieut John Conklin	Trinidad	751.66	.....	.....	751.66
5	28	5	6	Capt. Elías Chandler	Isabela de Sagua	1, 585.01	.....	.....	1, 585.01
6	28	6	8	Capt. F. G. Irwin	Manzanillo ..	1, 466.30	.....	.....	1, 466.30
7	July. 1	7	8	.....do	Santa Cruz del Sur	75.00	.....	.....	75.00
8	1	8	8	Ramón Canas	Batabanó	640.50	.....	.....	640.50
9	1	9	8	Capt. E. A. Ellis	G u a n t a n a m o	1, 151.67	.....	.....	1, 151.67
10	1	10	8	Lieut. J. W. Smith	Gibara	2, 810.00	.....	.....	2, 810.00
11	3	11	8	Capt. M. R. Peterson	Matanzas	4, 068.00	.....	.....	4, 068.00
12	3	12	8	Maj. Wm. Black	Habana	206, 317.35	.....	.....	206, 317.35
13	3	13	8	Lieut. H. W. Stamford .....	.....do	11, 309.05	.....	.....	11, 309.05
14	3	14	8	Capt. C. J. Symmonds	Puerto Principe	48, 655.00	.....	.....	48, 655.00
15	6	15	6	Maj. H. L. Scott	Habana	86, 375.45	.....	.....	86, 375.45
16	6	16	8	Maj. S. D. Sturgis .....	.....do	27, 132.83	.....	.....	27, 132.83
17	6	17	8	Lieut. P. D. Lockridge	Santa Clara	9, 729.33	.....	.....	9, 729.33
18	6	18	8	Maj. W. H. Miller	Matanzas	41, 961.65	.....	.....	41, 961.65
19	6	19	8	Capt. F. P. Fremont	Sancti Spiritus	12, 709.30	.....	.....	12, 709.30
20	6	20	8	Lieut. W. E. Welsh	Cárdenas	5, 500.00	.....	.....	5, 500.00
21	6	21	8	Capt. G. S. Cartwright	Matanzas	6, 500.00	.....	.....	6, 500.00
22	6	22	8	Brig. Gen. L. Wood	Santiago	101, 845.00	.....	.....	101, 845.00
23	6	23	8	Capt. Thomas Wilson	Caibarien	200.00	.....	.....	200.00
24	6	24	8	Capt. A. Pickering	Trinidad	134.00	.....	.....	134.00
25	6	25	8	Capt. J. H. Gardner	Placetas	7, 625.00	.....	.....	7, 625.00
26	7	26	11	B. F. Davis	Habana	57, 124.60	.....	.....	57, 124.60
27	7	27	11	.....do .....	.....do	10, 641.30	.....	.....	10, 641.30
28	7	28	11	Maj. H. L. Scott .....	.....do	4, 487.30	.....	.....	4, 487.30
29	7	29	11	Capt. T. F. Davis	Santiago	6, 339.66	.....	.....	6, 339.66
30	7	30	11	B. F. Davis	Habana	12, 480.33	.....	.....	12, 480.33
31	7	31	11	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	Baracoa	840.00	.....	.....	840.00
32	10	32	13	Capt. Reynolds Landis	Caibarien	1, 694.26	.....	.....	1, 694.26
33	10	33	13	Capt. John Biddle	Matanzas	58, 000.00	.....	.....	58, 000.00
34	10	34	13	Capt. W. H. Hay .....	.....do	2, 913.96	.....	.....	2, 913.96
35	12	35	14	B. F. Davis	Habana	1, 000.00	.....	.....	1, 000.00
36	12	36	14	.....do .....	.....do	125.00	.....	.....	125.00
38	12	38	14	E. G. Rathbone .....	.....do .....	.....	\$51, 000.00	.....	51, 000.00
39	13	39	18	B. F. Davis .....	.....do	5, 298.34	.....	.....	5, 298.34
40	19	37	25	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	Cienfuegos	26, 000.33	.....	.....	26, 000.33
41	20	46	26	Lieut. M. B. Stokes	Cárdenas	2, 139.07	.....	.....	2, 139.07
42	20	40	25	B. F. Davis	Habana	30, 000.00	.....	.....	30, 000.00
43	20	41	25	Capt. J. T. French .....	.....do	3, 939.00	.....	.....	3, 939.00
44	20	42	25	Maj. W. H. Miller	Matanzas	2, 820.00	.....	.....	2, 820.00
45	21	43	25	Capt. C. A. Williams	Nuevitas	1, 459.83	.....	.....	1, 459.83
46	21	44	25	Capt. O. M. Lissak	Habana	725.00	.....	.....	725.00
47	21	45	25	B. F. Davis .....	.....do	5, 147.58	.....	.....	5, 147.58
49	22	47	26	Lieut. John Conklin	Trinidad	537.66	.....	.....	537.66
50	22	48	26	Capt. Elias Chandler	Isabela de Sagua	1, 768.03	.....	.....	1, 768.03
51	22	49	26	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	Baracoa	1, 125.00	.....	.....	1, 125.00
52	22	50	26	Lieut. J. W. Smith	Gibara	1, 536.00	.....	.....	1, 536.00
53	24	51	27	Capt. M. R. Peterson	Matanzas	5, 000.00	.....	.....	5, 000.00
54	24	52	27	Lieut. H. W. Stamford	Habana	21, 868.07	.....	.....	21, 868.07
55	25	53	29	Lieut. John Conklin	Trinidad	8, 560.00	.....	.....	8, 560.00
56	26	54	29	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	Cienfuegos	29, 368.33	.....	.....	29, 368.33
57	26	55	29	Maj. C. A. Williams	Nuevitas	243.00	.....	.....	243.00
58	26	56	29	Capt. W. H. Hay	Matanzas	4, 328.26	.....	.....	4, 328.26
59	26	62	29	Emilio Bacardi	Santiago .....	.....	.....	\$35, 000.00	35, 000.00
60	26	58	29	Américo Silva	Puerto Principe .....	.....	.....	15, 000.00	15, 000.00
61	26	59	29	Justin Pedraza	Santa Clara .....	.....	.....	12, 000.00	12, 000.00
62	26	60	29	Manuel Repiso	Pinar del Río .....	.....	.....	12, 000.00	12, 000.00
63	26	61	29	Manuel S. Trelles	Matanzas .....	.....	.....	14, 000.00	14, 000.00
Total .....				.....	.....	890, 877.58	51, 000.00	88, 000.00	1, 029, 877.58

I certify that the foregoing abstract is correct.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

AUGUST 3, 1899.

Abstract of funds received by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of July, 1899.

Re- ceipt.		Certificate of deposit.			From whom re- ceived.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	In- ternal- revenue receipts.	Miscel- laneous receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	Place.						
			June.							
1	1	1001	20	Habana	Maj. E. F. Ladd	\$100,000.00				\$100,000.00
2	1	1002	21	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
3	1	1003	22	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
4	1	1004	23	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
5	1	1005	24	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
6	1	1006	30	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
			July.							
7	1	1007	20	Habana	Capt. W. H. Hay	76,499.35				76,499.35
8	5	1008	1	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	12,278.45				12,278.45
9	5	1010	5	do	Ricardo Martinez			\$598.29		598.29
10	6	1009	5	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	19,562.38				19,562.38
11	8	1011	6	do	do	20,965.29				20,965.29
12	8	1012	6	do	Ricardo Martinez			783.73		783.73
13	10	1016	8	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	28,704.79				28,704.79
14	10	1017	8	do	Ricardo Martinez			501.75		501.75
15	11	1	1	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	956.67				956.67
16	11	2	3	do	do	1,587.18				1,587.18
17	11	3	5	do	do	1,715.74				1,715.74
18	11	1018	10	Habana	Ricardo Martinez			519.83		519.83
19	11	1019	10	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	29,675.06				29,675.06
20	11	1020	10	do	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox				\$9,894.52	9,894.52
21	12	1021	11	do	Maj. S. D. Sturgis				119.50	119.50
22	12	1022	11	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	26,800.57				26,800.57
23	12	1023	11	do	Ricardo Martinez			895.65		895.65
24	12	1024	11	do	do			50.00		50.00
25	13	1025	12	do	do			349.31		349.31
26	14	1013	7	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	39,327.38				39,327.38
27	14	1026	12	do	do	46,359.22				46,359.22
28	14	1027	13	do	Capt. E. B. Ives				182.33	182.33
29	14	1028	13	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	36,864.78				36,864.78
30	14	1029	13	do	Ricardo Martinez			639.64		639.64
31	15	1030	14	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	61,184.82				61,184.82
32	15	1031	14	do	Ricardo Martinez			323.25		323.25
33	15	1014	7	do	do			1,390.00		1,390.00
34	15	1015	7	do	do			15,123.37		15,123.37
35	17	4	6	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	2,175.36				2,175.36
36	17	5	7	do	do	1,451.83				1,451.83
37	17	6	8	do	do	1,923.15				1,923.15
38	17	7	10	do	do	4,675.78				4,675.78
39	17	8	11	do	Maj. E. F. Ladd	100,000.00				100,000.00
40	17	9	11	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	1,087.92				1,087.92
41	17	10	12	do	Lieut. J. W. Smith	4,300.14				4,300.14
42	17	11	12	do	Capt. E. A. Ellis	12,256.14				12,256.14
43	17	12	12	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	6,615.65				6,615.65
44	17	1032	15	Habana	Col. T. H. Bliss	63,073.58				63,073.58
45	17	1033	15	do	Walter F. Smith				14,323.27	14,323.27
46	17	1034	15	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,164.01		1,164.01
47	17	1035	15	do	Maj. J. G. Davis				1,953.58	1,953.58
48	17	1036	15	do	Lieut. P. D. Rock- ridge				9,434.85	9,434.85
49	18	1037	17	do	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox				524.24	524.24
50	18	1038	17	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	32,131.53				32,131.53
51	18	1039	17	do	Capt. G. S. Cart- wright				421.64	421.64
52	18	1040	17	do	Ricardo Martinez			269.68		269.68
53	18	1041	17	do	Capt. A. Pickering				6.33	6.33
54	20	1042	18	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	50,528.64				50,528.64
55	20	1043	18	do	Ricardo Martinez			2,103.00		2,103.00
56	20	1044	18	do	do			384.95		384.95
57	20	1045	18	do	Lieut. F. E. Bamford				837.06	837.06
58	20	1046	19	do	Lieut. F. E. Lacey				17,175.76	17,175.76
59	20	1047	19	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	44,494.97				44,494.97
60	20	1048	19	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,643.27		1,643.27
61	21	1049	19	do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	203,700.43				203,700.43
62	21	1050	20	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	44,561.74				44,561.74
63	21	1051	20	do	Ricardo Martinez			6,409.48		6,409.48
64	21	1052	20	do	Capt. E. Chandler	40,651.10				40,651.10
65	21	1053	20	do	Justino A. Pedraza			2,500.00		2,500.00
66	22	1054	21	do	Lieut. W. E. Welsh				1,055.92	1,055.92
67	22	1055	21	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	38,536.52				38,536.52
68	22	1056	21	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,316.76		1,316.76
69	24	1057	22	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	29,573.26				29,573.26
70	24	1058	22	do	Capt. C. J. Sym- monds				903.03	903.23
71	24	1059	22	do	Ricardo Martinez			9,258.25		9,258.25
72	24	1060	22	do	do			4,748.08		4,748.08
73	24	13	13	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	944.60				944.60
74	24	14	17	do	do	6,506.39				6,506.39

Abstract of funds received by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of July, 1899—Continued.

Receipt.		Certificate of deposit.			From whom received.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	Place.						
75	24	15	June 18	Santiago	Capt. C. J. Symmonds.	\$568.31				\$568.31
76	24	16	19	do	Emelio Bacardi.			\$3,845.73		3,845.73
77	24	17	19	do	Capt. T. F. Davis.	433.07				433.07
78	25	1061	24	Habana	Col. T. H. Bliss.	17,937.74				17,937.73
79	25	1062	24	do	Lieut. John Conklin	8,111.36				8,111.36
80	25	1063	24	do	Lieut. L. S. Upton.	2,235.73				2,235.73
81	25	1064	24	do	Ricardo Martinez.			561.70		561.70
82	25	1065	24	do	Capt. C. A. Williams	17,583.87				17,583.87
83	25	1067	24	do	Lieut. M. Stokes	69,839.60				69,839.60
84	26	1068	25	do	Justino A. Pedraza.			1,100.00		1,100.00
85	26	1069	25	do	Col. T. H. Bliss.	25,183.44				25,183.44
86	26	1070	25	do	Maj. W. H. Miller.				\$6,116.02	6,116.02
87	26	1071	25	do	Ricardo Martinez.			4,878.78		4,878.78
88	26	1066	24	do	Capt. F. G. Erwin.	12,146.73				12,146.73
89	27	1072	26	do	Fernando Colvo.				447.62	447.62
90	27	1073	26	do	Col. T. H. Bliss.	18,870.45				18,870.45
91	27	1074	26	do	Ricardo Martinez.			65.28		65.28
92	28	1075	27	do	Manuel S. Trelles.			10,324.93		10,324.93
93	28	1076	27	do	Col. T. H. Bliss.	51,433.79				51,433.79
94	28	1077	27	do	Col. G. M. Randall.				145.00	145.00
95	28	1078	27	do	Ricardo Martinez.			1,983.84		1,983.84
96	28	1079	28	do	E. G. Rathbone.		\$12,000.00			12,000.00
97	31	18	20	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis.	1,488.57				1,488.57
98	31	19	21	do	do.	605.07				605.07
99	31	20	22	do	do.	1,684.14				1,684.14
100	31	21	24	do	do.	2,776.15				2,776.15
101	31	1080	28	Habana	Col. T. H. Bliss.	28,372.67				28,372.67
102	31	1081	28	do	Rafael Montalvo.			1,168.30		1,168.30
103	31	1082	28	do	Ricardo Martinez.			511.18		511.18
104	31	1083	29	do	Col. T. H. Bliss.	32,045.34				32,045.34
105	31	1084	29	do	Ricardo Martinez.			613.62		613.62
106	31	1085	29	do	Ramón M. Cañas.	98.72				98.72
107	31	1092	31	do	Ricardo Martinez.			688.20		688.20
108	31	1093	31	do	do.			200.00		200.00
Total.....						1,983,085.15	12,000.00	75,745.56	64,708.97	2,135,539.68

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

AUGUST 3, 1899.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

The United States military government of Cuba in account with Maj. E. F. Ladd, treasurer of the island of Cuba, at Habana, Cuba, during the month of July, 1899.

	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
CR.					
By cash received as per abstract	\$1,993,085.15	\$12,000.00	\$75,745.56	\$64,708.97	\$2,135,539.68
DE.					
To payments as per Abstract A.....	890,877.58	51,000.00	88,000.00		1,029,877.58
Balance	1,092,207.57	—39,000.00	—12,254.44	64,708.97	1,105,662.10
Grand total.....	1,983,085.15	12,000.00	75,745.56	64,708.97	2,135,539.68
BALANCE AS RESULT OF ABSTRACT C, TRANSFER WARRANTS.					
Balance as above.....	1,092,207.57	—39,000.00	—12,254.44	64,708.97	1,105,662.10
Abstract C.....	—155,000.00	55,000.00	100,000.00		
Balance as carried to new account.	937,207.57	16,000.00	87,745.56	64,708.97	1,105,662.10

I certify that the above is a true account of all the money that has come into my hands during the month of July on account as above. The balance due the above account (\$1,105,662.10) is on deposit as follows:

With the North American Trust Co., Habana..... \$1,100,178.14
With the North American Trust Co., Santiago..... 5,483.96

Total..... 1,105,662.10

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

Treasurer's statement, island of Cuba, month of July, 1899.

ASSETS.

Cash received from treasurer of customs.....	\$700,000.00	
Cash, customs receipts, in the hands of collectors.....	468,421.42	
Cash, internal-revenue receipts, in the hands of collectors.....	27,189.05	
Total		\$1,195,610.47
Customs collections for July.....	1,201,537.55	
Internal-revenue collections for July.....	56,351.39	
Postal collections for July.....	15,000.00	
Miscellaneous collections for July.....	¹ 65,435.34	
Total		1,338,324.28
Grand total		2,533,934.75

DISBURSEMENTS DURING JULY.

Warrants paid from customs funds.....	890,877.58	
Warrants paid from internal-revenue funds	88,000.00	
Warrants paid from postal funds	51,000.00	
Total		1,029,877.58
Balance.....		1,504,057.17

Transfer of \$100,000 from customs to internal revenue and \$55,000 from customs to postal fund, not taken into account as balances, are not affected thereby.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

[Corrections in balance for July, 1899.]

The United States military government of Cuba, in account with Maj. E. F. Ladd, treasurer of the island of Cuba, at Habana, Cuba, during the month of July, 1899.

	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
By balance on hand per account rendered for July, 1899.....	\$937,207.57	\$16,000.00	\$87,745.56	\$64,708.97	\$1,105,662.10
Deposits of \$11,411.25, covered by receipts Nos. 24, 55, and 71, deposited as internal-revenue receipts, should have been miscellaneous receipts			-11,411.25	+11,411.25	
Balance, as carried to new account	937,207.57	16,000.00	76,334.31	76,120.22	1,105,662.10

I certify that the above is a true account of all the money that has come into my hands during the month of July on account as above. The balance due the above account (\$1,105,662.10) is on deposit as follows:

With the North American Trust Company, Habana	\$1,100,178.14
With the North American Trust Company, Santiago.....	5,483.96
Total	1,105,662.10

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

¹ Of this amount there was received from deposit of unexpended balances pertaining to fiscal year 1899 \$64,708.98.

Treasurer's correction sheet for July.

Balance reported August 1 \$1,504,057.17

CORRECTIONS.

CR.

By miscellaneous collections not reported by treasurer of Habana.....	\$11,411.25	
By error in reported July collections, Puerto Principe....	.19	
By error in reported July collections, Cienfuegos	708.50	
		12,119.94
Total		1,516,177.11

DR.

To error of reported balance June 30, Cienfuegos.....	1,796.04	
To error of reported balance June 30, Caibarien	663.33	
To error of reported balance June 30, Sagua la Grande...	15.59	
To error of reported July collections, Habana .....	.01	
To error of reported July collections, Santa Clara.....	671.53	
		3,146.50
Correct balance August 1.....		1,513,030.61

E. F. LADD,

*Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.**Treasurer's statement, island of Cuba, month of August, 1899.*

Corrected balance August 1		\$1,513,030.61
Customs collections for August	\$1,393,872.73	
Internal-revenue collections for August	95,233.99	
Postal collections for August	15,000.00	
Miscellaneous collections for August	53,280.19	
		1,557,386.91
Total		3,070,417.52

DISBURSEMENTS OF AUGUST.

Warrants paid from customs funds	1,273,866.05	
Warrants paid from internal revenue funds.....	315,400.23	
Warrants paid from postal funds	48,880.00	
		1,638,146.28
Balance September 1, 1899.....		1,432,271.24

Of this amount there was received from deposit of unexpended balances pertaining to fiscal year 1899 \$48,209.78.

E. F. LADD,

Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

The United States military government of Cuba, in account with Maj. E. F. Ladd, treasurer of the island of Cuba, at Habana, Cuba, during the month of August, 1899.

	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
CR.					
By balance on hand per account rendered for July, 1899, as corrected....	\$937,207.57	\$16,000.00	\$76,334.31	\$76,120.22	\$1,105,662.10
By cash received as per abstract	1,391,405.71	18,000.00	98,215.76	50,348.79	1,557,970.26
Total	2,328,613.28	34,000.00	174,550.07	126,469.01	2,663,632.36
DR.					
To payments as per Abstract A	1,273,866.05	48,880.00	315,400.23	.....	1,638,146.28
Balance	1,054,747.23	—14,880.00	—140,850.16	126,469.01	1,025,486.08
Grand total.....	2,328,613.28	34,000.00	174,550.07	126,469.01	2,663,632.36
BALANCE AS RESULT OF ABSTRACT C, TRANSFER WARRANTS.					
Balance as above.....	1,054,747.23	—14,880.00	—140,850.16	126,469.01	1,025,486.08
Abstract C.....	—325,000.00	25,000.00	300,000.00	.....	.....
Balance as carried to new account.....	729,747.23	10,120.00	159,149.84	126,469.01	1,025,486.08

I certify that the above is a true account of all the money that has come into my hands during the month of August on account as above. The balance due the above account (\$1,025,486.08) is on deposit with the North American Trust Company, Habana, and with the North American Trust Company, Santiago.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

Abstract of transfer warrants executed by the treasurer of the island of Cuba.

JULY, 1899.

Transfer warrants.		DR.	CR.	
No.	Date.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.
1	July 15.....	\$55,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$100,000.00
2	July 15.....	100,000.00		
	Total.....	155,000.00	55,000.00	100,000.00

AUGUST 9, 1899.

AUGUST, 1899.

3	August 2.....	\$100,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$100,000.00
4	August 22.....	25,000.00		
5	August 28.....	200,000.00	25,000.00	200,000.00
	Total.....	325,000.00		

SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

I certify that the foregoing abstract is correct.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

NOTE.—Totals on debit side will be carried to account current with the minus sign (—).

Abstract of funds received by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899.

Receipt.		Certificate of deposit.			From whom received.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	Place.						
109	2	1086	July 31	Habana	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox.	.....	.....	.....	\$0.20	\$0.20
110	2	1087	31	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	\$27,335.15	.....	.....	.....	27,335.15
111	2	1088	31	do	Maj. J. F. Stretch	.....	.....	.....	16,793.50	16,793.50
112	2	1089	31	do	Capt. C. J. Stevens	.....	.....	.....	360.54	360.54
113	2	1090	31	do	E. G. Rathbone	.....	\$3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00
114	4	1096	Aug. 1	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	\$671.40	.....	671.40
115	4	1095	1	do	Capt. W. P. Evans	.....	.....	.....	2,139.07	2,139.07
116	4	1094	July 31	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	64,312.30	.....	.....	.....	64,312.30
117	4	1097	Aug. 2	do	do	24,885.74	.....	.....	.....	24,885.74
118	4	1098	2	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	1,050.70	.....	1,050.70
119	4	1099	3	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	24,439.48	.....	.....	.....	24,439.48
120	4	1100	3	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	292.97	.....	292.97
121	5	1101	4	do	Justino A. Pedraza	.....	.....	1,850.00	.....	1,850.00
122	5	1102	4	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	45,545.98	.....	.....	.....	45,545.98
123	5	1103	4	do	Maj. W. H. Miller	.....	.....	.....	18,555.00	18,555.00
124	5	1104	4	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	524.80	.....	524.80
125	9	22	July 27	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	1,862.97	.....	.....	.....	1,862.97
126	9	23	28	do	do	2,890.19	.....	.....	.....	2,890.19
127	9	24	29	do	do	2,469.39	.....	.....	.....	2,469.39
128	9	25	31	do	do	2,374.62	.....	.....	.....	2,374.62
129	9	26	Aug. 1	do	do	2,487.70	.....	.....	.....	2,487.70
130	9	27	2	do	do	1,322.08	.....	.....	.....	1,322.08
131	9	1105	5	Habana	Col. T. H. Bliss	59,487.79	.....	.....	.....	59,487.79
132	9	1106	6	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	829.11	.....	829.11
133	9	1107	7	do	Capt. W. H. Hay	34,264.41	.....	.....	.....	34,264.41
134	9	1108	7	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	34,795.90	.....	.....	.....	34,795.90
135	9	1109	7	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	1,284.38	.....	1,284.38
136	11	1110	8	do	Lieut. H. W. Stamford	.....	.....	.....	3,120.87	3,120.87
137	11	1111	8	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	21,226.34	.....	.....	.....	21,226.34
138	11	1112	8	do	A. G. Osuna	.....	.....	.....	5,047.89	5,047.89
139	11	1113	8	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	13,402.26	.....	13,402.26
140	12	1114	9	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	39,419.38	.....	.....	.....	39,419.38
141	12	1115	9	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	1,064.54	.....	1,064.54
142	12	1116	9	do	Rafael Montalvo	.....	.....	.....	4.18	4.18
143	12	1117	10	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	32,386.08	.....	.....	.....	32,386.08
144	12	1118	10	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	797.92	.....	797.92
145	12	1119	10	do	E. G. Rathbone	.....	9,000.00	.....	.....	9,000.00
146	12	1120	11	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	48,013.35	.....	.....	.....	48,013.35
147	12	1121	11	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	1,083.25	.....	1,083.25
148	12	1122	11	do	Maj. W. H. Miller	.....	.....	.....	3,486.27	3,486.27
149	16	1123	12	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	56,140.52	.....	.....	.....	56,140.52
150	16	1124	12	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	1,532.10	.....	1,532.10
151	16	1127	14	do	Manuel S. Trelles	.....	.....	10,047.56	.....	10,047.56
152	16	1128	14	do	Justino A. Pedraza	.....	.....	1,131.00	.....	1,131.00
153	16	1129	15	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	39,505.29	.....	.....	.....	39,505.29
154	16	1125	14	do	do	23,565.11	.....	.....	.....	23,565.11
155	16	1126	14	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	211.65	.....	211.65
156	16	30	3	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	82.38	.....	.....	.....	82.38
157	16	31	3	do	do	4,133.47	.....	.....	.....	4,133.47
158	16	32	4	do	do	4,098.49	.....	.....	.....	4,098.49
159	16	33	5	do	Emilio Bacardi	.....	.....	1,142.76	.....	1,142.76
160	16	34	5	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	1,629.92	.....	.....	.....	1,629.92
161	16	35	7	do	do	1,326.85	.....	.....	.....	1,326.85
162	16	36	8	do	do	4,562.41	.....	.....	.....	4,562.41
163	16	37	9	do	do	2,343.98	.....	.....	.....	2,343.98
164	18	1130	15	Habana	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	872.24	.....	872.24
165	18	1131	16	do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	36,792.09	.....	.....	.....	36,792.09
166	18	1132	16	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	35,444.13	.....	.....	.....	35,444.13
167	18	1133	16	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	2,369.90	.....	2,369.90
168	18	1134	16	do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	101,056.58	.....	.....	.....	101,056.58
169	18	1135	16	do	Lieut. M. B. Stokes	30,463.48	.....	.....	.....	30,463.48
170	18	1136	16	do	Capt. E. Chandler	5,194.22	.....	.....	.....	5,194.22
171	18	1137	17	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	51,227.92	.....	.....	.....	51,227.92
172	18	1138	17	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	556.56	.....	556.56
173	18	1139	17	do	Capt. J. F. Landis	60,139.30	.....	.....	.....	60,139.30
174	19	1140	18	do	Justino A. Pedraza	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
175	19	1141	18	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	38,894.68	.....	.....	.....	38,894.68
176	19	1142	18	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	1,364.13	.....	1,364.13
177	21	1143	19	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	39,074.57	.....	.....	.....	39,074.57
178	21	1144	19	do	Ricardo Martinez	.....	.....	5,514.93	.....	5,514.93
179	21	38	10	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	7,793.24	.....	.....	.....	7,793.24

Abstract of funds received by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899—Continued.

Receipt.		Certificate of deposit.			From whom received.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	Place.						
180	21		Aug. 11	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis ...	\$1,780.89				\$1,780.89
181	21	39	40	do	do	4,384.32				4,384.32
182	21	41	14	do	do	6,645.70				6,645.70
183	21	43	15	do	do	17,810.00				17,810.00
184	21	44	15	do	Lieut. J. W. Smith ..	7,672.59				7,672.59
185	21	45	15	do	Lieut. H. C. Schumm ..	6,754.60				6,754.60
186	21	47	15	do	D. H. Schumann	2,153.41				2,153.41
187	21	48	16	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	2,806.59				2,806.59
188	21	49	16	do	do	1,084.98				1,084.98
189	21	50	16	do	do	946.90				946.90
190	22	1145	21	Habana.	Col. T. H. Bliss	20,875.01				20,875.01
191	22	1146	21	do	Ricardo Martinez....			\$837.46		837.46
192	22	1147	21	do	Lieut. F. O. Vincent ..				\$35.89	35.89
193	23	29	18	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis....	5,321.76				5,321.76
194	24	1148	22	Habana.	Col. T. H. Bliss	28,647.12				28,647.12
195	24	1149	22	do	Maj. C. A. Williams....	21,910.05				21,910.05
196	24	1150	22	do	Ricardo Martinez....			2,271.27		2,271.27
197	24	1151	21	do	Maj. Jas. L. Wilson....				743.15	743.15
198	24	1152	22	do	Lt. Col. D. H. Money ..				5.50	5.50
199	24	1153	22	do	Justino A. Pedraza....			300.00		300.00
200	24	1154	22	do	Américo Silva			1,012.15		1,012.15
201	24	1155	22	do	Lieut. John Conklin ..	2,442.61				2,442.61
202	24	1156	23	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	52,428.18				52,428.18
203	24	1157	23	do	Ricardo Martinez....			869.77		869.77
204	25	1158	24	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	53,827.92				53,827.92
205	25	1159	24	do	Ricardo Martinez....			18,100.25		18,100.25
206	28	51	17	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	5,012.85				5,012.85
207	28	52	18	do	do	5,645.30				5,645.30
208	28	53	19	do	do	1,332.11				1,332.11
209	28	54	21	do	do	4,877.22				4,877.22
210	28	55	22	do	Capt. E. A. Ellis	459.01				459.01
211	28	56	22	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	1,498.10				1,498.10
213	28	57	23	do	do	2,731.13				2,731.13
212	28	1160	25	Habana.	Justino A. Pedraza....			11,725.00		11,725.00
214	28	1161	25	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	34,217.12				34,217.12
215	28	1162	24	do	Ricardo Martinez....			196.19		196.19
216	28	1163	25	do	Capt. F. J. Kernan....				56.73	56.73
217	28	1164	26	do	E. G. Rathbone		\$6,000.00			6,000.00
218	28	1165	26	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	40,941.34				40,941.34
219	28	1166	26	do	Ricardo Martinez....			593.33		593.33
220	30	1167	26	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	31,342.41				31,342.41
221	30	1168	28	do	Ricardo Martinez....			4,068.83		4,068.83
222	30	1169	28	do	Capt. J. F. R. Landis ..	12,858.71				12,858.71
223	30	1170	28	do	M. S. Trelles			6,647.45		6,647.45
224	30	1171	28	do	Capt. Elias Chandler ..	6.27				6.27
Total.....						1,391,405.71	18,000.00	98,215.76	50,348.79	1,557,970.26

I certify that the foregoing abstract is correct.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

Abstract of accountable warrants paid by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899.

Accountable warrant.		Check.		To whom paid.	Place.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.						
64	July 27	63	Aug. 2	Capt. Lucien Young	Habana	\$2,270.42	.....	.....	\$2,270.42
65	28	64	2	Capt. Abner Pickering.	Trinidad	407.52	.....	.....	407.52
66	28	65	2	Lieut. F. E. Bamford	Ciego de Ávila	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
69	29	66	2	Ricardo Martínez	Habana .....	.....	.....	\$97,822.26	97,822.26
70	29	67	2	do	do .....	.....	.....	33,860.24	33,860.24
71	29	68	2	D. H. Shumann	Guantánamo	1,396.27	.....	.....	1,396.27
73	29	69	2	Lieut. Sedgwick Rice.	Sta. Maria del Rosario	1,413.00	.....	.....	1,413.00
74	29	70	2	G. W. Hyatt	Guanabacoa	3,989.20	.....	.....	3,989.20
68	29	71	2	Lieut. L. S. Upton	Tunas da Zaza	492.00	.....	.....	492.00
72	29	72	2	D. H. Shumann	Guantánamo	1,733.27	.....	.....	1,733.27
67	29	73	2	Capt. C. J. Symmonds.	Puerto Principe	27,431.20	.....	.....	27,431.20
75	29	74	3	Capt. John H. Gardner.	Placetas	3,373.50	.....	.....	3,373.50
81	Aug. 1	75	3	B. F. Davis	Habana	300.00	.....	.....	300.00
76	July 31	76	4	Maj. S. D. Sturgis	Quemados	4,395.00	.....	.....	4,395.00
77	31	77	4	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox	Guanajay	17,185.78	.....	.....	17,185.78
78	31	78	4	Lieut. H. M. Powell	Pinar del Rio	12,343.00	.....	.....	12,343.00
79	31	79	4	Maj. S. D. Sturgis	Quemados	7,915.20	.....	.....	7,915.20
80	Aug. 1	80	4	B. F. Davis	Habana	23,105.33	.....	.....	23,105.33
83	1	81	5	Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey.	do	25,000.00	.....	.....	25,000.00
84	1	82	5	Maj. G. S. Cartwright.	Matanzas	9,351.00	.....	.....	9,351.00
85	1	83	5	Maj. W. M. Black	Habana	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
82	1	84	5	Maj. J. T. French, jr.	do	976.84	.....	.....	976.84
86	2	85	7	Lieut. F. E. Bamford	Ciego de Ávila	1,250.00	.....	.....	1,250.00
87	2	86	7	Maj. J. F. Stretch	Habana	58,202.49	.....	.....	58,202.49
88	4	87	7	P. B. Anderson	Caibarien	1,208.81	.....	.....	1,208.81
89	4	88	7	Lieut. M. B. Stokes.	Cárdenas	1,934.06	.....	.....	1,934.06
90	4	89	7	Lieut. P. D. Lockridge.	Santa Clara	441.30	.....	.....	441.30
91	4	90	7	do	do	10,230.22	.....	.....	10,230.22
92	4	91	7	Capt. F. G. Irwin	Manzanillo	1,273.00	.....	.....	1,273.00
93	4	92	7	B. F. Davis	Habana	71.00	.....	.....	71.00
94	4	93	10	do	do	12,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00
95	4	94	10	Capt. T. F. Davis	Santiago	5,956.30	.....	.....	5,956.30
96	7	95	11	Maj. W. H. Miller	Matanzas	49,547.79	.....	.....	49,547.79
97	7	96	11	do	do	1,732.65	.....	.....	1,732.65
98	7	97	11	do	do	1,380.36	.....	.....	1,380.36
99	7	98	11	do	do	2,494.00	.....	.....	2,494.00
100	7	99	12	Capt. W. Y. Stamper.	Cienfuegos	2,067.50	.....	.....	2,067.50
101	7	100	12	Ramon M. Cañas.	Batabanó	138.50	.....	.....	138.50
102	7	101	12	Lieut. J. W. Smith	Gibara	1,535.00	.....	.....	1,535.00
103	7	102	12	Capt. F. G. Irwin	Manzanillo	330.18	.....	.....	330.18
104	8	103	12	B. F. Davis	Habana	25,806.26	.....	.....	25,806.26
105	8	104	12	do	do	13,786.99	.....	.....	13,786.99
106	8	105	12	do	do	6,094.24	.....	.....	6,094.24
107	8	106	12	Maj. W. H. Miller	Matanzas	1,200.00	.....	.....	1,200.00
108	8	107	12	Capt. John Biddle	do	6,000.00	.....	.....	6,000.00
109	8	108	12	Maj. G. S. Cartwright.	do	11,422.50	.....	.....	11,422.50
110	8	109	12	Lieut. W. E. Welsh.	Cárdenas	1,766.66	.....	.....	1,766.66
111	8	110	12	Lieut. H. M. Powell	Pinar del Rio	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
112	8	111	12	Capt. Abner Pickering.	Trinidad	114.00	.....	.....	114.00
113	8	112	12	Walter F. Smith	Habana	179,667.00	.....	.....	179,667.00
114	8	113	12	Capt. J. H. Gardner	Placetas	1,525.60	.....	.....	1,525.60
115	8	114	12	Lieut. L. W. Oliver	Caibarien	1,812.00	.....	.....	1,812.00
116	9	115	16	Capt. W. M. Wright.	Sagua la Grande	1,064.82	.....	.....	1,064.82
117	11	116	16	Capt. W. H. Chatfield.	Baracoa	2,386.00	.....	.....	2,386.00
118	11	117	16	Lieut. A. E. Kennington.	Mayarí	2,280.00	.....	.....	2,280.00
119	11	118	16	Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell.	Guantánamo	8,836.00	.....	.....	8,836.00
120	11	119	16	Lieut. M. S. Jarvis.	San Luis	5,003.00	.....	.....	5,003.00
121	11	120	16	Lieut. A. G. Paxton	Holguín	8,501.00	.....	.....	8,501.00
122	11	121	16	Lieut. J. G. Harbord.	Manzanillo	12,853.40	.....	.....	12,853.40

Abstract of accountable warrants paid by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899—Continued.

Account- able warrant.		Check.		To whom paid.	Place.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal- revenue receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.						
123	Aug. 11	122	Aug. 16	Lieut. Jas. Robb Church.	Santiago.....	\$68,942.24			\$68,942.24
126	15	123	16	Maj. T. E. True....	Washington, D. C.	1,800.00			1,800.00
124	12	124	17	B. F. Davis.....	Habana	9,500.00			9,500.00
125	12	125	17	Maj. W. H. Miller ..	Matanzas	299.00			299.00
127	16	126	18	F. P. Ferris.....	Habana	15,000.00			15,000.00
128	16	127	18	Lieut. L. S. Upton..	Tunas de Zaza ..	297.00			297.00
129	16	128	18	B. F. Davis.....	Habana	30,000.00			30,000.00
130	16	129	18	Maj. J. T. French, jr.	do	1,135.00			1,135.00
131	16	130	18	Capt. Walter B. Barker.	Cienfuegos ...	2,144.00			2,144.00
136	18	131	19	Ricardo Martinez ..	Habana			\$2,000.00	2,000.00
132	17	132	21	Lieut. John Conklin.	Trinidad	537.66			537.66
133	17	133	21	Capt. F. G. Irwin...	Manzanillo ...	1,295.30			1,295.30
134	17	134	21	do	Santa Cruz del Sur.	100.00			100.00
135	17	135	21	Capt. Elias Chandler.	Sagua la Grande.	1,938.35			1,938.35
131	21	136	25	Lieut. M. B. Stokes.	Cárdenas	2,236.99			2,236.99
138	21	137	25	Capt. F. G. Irwin...	Santa Cruz del Sur.	116.36			116.36
139	23	138	25	Lieut. Commander Lucien Young.	Habana	13,792.46			13,792.46
140	23	139	25	Lieut. Sedgwick Rice.	do	1,168.00			1,168.00
141	23	140	25	Mayor G. W. Hyatt.	Guanabacoa ..	3,907.41			3,907.41
48	July 22	141	25	Capt. E. A. Ellis....	do	1,488.67			1,488.67
142	24	142	28	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	Cienfuegos ...	140.00			140.00
143	24	143	29	Capt. J. F. R. Landis.	Caibarien	1,473.96			1,473.96
144	24	144	29	Lieut. F. E. Bamford.	Ciego de Avila	1,762.00			1,762.00
145	24	145	29	F. P. Ferris.....	Habana	12,500.00			12,500.00
146	25	146	29	Lieut. A. G. Paxton	Holguin	10,822.00			10,822.00
147	25	147	29	E. G. Rathbone	Habana		\$48,880.00		48,880.00
148	25	148	29	Capt. Lucien Young	do	2,610.79			2,610.79
149	25	149	29	Rear-Admiral B. J. Cromwell.	do	1,000.00			1,000.00
150	25	150	29	Lieut. W. M. Talbott.	do	16,767.30			16,767.30
151	26	151	30	Lieut. P. D. Lockridge.	Santa Clara...	6,188.88			6,188.88
152	26	152	30	Capt. F. P. Fremont	Sancti Spiritus	5,115.00			5,115.00
153	26	153	30	Capt. M. R. Peterson.	Matanzas.....	5,200.00			5,200.00
154	26	154	30	Maj. G. S. Cartwright.	do	8,307.00			8,307.00
155	26	155	30	Maj. J. T. French ..	Habana	12,250.00			12,250.00
156	26	156	30	Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey.	do	44,675.08			44,675.08
157	26	157	30	Maj. W. H. Miller ..	Matanzas.....	45,130.73			45,130.73
158	26	158	30	Capt. W. M. Wright.	Sagua la Grande.	3,155.00			3,155.00
159	26	159	30	Maj. J. T. French ..	Habana	1,840.88			1,840.88
160	26	160	30	Capt. Abner Pickering.	Trinidad	2,212.00			2,212.00
161	26	161	30	Lieut. L. W. Oliver.	Caibarien	2,760.00			2,760.00
162	26	162	30	Capt. H. W. Chatfield.	Baracoa	5,625.82			5,625.82
163	26	163	30	Ricardo Martinez ..	Habana			100.00	100.00
164	26	164	30	do	do			103,626.23	103,626.23
165	26	165	30	Américo Silva.....	Puerto Principe.			6,449.69	6,449.69
166	26	166	30	Manuel M. Repiso.	Pinar del Rio.			13,665.91	13,665.91
167	26	167	30	Manuel S. Trelles..	Matanzas.....			12,066.71	12,066.71
168	26	168	30	Justin A. Pedraza ..	Santa Clara			12,819.13	12,819.13
169	26	169	30	Ricardo Martinez ..	Habana			32,990.06	32,990.06
170	26	170	30	Capt. T. F. Davis.....	Santiago	3,741.75			3,741.75
171	26	171	30	Capt. C. A. Williams	Nuevitas	1,674.67			1,674.67
172	26	172	30	Capt. John H. Gardner.	Placetas	4,279.75			4,279.75
173	26	173	30	Lieut. W. E. Welsh ..	Cárdenas	3,720.23			3,720.23

Abstract of accountable warrants paid by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899—Continued.

Accountable warrant.		Check.		To whom paid.	Place.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.						
	Aug.		Aug.						
174	28	174	30	Maj. J. F. Stretch ..	Habana	\$696.64	.....	.....	\$696.64
176	28	175	30	.....do.....	.....do.....	56,677.25	.....	.....	56,677.25
177	28	176	30	.....do.....	.....do.....	4,216.51	.....	.....	4,216.51
178	28	177	31	Lieut. Sedgwick Rice.	.....do.....	1,168.00	.....	.....	1,168.00
181	28	178	31	Lieut. L. D. Cabell ..	Guantánamo ..	7,304.30	.....	.....	7,304.30
182	28	179	31	Walter Fletcher Smith.	Habana	131,970.27	.....	.....	131,970.27
183	28	180	31	Lt. H. C. Schumm..	Baracoa	773.00	.....	.....	773.00
186	28	181	31	Lieut. H. M. Powell	Pinar del Río ..	6,636.04	.....	.....	6,636.04
187	28	182	31	Lieut. M. S. Jarvis ..	San Luis	5,731.00	.....	.....	5,731.00
189	28	183	31	Maj. Jas. L. Wilson ..	Quemados	9,151.14	.....	.....	9,151.14
190	28	184	31	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox ..	Guanajay	18,378.00	.....	.....	18,378.00
188	28	185	31	Lieut. A. E. Saxton ..	Santiago	72,421.00	.....	.....	72,421.00
Total....						1,273,866.05	\$48,880.00	\$315,400.23	1,638,146.28

I certify that the foregoing abstract is correct.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1898,

REPORT OF MR. E. G. RATHBONE, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS, ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Habana.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Governor-General of Cuba, Habana.

SIR: Complying with your instructions of August 4, and also for the purpose of putting into permanent form something of the history of the department of posts of Cuba, especially that which relates to its organization and to the statistics connected with the work, I have the honor to make this, the first annual report of the department. While it is not practicable in so condensed a report as this must necessarily be to go very much into detail, it will be my purpose to present the facts in such a way as to give you a general idea of the organization and doings of the department.

I need hardly call to your attention the deplorable condition in which the postal service was found when I assumed charge of it the 1st day of January, 1899. The Spanish Government on retiring left no records for my guidance, and not one stamp of any denomination, nor a cent in money. In fact, about all that was found was a great quantity of undelivered mail matter, some of it dating back as far as the year 1891; a disreputable old post-office building in very bad sanitary condition, and a miserable post-office outfit.

At 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of January, 1899, I formally received and took charge of the "bureau of communications," as the department was known under the Spanish Government. The transfer was made to me in the office of the secretary of public works and the following is the

"RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

"In the city of Habana, on the 1st day of January, 1899, there met in the office of the secretary of public works and communications, on the one part, Don Saturnino Martínez, under secretary, acting as secretary, Don Adolfo Saenz Yañez, director-general of public works, and Don Carlos Abalas y Trillo, director-general of communications, and, on the second part, Mr. Estes G. Rathbone, appointed director of posts of Cuba by the United States Government, and at 12 o'clock noon those of the first part proceeded to make delivery to the party of the second part of all of the

official papers, documents, furniture, and fixtures in charge of the said bureau of communications.

"And in order that it may be evident this document is executed in duplicate on the date above indicated.

"SATURNINO MARTÍNEZ.
 "ADOLFO SAENZ YAÑEZ.
 "CARLOS ABALAS.
 "ESTES G. RATHBONE."

Immediately upon assuming charge I issued the following general order:

"Order No. 1.]

"Habana, Cuba, January 1, 1899.

"To the postal employees on the island of Cuba:

"This is to give notice to all employees of the postal service on the island of Cuba that, having been designated by the order of the President of the United States as director of posts of Cuba, I have this day assumed the duties of such position and have taken under my control all the operations of the service in cooperation with the military authorities of the United States.

"All the arrangements made by the United States postal commission relative to the temporary continuance of performance of service, and the assurance given by them of pay from January 1, 1899, to postal employees who shall continue to perform service from this date, are hereby confirmed, and will be continued until otherwise ordered by me.

"Further necessary instructions will be promulgated from time to time for the government of the service.

"For the present, postage stamps marked " $2\frac{1}{2}$ C de peso" will be sold for 2 cents American money."

For the purpose of holding intact as nearly as possible the organization of the post-office at Habana, I appointed an assistant postmaster for that city and gave him the immediate control and direction of the force of clerks and carriers. The purposes of the department were made known through orders issued from time to time. It would only weary you to go into detail concerning the matters treated in these orders, but suffice it to say that they were made for the purpose of correcting, as far as possible, the evils of the system which had been in operation, and to establish as rapidly as consistent with surroundings a system conforming in some degree to that of the Post-Office Department of the United States.

A department of posts had to be organized on a basis which previously had not existed, and was to be composed of several bureaus, each having in charge some distinct feature of the work of the postal service on the island.

The following orders, with their dates and numbers, were issued, creating the several bureaus of the department and defining the duties of each:

January 7, Order No. 6, bureau of finance.

January 18, Order No. 9, office of chief clerk.

January 25, Order No. 12, bureau of postal accounts.

January 26, Order No. 15, bureau of translation.

January 26, Order No. 16, bureau of appointments.

January 26, Order No. 17, bureau of transportation.

February 10, Order No. 18, bureau of postal money orders.

February 14, Order No. 21, registry bureau.

February 14, Order No. 22, bureau of special agents.

March 8, Order No. 25, dead-letter bureau.

June 1, Order No. 37, office of superintendent and disbursing officer.

In addition to these I have a legal adviser, but the organization of that branch of the work into a bureau has not been completed.

One of the first things to be done after assuming charge of postal affairs was to correct many evils then in practice in the service in connection with handling of the mails, and especially as to rates for delivery of letters and other mailable matter.

On January 11 I discontinued in the city of Habana the practice of carriers collecting fees for the delivery of letters and other mail matter, and have discontinued the practice in other cities and towns in the island as rapidly as it could be done without making changes which would be too abrupt and disturb too much the rapid delivery of mails.

On February 10 I issued an order looking to the consolidation of the military stations with the Cuban service, so that a uniform system could be established over the entire island.

On March 24, after a conference with you and the Postmaster-General, I issued an order, to be effective April 1, fixing the domestic postage rates in Cuba the same as

the rates in the United States. This cut down the postal receipts very much and decreased the revenues of the department but it was thought that the cheaper rates would increase the patronage of the service and assist greatly in introducing the system on the island and in making it popular with the people.

On March 15 I authorized and adopted the official seal of the department of posts of Cuba. The description of the seal is as follows:

"A disc one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, with outside and inside circles, the space between the two circles being three-sixteenths of one inch. The outside circle is a heavy corded line; the inside a plain line. Between the circles are the words "Department of Posts, Cuba," and two stars.

"The centre of the disc represents in the main the entrance to Havana Harbor. In the foreground is a royal palm with tobacco plants at the base. Beyond is the entrance to the harbor and a vessel entering the same. In the distance is Morro Castle, and on the sea outside another small vessel. On the left of the centre of the disc is the Punta, and clouds overhanging the whole scene."

On May 27 I issued an order authorizing special agents of the department of posts to administer oaths in relation to all matters concerning the postal service of the island. This became necessary because of the excessive charges made by notaries and others empowered by the Spanish Government to administer oaths, and employees who were required to take the oath suffered great hardship because of these charges.

On June 7 an order was issued authorizing and adopting the official mail flag of the department, of which the following is a copy:

"The official mail flag of the department of posts of Cuba is hereby authorized and adopted to conform with the drawing hereto attached and made a part hereof. The following is a description of the official mail flag:

"To be made of the best bunting, color of field red.

"To have a star of five points, made of white cloth, and to be situated near the hoist.

"To have the words 'Servicio de Correos de Cuba,' also of white cloth, to be placed in three lines as follows:

"Top line, the words 'Servicio de Correos;'

"Second line, the word 'de;'

"Third line, the word 'Cuba.'

"The whole flag to be in shape a burgee.

"The following are the dimensions of a flag 12 feet long (flags of less or greater length are to preserve the same proportions):

Length of flag	12 feet
Width on the hoist.....	6 feet
Width on the point.....	3 feet 9 inches

"Burgee to be made with an angle of 60°, length of cut 3 feet 3 inches."

"Star to be 24 inches in diameter, the nearest point thereof to be 12 inches from the hoist.

"Letters of the word 'Cuba' and the initial letters of the words 'Servicio' and 'Correos' to be 12 inches in height, and the other letters to be 8 inches in height.

"It is intended that the flying of this flag shall indicate the presence of Cuban mails and authority to transport the same.

"All vessels carrying Cuban mails will display this flag."

For the purpose of bringing to your attention in a more detailed way the work of the department of posts since its organization, I present the matter as it relates to the several bureaus created.

BUREAU OF FINANCE.

To this bureau was assigned the charge and custody of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards; the supplying of postmasters upon their requisitions for these supplies, and also the furnishing of all other supplies, printing, stationery, etc., for the department of posts and postmasters on the island. The chief of this bureau was placed under bonds for the faithful performance of duty.

Acting postmasters were sent out to the larger offices on the island and were placed under bond. At first other postmasters were not required to bond, and they were furnished stamps only upon payment for the same in advance. Later on I began gradually to put these postmasters under bond, so that supplies of stamps could be furnished.

The expense to the department of posts has been very great on account of furniture and all kinds of printed supplies, which have been ordered and furnished through the bureau of finance. There was not a piece of furniture, except some old and dilapidated pieces in the old post-office, and not a blank of any nature whatever for the department when I took charge on January 1. Books and blanks in use in

the United States could not be made of use here, and in consequence everything of that character had to be printed, and nearly all printed in both English and Spanish.

As to the volume of business in connection with the receipt and sale of stamped paper done in this bureau, I respectfully call your attention to the following figures:

Stamped paper received.

	Number.	Value.
1-cent stamps	4,000,000	\$40,000
2-cent stamps	6,000,000	120,000
3-cent stamps	4,000,000	120,000
5-cent stamps	4,000,000	200,000
10-cent stamps	400,000	40,000
Special-delivery stamps (10 cents)	20,000	2,000
1-cent postal cards	100,300	10,030
2-cent postal cards	581,750	11,635
2-cent envelopes	7,000	15,260
		558,925

Stamped paper sold and placed with bonded postmasters.

Month.	1-cent.	2-cent.	3-cent.	5-cent.	10-cent.	Special-delivery.
January	747,000	817,000	140,000	156,000	23,000	.....
February	272,300	281,000	213,000	76,400	22,200	.....
March	557,000	588,900	359,300	116,200	18,800	.....
April	283,510	471,550	49,500	121,540	10,130	1,500
May	336,789	454,300	34,800	111,500	10,580	1,750
June	376,922	556,800	8,200	117,100	12,400	2,000
Total	2,573,521	3,169,550	804,800	698,740	97,110	5,250
Value	\$25,735.21	\$63,391.00	\$24,144.00	\$34,937.00	\$9,711.00	\$525.00

Month.	1-cent postal cards.	2-cent postal cards.	2-cent stamped envelopes.
January			
February	4,500	4,500	10,000
March	1,500	2,500	5,500
April	5,500	2,500	6,000
May	12,000	7,000	6,625
June	3,600	5,000	9,600
Total	27,100	21,500	37,725
Value	\$271.00	\$430.00	\$822.40

This makes a total value of stamped paper disposed of by sale or with bonded postmasters of \$159,966.61, leaving a value on hand June 30 of \$398,958.39.

This gives in a general way, and probably as much in detail as you desire, the transactions of the bureau of finance, and shows the volume of business done. It does not include the expenditures of the department made through this bureau for supplies and blanks of all kinds. These items will appear in another report.

BUREAU OF POSTAL ACCOUNTS.

This bureau was created January 25, 1899, and with it all accounts have been filed arising in connection with the postal service of Cuba or relative thereto, together with the vouchers necessary to a correct adjustment thereof. In this bureau also the accounts have been audited and settled so far as they have been ready for final settlement.

I present below a statement of receipts and expenditures, the last being shown by items. This statement shows in a condensed form the expenditures of the department, including the work on the Habana city post-office, which makes a large item in the account. As you are aware, an old building in very bad condition was taken and converted into what is now one of the best-equipped public buildings on the island.

Statement of revenue and disbursements to and including June 30, 1899.

Revenue from all sources.....	\$250, 100. 00
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EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, department of posts of Cuba.....	\$96, 334. 22
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	4, 851. 26
Salaries, clerks in post-office.....	23, 015. 58
Salaries, postmasters.....	42, 019. 30
Salaries, railway postal clerks.....	12, 893. 79
Salaries, letter carriers.....	7, 690. 02
Transportation.....	6, 708. 93
Telegraph and cable.....	334. 05
Printing and stationery.....	12, 091. 49
Furniture.....	2, 514. 27
Building and repairs.....	19, 216. 73
Rent.....	5, 073. 79
Light.....	1, 305. 70
Per diem.....	12, 433. 39
Bonds.....	421. 50
Carriage, harness, and equipments.....	2, 129. 56
Newspapers.....	30. 72
Mail transportation.....	2, 300. 97
Mail bags.....	3, 447. 93
Letter balance and scales.....	162. 00
Postmarking and rubber stamps.....	1, 207. 71
Street letter boxes.....	1, 352. 75
Saves.....	4, 044. 89
Refunds.....	100. 00
Mail wagons.....	340. 00
Star route contractors.....	3, 552. 09
	<hr/>
	265, 572. 64
Deficit.....	15, 472. 64
Less warrants canceled.....	1, 202. 39
	<hr/>
Deficit.....	14, 270. 25

The expenditures shown above include all payments to date, August 19, as payments are yet being made on account of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. For this reason the total amount of expenditures on statements made may be different on different dates.

The records of the bureau of postal accounts show 37 money-order offices in operation on June 30, and the volume of business done is shown by the following table:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of orders issued.....	\$694, 213. 08
Amount of fees.....	2, 892. 70
Amount transferred from postal account.....	2, 028. 72
Amount postmasters' drafts on Habana.....	8, 110. 00
	<hr/>
	707, 244. 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount domestic orders paid.....	\$156, 544. 89
Amount international orders paid.....	37, 236. 12
Amount orders repaid.....	3, 598. 71
Amount drafts paid by Habana office.....	8, 110. 00
Amount deposits.....	449, 612. 85
Amount balances due from postmasters.....	52, 141. 93
	<hr/>
	707, 244. 50

BUREAU OF TRANSLATION.

Early in the administration I realized the importance of a bureau to which all communications received written in the Spanish language, and all to be sent out in that language, could be sent for perfect and quick translation. To this end I created such a bureau by an order issued on January 25. The importance of such a bureau has grown constantly, and with five translators and two typewriters the current work is not more than kept up.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS.

On January 26 this bureau was created, and later on the divisions of bonds and of salaries and allowances were added to and made a part of the bureau. Here all applications for appointments, of whatever nature, are answered and filed for reference. A record is also kept of appointments made, of bonds approved, and of salaries fixed and allowances made. In this bureau also is kept a record of the establishment, discontinuance, and change of names of post-offices, as well as all changes of postmasters. Here also is kept a complete list of post-offices on the island. For the purpose of bringing to your attention more definitely the record made by this bureau I call your attention to the following tables:

Number of post-offices in operation.

Province.	Number of offices.
Habana	60
Mantanzas	48
Pinar del Rio	30
Puerto Principe	7
Santa Clara	64
Santiago	30
Total	239

Of the number shown, 23 are free-delivery offices, employing 96 carriers.

Number of employees in the service.

Employees as—	Cuban.	American.	Total.
Postmasters	213	26	239
Employees (post-office)	263	33	296
Employees (department of posts)	16	52	68
Total	492	111	603

Bonds to the director-general of posts of Cuba on file.

Employees.	Number.	Amount.
Department clerks	17	\$36,500
Postmasters, including acting postmasters	35	86,500
Post-office clerks, etc	15	26,000
Total	67	149,000

Additions to and separations from the service.

	Additions.	Separations.
Departmental employees	75	41
Postmasters	102	48
Other employees	189	100
Total	366	189

Applications for positions in the service.

Americans	307
Cubans	684
Total	991
Number of special agents' reports reviewed and acted upon by the bureau of appointments	233
Allowances made for rent, light, and miscellaneous purposes on special agents' reports	143

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION.

One of the most difficult problems I have had to meet, in connection with the service, has been the matter of transportation of the mails. Under a royal decree of many years standing some of the railroad companies are required to carry mails free. I found the steamship companies were carrying mails on the north and south coasts under contracts which to me seemed ruinous, because of the prices paid. My first efforts were made toward getting contracts which would relieve the department of these heavy burdens. I am very glad to report that the officers of these companies showed a willingness to do what they could toward making the carrying of mails less burdensome, and so enable the department to get on a basis less expensive. In fact, through their courtesy and kindness I have been able to close contracts, in nearly every instance running until June 30, 1900, either without compensation or for a nominal sum. The following figures in connection with this branch of the service are given for your information:

Mails are carried over 30 railroad routes on a total of 1,045.7 miles; over 7 steamboat routes, 2,563 miles, approximately estimated; over 39 star routes, 705 miles; over 5 transfer routes, miles not given. The total number of routes of all classes is 81, total mileage, 4,313.7, costing \$24,118 per annum, or \$4.56 per mile. In the estimate of cost per mile is not included \$4,440, the cost of the transfer service, on account of the mileage of the transfer service not being given.

There are 29 railway post-office lines having a total mileage of 1,828. Forty-five railway postal clerks are employed to handle the mails in transit, receiving an annual compensation of \$15,730. This amount, added to the pay for transportation of mails, gives a total of \$39,848 per annum, or \$9.22 per mile per annum for the actual service in operation.

Therefore, in consideration of the above statement, the cost for transporting the mails from January 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899, has been at the rate of \$39,848 per annum.

The following is a summary of all classes of mail service.

Number of routes	81
Length of routes	miles.. 4,313.17
Total cost per annum	\$24,118.00
Rate of cost per mile for mail routes (transfer service not included)	4.56
Salaries of railway postal clerks	15,730.00
Total cost of all classes of service per mile	9.22

It will be observed that the cost of transporting the mails is very small. There are two reasons why this is so at the present time. First, the conditions under which railways were built in Cuba required that all railways chartered by the Government of Spain after a certain date, viz, December 10, 1858, should carry the mails without charge to the Government. As a number of the railways were chartered after that date, and some chartered before that date contained a stipulation to the same effect, the cost of transporting mails on the railroads has been very small. Second, nearly all steamboat lines were willing to contract for carrying the mails until June 30, 1900, without cost, or with little cost to the department.

CONTRACT SERVICE.

The following table shows the number and cost of contracts drawn for transporting the mails from January 1 to June 30, 1899:

Contracts drawn for mail service January 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899.

	Number.	Cost per annum.
Star route.....	31	\$12,395
Steamship.....	8	2,200
Railroad.....	2	1,914
Transfer service.....	5	4,440
Total.....	46	20,949

To show you more definitely the amount that has been saved by the present contracts over those in force when we took charge of the service, I desire to call your attention to this:

List of steamship contracts.

Name of company.	Spanish.	Present.	Between what ports.
Menendez & Co.....	\$12,000.00	.....	Batabanó and Santiago.
Sobrinos de Herrera.....	90,000.00	.....	Habana and Santiago.
Gallego Messo & Co.....	979.60	.....	Santiago and Guantánamo.
Antonio Argüelles.....	New service.	.....	Cienfuegos and Tunas de Zaza.
A. Callado & Co.....	12,000.00	\$1,200.00	Habana and La Fé.
Alonso Jauma & Co.....	New service.	400.00	Habana to points on north coast.
Rafael de Arazoza.....	3,750.00	600.00	Batabanó to Isle of Pines.
Angel G. de Ceballos.....	New service.	.....	Do.
	118,729.60	2,200.00	

The following tables show the star-route service as it was received January 1, 1899, and as it was in operation June 30, 1899. Only such routes are given under the Spanish rule as could be operated under the actual star-route service. What resembled merely mail-messenger service, of the records received on January 1, is left out of this table. No record was kept formerly by routes, consequently no mileage was given. The mileage given of the routes at present used is based much upon estimate.

Star route under Spanish rule in operation January 1, 1899.

Number of star routes.....	35
Mileage of star routes.....	Not known.
Total cost of star routes (paid by salary).....	\$15,894

Star routes at present.

Number of star routes.....	39
Total mileage of star routes (estimated).....	705
Total cost of star routes.....	\$15,564

In this latter estimate is not presented the courier-service routes established and maintained by the military authorities in the province of Santiago. Of these there are 7, employing 14 couriers, at a salary of \$900 per annum each, or at a total cost of \$12,600. These couriers carry the mail through the inland districts of that province, and are paid by the military authorities.

The courier service is of more value for military service than for postal, and therefore the department of posts has not yet assumed control of them. The service rendered for postal purposes would not justify the expenditure of so large a sum for maintaining them.

One of the greatest improvements made in any branch of the service has been:

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The Spanish railway mail service in Cuba was scarcely anything deserving the name.

There were employees known as "conductors ferrocarril," who received the bags of mail matter already made up by the postmasters at the termini of their runs. It was their duty to accompany the bags, which were usually carried on two seats set aside for this purpose in the second-class cars in the trains, and to put them off at the proper railway station, receiving others instead. The bags were not locked, as no lock and key was employed for that purpose. The clerks made no report of their trips. They had no postmarking outfit, and carried no supplies for distributing the mails in transit.

APARTMENT CARS PUT IN USE.

It was discovered that the royal decree of Spain issued December 10, 1858, in addition to other requirements, authorized the postal administration to require railway companies to provide apartments in their trains for the proper handling of the mails. In March a number of the railways were communicated with on the subject of building apartments. All of them very pleasantly agreed to put in the accommodations required, and apartments were built in the second-class passenger cars of a number of lines, being located in one end of the car and of about an average dimension of 5 by 8 feet. The clerks are required to occupy these apartments, which are furnished with the necessary letter cases. Since that time mail has been distributed to a small extent by the clerks, and the amount of distribution required of them is growing larger.

List of lines having apartment cars.

Name of line.	Number of cars.	Name of line.	Number of cars.
Caibarien, Camajuani, and Placetas	1	Habana and Jovellanos.....	2
Cardenas and Santa Clara	3	Habana and Pinar del Rio.....	3
Cardenas and Yagauramas	1	Isabel and Cruces.....	2
Cienfuegos and Santa Clara	3	Matanzas and Colon	1
Habana and Alacranes	2	Sagua la Grande and Caibarien.....	1
Habana and Batabano.....	1		
Habana and Guanajay.....	2	Total.....	22

Some statistics are given below, showing the operation of this service:

Railway postal clerks under Spanish rule.

Number of clerks.....	41
Annual mileage.....	No record.
Total pay per annum.....	\$15,850.00
Average pay per clerk	\$386.58

Railway postal clerks under Spanish rule were called "conductors ferrocarril de correos," or "railway conductors of the mails." A very slender distinction was had between them and the carriers on what we call star routes, a distinction so slight that often an employee was transferred from one service to the other. The railway clerk was referred to as "conductor ferrocarril," and the star-route carrier as "conductor montador," or "mounted conductor."

Railway postal clerks at present.

Number of clerks	45
Miles of railway mail service.....	1,828.25
Annual mileage of clerks	1,112,998
Total pay of clerks	\$15,730.00
Average pay per clerk.....	\$383.65

I hope to improve this service and give the island, as nearly as possible, such service as is given in the United States, though I am aware that no such perfection can be reached here, under present conditions, as exists there.

THE MONEY-ORDER BUREAU.

This bureau was created on February 10. The introduction of the money-order system which is in operation in the United States into the island of Cuba was looked upon as in the nature of an experiment, and it was necessary to acquaint the natives with the working of the system. Naturally, they had to learn to have confidence in it. The introduction was, however, made comparatively easy because of the presence on the island of so many American soldiers, who used money orders by which to send their money to the States, and the method soon became known. The growth of the system since its introduction has been almost phenomenal.

According to data at hand, the money-order service was in operation at 32 offices on the island, as stations of New York, during January and part of February, the first offices discontinued as such, being Cienfuegos and Habana, February 17 and 18, respectively, while postmasters at several offices in the provinces of Puerto Príncipe and Santiago did not render their first statements as independent offices until as late as March 18.

The following figures, showing the volume of business done, indicate the great increase as the system became better known :

Number of domestic orders issued, six months ending June 30, 1899.

	Number issued.	Amount issued.
Quarter ending Mar. 31	1,409	\$48,991.12
Quarter ending June 30.....	3,271	129,799.81

Number of domestic orders paid.

	Number paid.	Amount paid.
Quarter ending Mar. 31	712	\$23,954.70
Quarter ending June 30.....	3,267	132,658.69

International orders issued in Cuba and payable in the United States certified by the Habana exchange office:

Quarter ending March 31, 1899.

No. of list.	Date of list.	Number of orders.	Total amount of orders.
	1899.		
1	Feb. 25	459	\$10,000.46
2	Mar. 4	932	25,012.76
3	Mar. 11	781	21,126.42
4	Mar. 18	1,876	51,012.97
5	Mar. 31	2,314	67,831.30
	Total	6,362	174,983.91

Quarter ending June 30, 1899.

No. of list.	Date of list.	Number of orders.	Total amount of orders.
	1899.		
6	Apr. 8	1,624	\$49,338.29
7	Apr. 15	685	19,096.04
8	Apr. 22	989	25,508.49
9	Apr. 29	860	29,779.21
10	May 6	1,059	34,216.95
11	May 13	767	23,533.04
12	May 20	734	18,031.08
13	May 27	661	20,371.56
14	June 3	742	24,498.39
15	June 10.....	777	22,793.34
16	June 17.....	861	26,709.66
17	June 30.....	1,644	46,848.01
	Total	11,402	340,724.06
	First quarter	6,362	174,983.69
	Grand total, first and second quarters.....	17,764	515,707.75

The number of international paid is as follows:

	Number paid.	Amount paid.
Quarter ending Mar. 31	45	\$933.20
Quarter ending June 30.....	93	2,705.51

REGISTRY BUREAU.

Like the money-order system, this had to be introduced where it was practically unknown. At the time of the organization 36 offices on the island were operating the registry business as stations of the New York office; all other offices were operating under the Spanish system. The public was a little slow in accepting this method of dispatching important communications, but as it became better known the business increased very rapidly. I increased the registry fee from 5 cents to 10 cents, effective May 1.

The following is the

Table showing mail matter registered on the island of Cuba.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.
Domestic letters	5,649	6,551
Domestic parcels	1,968	824
Foreign letters	14,189	14,751
Foreign parcels	2,618	3,390
Official	2,447	3,993
Total	26,871	29,509
Increase		2,638

Total number of registered articles handled on the island.

First quarter	54,986
Second quarter	71,489
Increase of second quarter over first quarter	16,503

The above table shows an increase of the second quarter over the first quarter of 2,638 pieces of mail registered and 16,503 more registered articles handled. The registry business of the island shows a large general increase, for during the months of January, February, and March the influx of Americans, together with the large number of soldiers on the island, abnormally increased the registry business at that time. Beginning with April 1, the second quarter, the Americans began to leave the island, also a large part of the Army, which necessarily greatly decreased the registry business from that standpoint. As an illustration, Buena Vista, the post-office for the Seventh Army Corps, registered the first quarter 1,404 pieces of mail; the second quarter, 428 pieces, which shows a falling off during the second quarter of 976 pieces. Notwithstanding this, there is an increase, as stated above, of 2,638 pieces of mail registered during the second quarter. This increase is undoubtedly due to the confidence which the natives of the island of Cuba have in the present postal administration. Small offices which did no registry business at all are beginning to handle more registered mail each month, and every report from the postmasters gives the opinion that the registry business will increase.

BUREAU OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

This bureau, which is one of the most important in the organization of the department, was created February 14. To it was assigned the investigation of all violations of postal laws and regulations, the inspection of the accounts of postmasters and postal agents, the rental of premises for post-office purposes, and the losses of registered and ordinary mail. The papers of the bureau are made up in the form of cases and are divided into four classes, known as Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class F. Class A relates to alleged loss or mistreatment of registered matter originating in the island and addressed to Cuban post-offices. Class B relates to alleged loss, rifling, or mistreatment of domestic mail. Class C relates to the inspections of post-offices, reestablishment and discontinuances of post-offices and mail routes, and other work of a miscellaneous character. Class F relates to alleged loss, rifling, or mistreatment of foreign mail matter, both ordinary and registered, and includes that passing between the island and the United States and its dependencies.

Of Class A there were 26 cases made up for action up to June 30. Of these 10 were closed by special agents, 9 were closed by correspondence in the office, and 7 are yet under investigation.

Of Class B there were also 26 cases made up for action. One-half of these were closed and the other half are yet under investigation.

The C cases make up by far a larger share of the work. The information at hand concerning the offices on the island when I took charge of the service was almost none whatever, outside of a very few of the larger offices. I knew little about the names of offices or of postmasters; almost nothing of the receipts and expenditures of the offices, and, in fact, no information was at hand to direct me in my action. It became necessary, therefore, to send special agents into the field and await their reports before action of any kind could be taken. What these agents encountered in traveling over the island in conveyances of all kinds and on horseback, and what they had to put up with by way of accommodations in a country desolated as this had been, would hardly be believed if told. When soldiers go into a country they ordinarily have their base of supplies and go in sufficient numbers to form companionship. These men on the force of special agents, unable to speak the language of the country, have gone into every province single-handed, and into almost every district of each province, and by every means at command have learned of the population of towns, the method in use in handling mails, the force employed in each office, the salaries paid, the manner of distribution of the mails, and, in fact, a hundred things which go to make up information necessary for the department to have to act intelligently.

I did, at the start, say to all employees that salaries would be continued as they were until I could get information on which to base a readjustment. This information could be obtained only by a personal investigation, and this work had to be done by the special agents. Under such circumstances you will readily see that the process has been a very slow one, and that in the six months covered by this report it has been impossible to get the work of the postal service of the island into shape that will compare favorably in its efficiency with the service in the United States. Yet I feel that we may congratulate the department upon the work accomplished, when it is borne in mind that the special agents have had to deal with officials in the post-offices through interpreters who, in many instances, did not themselves know anything of the service we were trying to establish, except as they were first instructed by the agents. Under all the circumstances I am glad to report that the work has progressed equal to my expectations.

The C cases, covering the work I have just detailed, number 928, made up during the period ending June 30. Of these, 875 have been referred to special agents for action, a few have been closed by correspondence and without report, and 102 cases were made up and unassigned.

Of the F cases, those relating to the treatment of foreign letters, both ordinary and registered, there have been made up 674 cases. Of these, 92 were on ordinary and 582 on registered matter. There were 355 cases on hand on June 30 not closed, and 319 closed.

DEAD-LETTER BUREAU.

This bureau was created March 8, 1899, and to it was assigned the treatment of all unmailable and undelivered mail matter sent to it for disposal, the enforcement of the prompt sending of such matter according to regulations, the examination and forwarding or return of all letters which have failed of delivery, inspection and return to countries of origin of undelivered foreign matter, recording and restoring to owners of letters and parcels which contain valuable inclosures, and the care and disposal of all money, negotiable papers, and other valuable articles found in undelivered matter.

Many thousands of undelivered letters and parcels were found in the post-offices throughout the island, many of them dating as far back as 1891 and 1892. These were ordered sent to the dead-letter office for treatment. As many as could be, were returned as fast as possible to the country of origin.

The following is a classification of mail matter received in the dead-letter bureau, from January 1 to June 30, 1899.

Ordinary unclaimed letters	27, 392
Unclaimed letters returned from foreign countries	3, 389
Held for postage (domestic address)	1, 694
Ordinary misdirected matter	87
Ordinary unaddressed matter	37
Domestic hotel letters	204
Fictitious addresses	8
Unclaimed registered letters and parcels (domestic)	1, 623
Unclaimed registered letters returned from foreign countries (domestic)	201
	1, 824
Miscellaneous letters	118

Parcels:	
Unmailable.....	15
Unclaimed.....	161
Unclaimed containing photographs.....	94
	<hr/>
Unclaimed domestic printed matter.....	270
	3,208
Total.....	<hr/>
	38,231
Originating in foreign countries:	
Ordinary letters.....	19,800
Parcels and printed matter.....	14,322
Registered articles.....	1,355
	<hr/>
Total.....	73,708

Of these 73,708 letters and parcels, 1890 "card and request" matter were returned to the sender, 30 were delivered to applicants, 35,427 were returned to countries of origin, and 36,341 were opened because they did not have cards or the sender's name on them, and could not be delivered. The following is the

Disposition of mail matter opened.

DELIVERED.

Letters containing money.....	3
Letters containing money orders.....	7
Letters containing miscellaneous papers.....	6
Letters containing postage stamps.....	1
Letters containing photographs.....	2
Letters containing property.....	12
Letters containing manuscript.....	4
Letters containing nothing of value.....	798
Letters registered.....	908
	<hr/>
	1,741

OPENED AND FILED.

Letters containing money.....	46
Letters containing money orders and drafts.....	127
Letters containing miscellaneous papers.....	56
Letters containing postage stamps.....	23
Letters containing photographs.....	92
Letters containing property.....	22
Letters containing manuscript.....	9
Letters containing pictures.....	18
Letters registered.....	916
	<hr/>
	1,309

OPENED AND AWAITING EVIDENCE OF DELIVERY.

Letters containing money orders.....	5
Letters containing miscellaneous papers.....	7
Letters containing postage stamps.....	4
Letters containing photographs.....	9
Letters containing property.....	4
Letters containing books, etc.....	2
	<hr/>
	31

DESTROYED.

Ordinary letters and circulars without inclosures which could not be returned to writers.....	33,260
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	36,341

Of the letters in which money was found, 3 containing \$22.25 were returned to owners; 26 containing \$112.01 were delivered to the bureau of finance. There were also 17 letters delivered to the bureau of finance containing paper money of the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba (no value). The original value was \$24.56.

The undelivered matter returned to and received from foreign countries represents 69 countries and islands. There were returned to these 35,427 pieces, and received

from them 3,672. Of those returned to country of origin 2,875 went to France, 4,434 to Germany, 1,138 to Great Britain, 948 to Mexico, 7,108 to Spain, and 17,438 to the United States. This "clearance house" of the postal service of the island is an interesting place, and through it many apparently undeliverable letters reached their destination.

LEGAL ADVISER.

To what has up to this time been known as the office of the advisory counsel, I have referred everything of a legal character and have taken advice with the head of the office touching many of the perplexing questions which have come to me for decision. During the period ending June 30 there was no postal penal code on the island, so that in this office no investigations have been made as to the advisability of instituting criminal proceedings in cases, a few of which have arisen during the time. I have been compelled to turn offenders, of whom I am glad to report there have been but few, over to the civil authorities.

I have given you in this the facts and figures relating to the work of the department of posts from its organization on January 1, 1899, to the close of business on June 30, 1899. If all the machinery necessary to a proper distribution of the work and its rapid execution had been at hand when I took charge, the showing might be more satisfactory in results. But, considering the absence of everything which had the semblance of official machinery, and the almost insurmountable difficulties to overcome, I submit this, the first annual report of the department of posts of Cuba, feeling that the best possible results have been attained.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

E. G. RATHBONE,
Director-General.

HABANA, CUBA, *August 28, 1899.*

FINAL REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A., MILITARY GOVERNOR, ON CIVIL MATTERS CONCERNING THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 20, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: This report of the operations of this military government of Cuba since the rendering of the report dated October 1, 1899, and up to the time of transferring it to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., is made in order to complete the records.

The chaotic condition of affairs which existed at the date of surrender of sovereignty by the Spanish authorities on January 1, 1899, made necessary a very careful study of the situation.

The officials of the preceding government had left their places; the heads of departments of government had not remained to turn over to their successors, or to explain the conditions existing or the matters needing immediate action.

In a foreign country, under a different form of government than the one to which we were accustomed, among strangers, a strange people, speaking a foreign language, the difficulties of the first few months of occupancy can better be imagined than described.

Suitable officials had to be selected to fill the places vacant; the departments of government themselves reorganized, and that so much was accomplished in the first six months of occupancy has been due to the hard and faithful labor of those who had the duty to perform.

Progress may have seemed slow to others, but the foundations of

a future government were being laid, and upon its being well and securely done rested the safety of the whole structure.

It required time to become acquainted with the people, their past form of government, and their needs. The work done in the past months is just now showing its results in the fact that more rapid progress is being made in all matters than was possible before.

The accompanying orders will show what has been done in the way of inaugurating a system of primary schools.

On November 2, 1899, Mr. Alexis E. Frye, who came to Cuba for the purpose, was appointed superintendent of public schools, and he has been actively engaged ever since, in connection with the secretary of justice and public instruction, in the duties to which he was appointed. The record shows what has been done, but it does not show the difficulties encountered. Suffice it to say that the project is now completed, and as soon as the necessary books and other material now selected are procured and placed in the hands of the teachers and the children the schools will be supplied and the course of instruction improved. The extent of this task and the difficulties to be overcome can only be understood and appreciated by those who have had it in charge, and of which it is deemed unnecessary to mention here.

The modifications of and changes in the laws have been in the line of bringing them to suit the present times and in the interest of good government.

Laws.—The difference in the system of laws found existing here and that practiced in the United States and the difference of language prevented any immediate radical change.

To have introduced the American system at once would have produced chaos in the courts, for neither the judges nor the lawyers could have understood or practiced it. The changes, therefore, have been made in most important matters just as rapidly as the necessity therefor or advantage thereof could be made understood by the Cuban people. The most important unfinished work in this respect is the writ of habeas corpus, which has been under consideration for some time. It is contended by the Cuban lawyers that the remedies covered by this writ are already provided for in their laws, but under a different form—a method of “appeal” instead of by summary proceedings. It is believed, however, that the method of procedure in this respect may yet be changed, and that this can be done without material conflict with the existing system. In any such change it is necessary to consider the effect it will have upon the general system of law now in force.

The revocation of the system of “incomunicado” existing under Spanish authority has already been mentioned in the former report. The other modifications and changes will be seen in the civil orders since issued.

The work done by the department of state and government has been on the lines indicated in the previous report. Many projects have not yet reached the point of publicity, and are now being held for the action of the successor to the present military governor.

The department of finance has been engaged in perfecting the system of the conduct of financial affairs throughout the island.

The departments of justice and public instruction has been occupied with the various matters pertaining to the changes of the laws and giving opinions on various subjects referred to it, as well as giving

special attention to the administration of justice by the courts and the inauguration of the improved system of primary public schools, which latter is now ready for application.

In the departments of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works a large amount of work has been accomplished in the way of pushing the building and repair of roads and bridges, and in the survey of harbors and the construction of light-houses.

The duties incumbent upon the heads of these departments have been performed with a fidelity deserving of the highest commendation.

The statement of receipts and expenditures since the 1st of October, up to and including December 16, 1899, is appended hereto.

The inspection of the accounts of the officers of the army, and of the civil officials who have had funds drawn from the revenues of Cuba to disburse, is now in progress and will show if the money has been properly applied and accounted for.

I feel that I should again invite attention to the able manner in which the officers of the army who have been associated with me in the military government of Cuba have performed their duties. Without their assistance in the details of the work and their counsel there would not have been so clean a record shown. Those who have had most responsible and delicate duties to perform are General Chaffee, Colonel Richards, Colonel Humphrey, Colonel Bliss, Major Dudley, Major Ladd, Major Rolfe, Major Hickey, Captain Page, and my aids-de-camp, Captain Dean and Lieutenant Castle.

I would also mention the able and faithful work of Mr. Frank Steinhart, chief clerk, to whose special knowledge of and able guidance of those under him the perfect system of records is due.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Military Governor.

ORDERS, MODIFICATIONS, AND CHANGES IN EXISTING LAWS AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

No. 187.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA.

Habana, October 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

- I. Bull fights are absolutely forbidden in the island of Cuba.
- II. A fine of \$500 will be imposed upon any party or parties who shall be guilty of a violation of the above paragraph.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 188.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, October 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment and resignation:

To be delegate to the International Commercial Congress, to be held at Philadelphia, United States of America, on the 10th of October, 1899, Emilio Nuñez, vice Antonio Martin Rivero, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 189.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

MARIEL.

To be mayor, Miguel Llaneras.
To be first assistant mayor, Manuel Gonzalez.
To be second assistant mayor, José Rosales.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

PLACETAS.

To be mayor, Amador de Rojas y Loyola.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

PUERTO PADRE.

To be first assistant mayor, Antonio Rodriguez de la Cruz.
To be second assistant mayor, José Lorenzo Villoch.

EL CRISTO.

To be first assistant mayor, Luis Olivares.
To be second assistant mayor, José Valenzuela.

The resignations of Celestino Hernández and Ignacio Ravelo, as mayor and assistant mayor, respectively, of San José de las Lajas, province of Habana, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 190.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That the public road between Caonao and Manicaragua, in the province of Santa Clara, be repaired; the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have direction and supervision of said repairs.

II. An appropriation is hereby made for carrying out the provision of the foregoing article, and said appropriation shall be available as it may be required, from time to time, on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, for the special purpose assigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 191.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. A third section of the criminal court (*sala de lo criminal*) of the *audiencia* of Habana is hereby temporarily created for a maximum period of three months. Said section shall be composed of one associate justice of the above-mentioned court, one associate justice of the court for civil cases (*sala de lo civil*), and one substitute justice. Another substitute justice will replace the regular incumbent from the criminal court, who is to pass to said third section.

This section shall be presided over by the senior regular justice of those composing it, in accordance with the provisions of article 36 of order 80, dated June 15, 1899.

The selection of the three members composing the third section and the choice of the substitute justice, who is to assume the ordinary duties of the associate justice of the criminal court, shall rest with the court sitting in administrative session (*sala de gobierno*) of said *audiencia*.

II. The third section, hereby created, shall have for its object the prompt dispatch of delayed business connected with the numerous cases which have accumulated and which actually exist in the *audiencia* of Habana.

The president of the criminal court will determine what matters are to come under the cognizance of this third section.

III. During the period of its existence, two substitute deputy fiscals shall attend said section; these shall be selected by the fiscal of the *audiencia*.

IV. The court sitting in administrative session (*sala de gobierno*) shall commission one of the deputy clerks of the criminal court to act as clerk of the court at the oral cases which may be held before said third section.

V. The substitute justices, the substitute deputy fiscals, and the clerk of the secretary's office who performs the above-mentioned functions of clerk of the court, shall receive for such time as they may serve in the above offices the full compensation which order 80 of June 15 assigns to the incumbents of their respective classes.

VI. For the period of the three months which the third section is to last, one clerk of the secretary's office and two other clerks shall be appointed in the permanent sections of the criminal court.

The court sitting in administrative session will make these appointments in accordance with the manner of its appointing the officers of that class, and said appointees shall receive the same salary as the permanent incumbents for such time as they may serve.

VII. The court sitting in administrative session shall duly inform the secretary of justice as to what personnel has been selected to constitute the above-mentioned section; it will report to him whenever said section begins its works, what it may have accomplished (forwarding, for this purpose, a statistical report of the cases disposed of), and when all of its business is finished.

It shall also furnish him with the name of the substitute justice assuming the functions of the justice of the criminal court who passes to the third section, as well as the names of the clerks of the secretary's office and other clerks referred to in the preceding article.

The secretary of justice will furnish the department of finance with all necessary information concerning the payment of salaries of the hereinbefore-mentioned officers.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 192.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, October 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That a public road be constructed between Matanzas and Canasí, in the province of Matanzas; the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have direction and supervision of said work.

II. An appropriation is hereby made for carrying out the provisions of the foregoing article, and said appropriation shall be available as it may be required from time to time on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, for the special purpose assigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 193.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

CABAÑAS.

To be mayor, José Barrios Trujillo.
To be first assistant mayor, Rafael Gutiérrez Marín.
To be second assistant mayor, José Gervais.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

PALMIRA.

To be mayor, Jacinto Portela, vice Arturo Aulet, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 194.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Hereafter the provisions of chapter 18, Title No. 2, of the law of January 5, 1891, which have heretofore regulated the leave of absence of judiciary functionaries and fiscals, are so far modified as to read as follows:

I. Municipal judges may absent themselves for eight days or less from the territory of their residence, upon leaving the office in charge of the substitute and duly informing thereof the judge of primera instancia of the district. For an absence of more than eight days and less than thirty they must obtain a written permit from the judge of primera instancia of the district; and for absences of from thirty to ninety days said permit must be had from the president of the audiencia. In none of the above-mentioned cases shall municipal judges absent themselves from their jurisdiction until the respective substitute may have taken charge thereof.

II. No judiciary or fiscal officers shall absent themselves without permission from the locality where they fulfill their functions.

III. Said leave of absence may be granted for two causes, namely: ill health of the person requesting it or on account of private affairs of the same. In whichever case it may be, the request for leave of absence must be made through the petitioner's immediate superior officer, whenever he may have one.

IV. Any leave of absence to go abroad or for a period of one hundred and twenty days or more must be obtained from the military governor of Cuba. The secretary of justice will grant leaves of absence that may be requested for the interior of the island and for shorter periods than above.

V. The military governor will grant leaves of absence for travel abroad for a period of forty-five days without salary. In case of ill health such leave of absence may be extended to a maximum period of seventy-five days; the interested party shall receive the salary corresponding to his office for the first forty-five days and one-half of said salary for the balance of the time granted him.

VI. The military governor of Cuba will grant leave of absence for four, six, or eight months to functionaries who may have remained uninterruptedly in active service three, six, and ten years, respectively. Uninterrupted active service shall be understood to mean the exercise of functions pertaining to the office or offices filled by the functionary soliciting the leave of absence, without his having obtained any leave during such periods.

VII. The leave of absence referred to in the preceding article will be granted without salary whenever it is for private affairs. Whenever it is granted for ill health the officer in whose favor it is given shall receive full salary the first month and half salary the second. The remainder of the leave of absence shall be without salary.

VIII. The secretary of justice shall grant leave of absence for the interior of the island for a maximum period of 45 days. Whenever the leave of absence has been granted for ill health the officer shall only receive salary during one month, and shall

be on half salary the rest of the time given him. Whenever it is given for any other reason the leave of absence shall be without salary.

IX. Whatever be the motive for requesting leave of absence, it is indispensable that the petitioner shall not have had any leave of absence within the judicial year. Whenever he shall have been granted leave of absence for less than the period allowed by the present decree, he may receive another or others for such time as may complete the legal maximum period; it being understood that under no circumstances shall such maximum period be extended.

X. The functionary who may have had leave of absence three successive years shall not obtain another during the three following years. Only in case of grave illness, duly attested, and which may place the interested party's life in peril, shall the military governor of Cuba or the secretary of justice, according to the case, grant leave of absence to a functionary who may not have right to obtain it. A leave of absence so granted shall be considered as given in anticipation, and shall not exceed seventy-five days if it be for travel abroad, or forty-five days if for the interior of the island.

XI. Whenever leave of absence is requested on the plea of illness, the existence of the latter shall be attested to by means of a certificate signed by two doctors, who will state under oath the nature of the illness of the functionary mentioned in the certificate, and that his absence from the locality where he fulfills his functions or the abandonment of his work is indispensable for his recovery.

XII. Whenever a leave of absence is requested on the plea of private affairs, the immediate superior officer, upon forwarding it, shall state whether it can be granted without injury to the dispatch of business and the faithful administration of justice. The proper authority having competency in the matter will grant or refuse the leave of absence as may be deemed proper.

XIII. Municipal judges and functionaries of the judiciary and fiscal bodies who absent themselves from the locality where they may be employed without leave from the proper authority shall be fined, if they draw salaries, to the amount of one month's salary for the first offense, and they shall be summoned in the Gazette to resume their places within forty-eight hours. Disobedience of this order or repetition of the offense shall be considered equivalent to a resignation of the position, and for this act alone offenders shall be removed from office and be held responsible for the other penalties involved in the case.

Exception shall be made in favor of those judges who absent themselves in the fulfillment of their duties or to transact some business connected with the administration of justice. The penalties referred to in this article shall be imposed by the department of justice, which shall be informed of the facts by the superior officer of the functionary who has committed the above-mentioned offense.

XIV. Neither the hereinbefore-mentioned functionaries nor the municipal judges shall require leave of absence whenever, in case of sickness, they have to deliver their respective offices to the persons who are to be their substitutes; but it shall be strictly required that the substitute take charge of the office, and that the matter be reported by the regular incumbent to his immediate superior in rank, who will inform the department of justice thereof.

In the above-mentioned case the functionary shall not leave the locality of his office nor shall the substitution of officers exceed the period of eight days. Within that time he may request leave of absence, which, if granted, shall date and take effect, with regard to his own salary and that of the substitute, from the time that he made delivery of his office.

XV. Every leave of absence obtained by an officer shall be noted upon his personal record of services, as well as the number of times his office may have been filled by a substitute, in the contingency referred to in the preceding article.

XVI. A leave of absence will take effect on the date that the incumbent avails himself of it. The functionary to whom leave of absence is granted shall resume his office the last day of the leave or before, as he may deem proper. The position shall be declared vacant if the incumbent fails to resume it within the required period, as stated above.

XVII. A leave of absence shall become invalid twenty days after issue if it has not been made use of during that time. A functionary to whom leave of absence is granted shall inform his immediate superior officer and the latter shall report to the secretary of justice upon what date he avails himself of said leave.

XVIII. Leave of absence may not be granted simultaneously to more than a third of the justices of the supreme court or of the audiencias. Nor shall it be granted to more than one representative of the fiscalía in the supreme court and audiencias of the island, except in the audiencia of Habana, wherein leave of absence may be granted simultaneously to three of said representatives.

XIX. Whenever judiciary or fiscal officers or municipal judges temporarily fill a position of higher compensation, in place of the regular incumbent absent on leave, they shall receive the full salary assigned to the office for such time as they may serve. This shall not prevent the regular incumbent of the office from drawing his salary for the time mentioned in this decree.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 195.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA.

Habana, October 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

MELENA DEL SUR.

To be mayor, José Silverstein Sina.

To be first assistant mayor, Francisco González Domínguez.

To be second assistant mayor, Marcos Delgado González.

The resignation of Manuel G. Blanco as first assistant mayor of the Isle of Pines, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 196.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, October 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The rules pertaining to the issuance of letters patent in the island of Cuba, as promulgated by royal decree of June 30, 1833, are modified so as to substitute one sole term of seventeen years instead of the three terms contemplated by said decree.

II. The government fees as provided in said decree are abolished and one uniform fee of \$35 is substituted therefor.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 197.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, October 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment and resignation:

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

MACURIGES.

To be mayor, Carlos Ponce y Horta, vice Florentino Hernández y Hernández, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 198.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

PINAR DEL RÍO.

To be mayor, Cesar Lancés y García Fernández, vice Leopoldo Sánchez.
To be first assistant mayor, Aurelio Jiménez.
To be second assistant mayor, Bernardo de Paula Arias.
To be third assistant mayor, Manuel Camacho.
To be fourth assistant mayor, José Miguel Valdes.
To be fifth assistant mayor, Alfonzo Mazón.

II.

The resignation of Domingo García as mayor of Caibarién, province of Santa Clara, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 199.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 23, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

PALMIRA.

To be first assistant mayor, Juan Ayala y Cuyás.
To be second assistant mayor, Julián Capote y Matos.
To be third assistant mayor, Eduardo Torres y Cabrera.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 200.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

I.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

SAN CRISTÓBAL.

To be mayor, Pedro Sáenz Yáñez.
To be first assistant mayor, Eusebio Capetillo Fernández.
To be second assistant mayor, Agustín Sánchez.

LOS PALACIOS.

To be first assistant mayor, Luis Romero Ravelo.

II.

The resignations of Luis Delgado Díaz and Claudio Fernández, as first assistant mayors of Bolondrón (Matanzas), and San Diego de Núñez (Pinar del Río), respectively, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 201.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
In view of the provisions of Civil Order No. 173, dated September 20, 1899, transferring the ward of Puentes Grandes from the municipal district of Habana to the municipal district of Marianao, said ward shall hereafter be under the judicial jurisdiction of the court of Marianao.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 202.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be civil governor of the province of Habana, Emilio Núñez, vice Juan Rius Rivera

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 203.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
I. The captain of the port of Habana is charged with the general supervision of all subports in Cuba.
II. Captains of the subports will communicate with the captain of the port of Habana relative to all matters pertaining to their duties and will receive from that officer the instructions, blank forms, and material required.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 204.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be first assistant mayor, Luis Hechavarría.
To be second assistant mayor, José G. Castellanos.
To be third assistant mayor, Rafael Sierra.
To be fourth assistant mayor, Prisciliano Espinosa.
To be fifth assistant mayor, Juan M. Zambrano.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 205.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. On and after November 1, 1899, the courts of primera instancia of the island of Cuba shall be divided into three classes, as follows:

First class.—To this class shall belong the six courts of primera instancia of the city of Habana, namely, those of the Catedral, Belén, Guadalupe, Jesús María, Pilar, and Cerro districts.

Second class.—The courts of the capitals of provinces where there are audiencias, and also those of certain cities that are assimilated with these courts, exception being made of the courts comprised in the preceding class.

The following will, therefore, constitute this class: The two courts of the city of Santiago de Cuba, the court of Puerto Principe, the court of Santa Clara, the two courts of the city of Matanzas, and the court of Pinar del Río, in addition to those of Cienfuegos, Cárdenas, and Sagua la Grande.

Third class.—All the remaining courts of primera instancia of the island shall belong to this class.

II. The annual salaries of judges of primera instancia shall be as follows and shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent:

Judges of courts in the first class, \$4,000.

Judges of courts in the second class, \$3,000.

Judges of courts in the third class, \$2,000.

III. The courts of primera instancia shall be granted the following sums annually for the purchase of material, which shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent:

Courts of the first class, \$500.

Courts of the second class, \$250.

Courts of the third class, \$200.

IV. Judges of primera instancia of Habana, until they be furnished with offices by the state, and in view of the personnel they require, the business transacted, the size of the quarters necessary, and the present condition of rents in the capital, shall receive a monthly allowance of \$40, United States currency, or \$480 annually.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 206.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana. October 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

SABANILLA.

To be second assistant mayor, Justo Sánchez y Perez.

To be third assistant mayor, Marcelino Alvarez.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

CIENFUEGOS.

To be first assistant mayor, Joaquín Hernández y Carbó.

To be second assistant mayor, Juan Aviles y Dorticós.

To be third assistant mayor, Hermenegildo Montalvo Rodríguez.

To be fourth assistant mayor, Juan D. Roche.

To be fifth assistant mayor, Leopoldo Figueroa.

SAN DIEGO DEL VALLE.

To be first assistant mayor, Aguedo Triana Pino.

To be second assistant mayor, Narciso Madrazo Mora.

To be third assistant mayor, Francisco Fundora Cepero.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 207.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
I. To be inspectors of jails and police service, under the immediate orders of the department of state and government, J. Rogelio del Castillo, Javier Vega.

II. To be chief administrators of finance, under the immediate orders of the department of finance:

At Manzanillo, Bartolomé Masó.

At San Juan de los Remedios, Carlos Roloff.

III. To be inspector of state lands, under the immediate orders of the department of finance, Manuel Suárez.

IV. The annual salaries attached to the above offices shall be \$2,000, payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 208.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

Under authority granted by the Secretary of War the ports of Cárdenas, province of Matanzas, and Tunas de Zaza, province of Santa Clara, are added to the list of ports at which graded bulls and cows for breeding purposes may be entered free of duty, subject to the same regulations and inspection as prescribed in the decree of August 17, 1899 (No. 142).

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 209.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

TARIFF CIRCULAR, }
No. 98. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 17, 1899.

By direction of the President, paragraphs 176 and 177 on page 63 of the Amended Customs Tariff and Regulations for Ports in Cuba in Possession of the United States, are hereby amended to read as follows:

176. Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping purposes,
T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) 100 kilos.. \$2. 50

NOTE.—Paper manufactured into bags of any kind shall be dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent.

177. Paper in sheets, unruled, unprinted, and uncut, white or colored, used for writing purposes 100 kilos.. \$8. 00

NOTE.—Envelopes of all kinds shall pay duty with a surtax of 30 per cent.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 210.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 2, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. A new office is created in the department of justice and public instruction, which shall be known as "superintendent of schools of Cuba."

II. Alexis Everett Frye is hereby appointed superintendent of schools of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 211.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 3, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

SAN JOSÉ DE LAS LAJAS.

To be mayor, José Agustín Montalvo Diaz, vice Celestino Hernández, resigned.
To be first assistant mayor, Agustín Montalvo Cerices, vice Ignacio Ravelo, resigned.

TAPASTE.

To be mayor, Emilio Martínez Pérez.
To be first assistant mayor, Guillermo Reluzco.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

CEJA DE PABLO.

To be third assistant mayor, Gabino Pérez Bacallao, vice José Randín Silva.

II.

The resignation of Luis Dominguez de la Cruz as second assistant mayor of San José de las Lajas, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 212.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

UNIVERSITY STUDIES.

I. Beginning with the next academic year and thereafter the university curriculum shall offer the following studies:

FACULTY OF SCIENCES.

PHYSICAL-MATHEMATICAL SECTION.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:

Advanced algebra (first course)	Alternate days.
Advanced geometry (first course)	Do.
Trigonometry (first course)	Do.

First year—Continued.

Linear drawing (first course)	Alternate days.
Physics (first course): Measures, mechanics, thermology, and acoustics	Do.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.

Second year:

Advanced algebra (second course)	Do.
Advanced geometry (second course)	Do.
Trigonometry (second course)	Do.
Linear drawing (second course)	Do.
Physics (second course): Optics, electricity, and magnetism	Do.
General mineralogy and crystallography	Do.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTATE.

First year:

Analytical geometry (first course)	Alternate days.
Descriptive geometry	Do.
Topography and surveying	Do.
Applied drawing (first course)	Do.
Differential calculus	Do.
Physics (first course): Mechanics and thermology	Do.

Second year:

Analytical geometry (second course)	Do.
Differential and integral calculus	Do.
Applied drawing (second course)	Do.
Cosmography	Do.
Physics (second course): Acoustics and optics	Do.

Third year:

Rational mechanics (first course)	Do.
Physics (third course): Electricity and magnetism	Do.
Meteorology and its application	Do.
Applied drawing (third course)	Do.

Fourth year:

Rational mechanics (second course)	Do.
Geodesy and its application	Do.
Applied drawing (fourth course)	Do.
Determination of electrical potentials and applied electricity	Do.
Astronomy	Do.
Mathematical physics	Do.

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL SECTION.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:

Advanced algebra (first course)	Alternate days.
Advanced geometry (first course)	Do.
Linear drawing (first course)	Do.
Physics (first course): Measures, mechanics, thermology, and acoustics	Do.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
General mineralogy	Do.

Second year:

Advanced algebra (second course)	Do.
Advanced geometry (second course)	Do.
Linear drawing (second course)	Do.
Physics (second course): Optics, electricity, and magnetism	Do.
Organic chemistry	Do.
Descriptive mineralogy	Do.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTATE.

First year:

Physics (first course): Measures, mechanics, and thermology	Alternate days.
Inorganic chemistry (first course)	Do.
Qualitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Applied drawing	Alternate days.

Second year:		
Physics (second course): Acoustics and optics	Alternate days.	
Inorganic chemistry (second course)	Do.	
Qualitative chemical analysis	Daily.	
General mineralogy and crystallography.....	Alternate days.	
Third year:		
Physics (third course): Electricity and magnetism.....	Do.	
Micrography and photography.....	Do.	
Organic chemistry (first course): Fatty series	Do.	
Organic chemical analysis	Daily.	
Descriptive mineralogy and docimacy (assaying)	Alternate days.	
Meteorology.....	Do.	
Fourth year:		
Determination of electrical potentials and applied electricity...	Do.	
Organic chemistry (second course): Aromatic series	Do.	
Special chemical analysis: Toxicological and bromatological ...	Daily.	
Biological chemistry	Alternate days.	
Bacteriology	Do.	

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY SECTION.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

First year:		
Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics; thermology and acoustics	Alternate days.	
General and inorganic chemistry.....	Do.	
Animal anatomy and physiology.....	Do.	
Vegetable anatomy and physiology.....	Do.	
General mineralogy	Do.	
Applied drawing (first course).....	Do.	
Second year:		
Physics (second course): Optics; electricity and magnetism....	Do.	
Organic chemistry	Do.	
Descriptive mineralogy	Do.	
Descriptive botany.....	Do.	
General zoology	Do.	
Applied drawing (second course).....	Do.	

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE.

First year:		
Biology and practice in zootomy.....	Alternate days.	
Descriptive botany (first course) with practice in herborizing..	Do.	
General mineralogy and crystallography.....	Do.	
Applied drawing.....	Do.	
Second year:		
Zoography of the invertebrates.....	Do.	
Zoography of the vertebrates.....	Do.	
Descriptive botany (second course) with herborizing practice..	Do.	
Descriptive mineralogy and docimacy (assaying)	Do.	
Third year:		
Micrography and photography.....	Do.	
Bacteriology.....	Do.	
Comparative anatomy.....	Do.	
Geology with its relations to petrography.....	Do.	
Fourth year:		
Paleontology	Do.	
General anthropology with anthropometrical exercises.....	Do.	
Evolution of the animal kingdom.....	Do.	
Evolution of the vegetable kingdom.....	Do.	
Exercises in classification.....	Do.	

FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:		
Advanced algebra (first course)	Alternate days.	
Advanced geometry (first course)	Do.	

First year—Continued.

Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics; thermology and acoustics	Alternate days.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
General mineralogy	Do.
Animal anatomy and physiology	Do.
Vegetable anatomy and physiology	Do.

Second year:

Advanced algebra (second course)	Do.
Advanced geometry (second course)	Do.
Physics (second course): Optics; electricity and magnetism....	Do.
Organic chemistry	Do.
Descriptive mineralogy	Do.
Descriptive botany	Do.
General zoology	Do.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTATE.

First year:

Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics and thermology ...	Alternate days.
Inorganic chemistry (first course)	Do.
Qualitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Animal pharmaceutical matter	Alternate days.
Practical pharmacy (first course)	Do.

Second year:

Physics (second course): Acoustics and optics	Do.
Inorganic chemistry (second course)	Do.
Quantitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Applied descriptive botany	Alternate days.
Practical pharmacy	Do.
Vegetable pharmaceutical matter	Do.

Third year:

Physics (third course): Electricity and magnetism	Do.
Micrography and photography	Do.
Organic chemistry (first course): Fatty series	Do.
Organic chemical analysis	Daily.
Practical pharmacy (third course)	Alternate days.
General mineralogy and crystallography	Do.

Fourth year:

Descriptive mineralogy and docimacy (assaying)	Do.
Bacteriology	Do.
Organic chemistry (second course): Aromatic series	Do.
Special chemical analysis: Toxicological and bromatological ...	Daily.
Practical pharmacy (fourth course)	Alternate days.
Public hygiene and sanitary legislation	Do.
Biological chemistry	Do.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:

Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics; thermology and acoustics	Alternate days.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
Animal anatomy and physiology	Do.
Vegetable anatomy and physiology	Do.
General mineralogy	Do.

Second year:

Physics (second course): Optics; electricity and magnetism....	Do.
Organic chemistry	Do.
Descriptive botany	Do.
Zoology	Do.

NOTE.—Medical students will be allowed to incorporate the second preparatory year with the years for the degree of licentiate, adding to the first of the latter the second course of physics and organic chemistry, and to the second year descriptive botany and zoology.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIAE.

First year:	
Descriptive anatomy (first course)	Daily.
Normal histology and chemical histology	Alternate days.
Physiology (first course)	Do.
Dissection (first course) with practice	Daily.
Second year:	
Descriptive anatomy (second course)	Do.
Bacteriology	Alternate days.
Dissection (second course) with practice	Daily.
Physiology (second course)	Alternate days.
Third year:	
Pathological anatomy and histology	Do.
Surgical anatomy and operations	Daily.
General pathology with its clinic	Do.
Therapeutics (first course)	Alternate days.
Personal hygiene	Do.
Fourth year:	
Experimental pathology	Alternate days.
Medical pathology	Daily.
Surgical pathology	Do.
Obstetrics and gynecology	Do.
Therapeutics (second course)	Alternate days.
Fifth year:	
Medical clinic (first course)	Daily.
Surgical clinic (first course)	Do.
Clinic of obstetrics and gynecology	Do.
Pathology and clinic of children's diseases	Do.
Sixth year:	
Medical clinic (second course)	Do.
Surgical clinic (second course)	Do.
Medical jurisprudence and toxicology	Do.
Public hygiene and sanitary legislation	Alternate days.
Biological chemistry	Do.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND BELLES-LETTRES.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

General literature	Daily.
General linguistic principles and philology	Alternate days.
Logic and psychology	Daily.
Prehistoric period and universal history (first course)	Do.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIAE.

First year:	
Classical literature (first course)	Alternate days.
Spanish literature (first course)	Do.
Greek (first course)	Daily.
Ethics and sociology	Do.
Universal history (second course)	Do.
Second year:	
Classical literature (second course)	Alternate days.
Spanish literature (second course)	Do.
Greek (second course)	Daily.
Philosophy	Do.
Universal history (third course)	Do.
Third year:	
History of the literature of the peoples of Latin origin	Alternate days.
History of the literature of the peoples of Germanic origin	Do.
Hebrew or Arabic (elective)	Do.
History of philosophy	Daily.
History of America	Do.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

General literature	Daily.
Logic and psychology	Do.
Ethics and sociology	Do.
Anthropology with anthropometrical practice	Alternate days.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTATE.

First year:	
Prehistoric period and universal history (first course)	Daily.
General introduction to the study of law	Do.
Roman law (first course)	Alternate days.
Political economy	Do.
Second year:	
Universal history (second course)	Daily.
Roman law (second course)	Alternate days.
Civil law (first course)	Daily.
Political law	Do.
Public treasury institutions	Alternate days.
Third year:	
Universal history (third course)	Daily.
Civil law (second course)	Do.
Penal law (first course)	Do.
Administrative law	Do.
Fourth year:	
Civil law (third course)	Do.
Penal law (second course)	Do.
Law of procedure (first course)	Do.
Public international law	Alternate days.
Fifth year:	
Commercial law	Daily.
Law of procedure (second course)	Do.
Private international law	Alternate days.
Comparative political law	Daily.
Theory and practice in the preparation of public documents....	Alternate days.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

First year:	
General introduction to the study of law	Daily.
Civil law (first course)	Do.
Political law	Do.
Political economy	Alternate days.
Second year:	
Civil law (second course)	Daily.
Administrative law	Do.
Treasury institutions	Alternate days.
Penal law (first course)	Daily.
Third year:	
Civil law (third course)	Do.
Penal law (second course)	Do.
Law of procedure (first course)	Do.
Fourth year:	
Commercial law	Do.
Law of procedure (second course)	Do.
Theory and practice in the preparations of public documents...	Alternate days.

II. For matriculation in the different faculties the following rules shall be observed:

GENERAL RULES.

First. Students will not be permitted to matriculate in classes belonging to the different groups of the period for the degree of licentiate without having previously studied and passed examination in the classes belonging to the preparatory course.

Second. Whenever classes in the same subject extend over several years, students shall be obliged to pass them successively.

Third. The student who in any year passes examination in some, but not in all the studies, may continue in the latter, but he shall not be allowed to register in any higher course that requires him to first pass an examination in the studies wherein he was unsuccessful.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF SCIENCES.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

PHYSICAL MATHEMATICAL SECTION.

First. Students shall not be allowed to register in the course of general mineralogy and crystallography without having successfully passed the first year's preparatory course, except drawing (first course).

Second. Cosmography may be taken up in the second or third years of the course for the degree of licentiate, but to register in the class of astronomy the first-mentioned study must have been passed successfully.

Third. Topography and surveying may be taken up either in the first, second, or third years for the degree of licentiate, but to register in the class of geodesy the two first-mentioned studies must have been passed successfully.

Fourth. Successful examination in the two first courses of physics (in the period for the degree of licentiate) is required before registry in the class of meteorology and its application, but this last may be followed either in the third or fourth years.

Fifth. Successful examination in analytical and descriptive geometry of differential and integral calculus and of the three courses of physics (in the period for the degree of licentiate) is required before registry in the class for determination of electrical potentials and applied electricity, as well as that of mathematical physics. Registry in the last-mentioned class must be preceded by a successful examination in the first course of rational mechanics.

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL SECTION.

First. The branches of general and inorganic chemistry and general mineralogy must be passed successfully prior to registry in the classes of organic chemistry and descriptive mineralogy, respectively.

Second. The three courses of physics (in the period for the degree of licentiate) must be passed successfully before entering the class for the determination of electrical potentials and applied electricity, and the first two must be passed before entering the class of micrography and photography. This latter class may be attended either in the third or fourth years.

Third. Inorganic chemistry shall always precede organic; qualitative chemical analysis shall come before quantitative, and both the latter shall precede organic chemical analysis. This last subject must be passed before registering in the class of special chemical analysis and of biological chemistry.

Fourth. Bacteriology can not be taken up prior to micrography and photography, but all of these may be followed simultaneously.

Fifth. Meteorology must not be taken up until after a successful examination in the first two courses of physics (in the period for the degree of licentiate).

Sixth. General mineralogy and crystallography must be passed successfully before entering descriptive mineralogy and docimacy (assaying).

Seventh. Applied drawing may be studied in any one of the courses leading to the degree of licentiate.

SECTION OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

First. The incompatibilities and order of precedence specified in the hereinbefore-mentioned rules are applicable to the classes of this section which may be in common with the preceding ones.

Second. Classes belonging to the same branch of studies in the different years can not be taken up until the corresponding classes in the previous courses of the same branch have been successfully passed.

Third. Applied drawing, which is included in the first year for the degree of licentiate, may be taken up during any one of the years required in the course leading to said degree.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

First. Rule first of the above, relating to the section of natural philosophy of the faculty of sciences, shall here have the same application to the classes of pharmacy that are in common with some of those of the aforesaid faculty.

Second. Animal pharmaceutical matter shall not necessarily precede applied descriptive botany and vegetable pharmaceutical matter. Neither shall the three above-mentioned classes be required prior to the study of general mineralogy and crystallography, but the student must successfully pass the first-mentioned studies before he enters upon the fourth year's course.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First. The courses of physics (first), general and inorganic chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy, and physiology, as well as of general mineralogy, must of necessity precede physics (second course), organic chemistry, descriptive botany and zoology, respectively.

Second. Successful examination in physics (second course), organic chemistry, descriptive botany, and zoology must necessarily precede the course of studies and examinations of the third year for the degree of licentiate.

Third. The first year's course leading to the degree of licentiate must be passed successfully before the student can take up the second year's course, and the third year's course must be passed before the fourth year's course can be taken up, with the exception of personal hygiene, which may be studied in the third, fourth, or fifth year. The latter study must be passed before the student shall be allowed to take up public hygiene and sanitary legislation.

Fourth. The remaining studies of the fourth, fifth, and sixth years shall be followed and examinations therein passed in accordance with the provisions of this plan.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND BELLES-LETTRES.

First. General literature must be passed before the other branches of literature in this faculty are taken up. Successful examination in the two courses of classical literature must precede the study of history of the literature of the peoples of Latin origin.

Second. Successful examination in general linguistic principles and philology must precede Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic.

Third. Logic, psychology, ethics and sociology, philosophy and history of philosophy, must be taken up and passed in the strict order that is stipulated.

Fourth. The student shall not be allowed to take up the history of America until he shall have passed successfully the three courses of universal history.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF LAW.

First. The general introduction to the study of law must be passed by the student before he enters the second year of studies leading to the degree of licentiate.

Second. The first course of Roman law must be passed before taking up the first course of civil law; the second course of Roman law must be passed before entering the second course of civil law, and the first two courses of the last-mentioned study shall be passed before the study of commercial law shall be taken up.

Third. Political law must be passed before taking up administrative law and comparative political law; political economy must be passed in order to take up public treasury institutions.

Fourth. The three courses of history must be successfully passed in order to take up public international law, and the latter must be passed before taking up private international law.

Fifth. The study of procedure must be preceded by passing successfully all the classes in positive law which go before it in the courses.

Sixth. The study of theory and practice in the drawing up of public documents shall be pursued in the last year for the degree of licentiate.

RULES RELATING TO STUDIES LEADING TO THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

The rules relating to the faculty of laws will govern the studies leading to the notarial profession, in so far as they may be applicable by reason of the courses that are demanded for said profession.

III. The following rules shall govern in the adaptation to the new plan of studies of all such classes in the former plan as may have been successfully passed:

First. Students who may have successfully passed any course of the preparatory period or any class leading to the degree of licentiate shall pursue the following studies in accordance with the provisions of this plan, but they shall not go back in their studies to take up any class of new creation belonging to the former courses.

Second. Students who may have successfully passed any one-year preparatory period of the former plan shall register at once in the first year for the degree of licentiate, although new classes may have been added to the preparatory period, making it thereby a two-year course.

Third. Students who may have successfully passed examination in classes under any former one-year system will not be required to pursue those branches in the

manner now stipulated wherever they extend through two years or more. Nor shall they be obliged to take up newly established classes in the present courses extending over more than two years whenever they may have finished said courses in accordance with the former two-year system.

Fourth. Students who may have passed examination in one or more of the branches of study belonging to a preceding group will continue to pursue the branches they lack, in conformity with the requirements of the present plan, but if they have missed those of the last year they shall have to repeat its course in the manner prescribed by the former system. The same rule shall be applicable to such students as may only lack the completion of the study of the branches comprised in the last group in the manner laid down in the former plan.

Fifth. Students who may have successfully passed examination in the second group of studies of the faculty of law, in accordance with the former plan, shall not be required to take up universal history.

Sixth. Whenever the adaptation to the new plan causes a student who had started under the old system to take a greater number of courses, the incompatibilities shall be modified so as to enable him to finish the studies of his profession within the years that he may lack. This modification of incompatibilities shall be determined in every instance by the dean of the respective faculty, who shall see that the provisions of this decree be modified as little as possible, and that the solution of each case be in the closest conformity with scientific requirements.

IV. A period of one year shall be granted to students who may have passed successfully all the branches pertaining to the period of studies for the degree of licentiate, in order that they may present their thesis for the degree in accordance with the former plan. Failure to conform to the above provision shall bring such students under the requirements of the present plan, and they shall be obliged to undergo examination in the new branches of study established by this plan before they present said thesis.

Students who have pursued their studies partly under this plan and partly under the former one shall present their thesis for the degree of licentiate in accordance with whichever of the two plans they may choose, provided this be done within the period of one year from the date of examination in the last branches of their studies. After said period shall have elapsed candidates shall conform to the provisions of the present plan for the performance of the above-mentioned exercises.

V. The exercises leading to the degree of licentiate (presentation of thesis, etc.) in the different faculties shall be such as heretofore adopted; but in those of philosophy and belles-lettres, and law, the first exercise shall be in writing and the candidate shall be granted four hours for the preparation of his work. The rules governing the isolation of the candidate and permission to refer to texts shall be retained. In the record of the examination mention shall be made of the texts used by the candidate. The reading of the thesis shall have no fixed time. The second exercise may be postponed until the following day.

VI. Students who have already obtained the degree of licentiate may aspire to the title of doctor by presenting to the faculty a written thesis of whatever length they may stipulate, upon any subject elected, that treats of matters of study in the same faculty. A board consisting of five professors shall examine said thesis privately, and if it be approved the candidate may stand the examination for the degree.

Whenever the examining board approves the thesis it shall append a certificate thereto, stating whether said approval is unanimous or by majority, and declaring that the board under its scientific responsibility finds the work, either from its subject, its method of statement, ideas presented, or positions assumed by the author, to be based on original conception and of real scientific worth.

The work approved in the above manner shall be delivered to the candidate for printing; at least 200 copies of the thesis should be printed, and this having been done, the day for the oral examination for the degree shall be fixed.

In this exercise the candidate will read the whole thesis, if its length permit, otherwise the reading will be limited to the part designated by the board. After reading the thesis the candidate will defend the main subject of his work or some points of the same against three members of the examining board. The discussion with each professor shall not last for less than twenty nor for more than thirty minutes, and during this debate the board shall endeavor to ascertain whether the candidate is really the author of the thesis presented. At the end of the exercise the board will render its decision in the manner already established.

VII. Matriculation and examination dues, as well as those for degree, shall be such as established by the tariff published on May 1.

The remaining provisions of the plan of studies, and any others relating to matters dealt with in the present decree, shall continue in force, so long as they may not be in conflict with the provisions of the same.

INSTITUTE COLLEGIATE COURSE.

[Leading to the degree of bachelor of arts.]

I. Beginning with the next academic year and thereafter the general studies for the collegiate course shall be as follows :

FIRST YEAR.

Spanish grammar (first course)	Daily.
Latin grammar (first course)	Do.
Universal geography	Do.
Higher arithmetic, including progressions and logarithms	Do.

SECOND YEAR.

Spanish grammar (second course)	Daily.
Latin grammar (second course)	Do.
Universal history	Do.
Algebra	Alternate days.
English or French (first course)	Do.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin (grammatical study of the classics; translation; elements of Latin poetic art)	Daily.
Rhetoric and poetic art and study of the Spanish classics	Do.
History of America and Cuba	Do.
Geometry	Do.
English or French (second course)	Alternate days.

FOURTH YEAR.

Trigonometry and notions of surveying and topography	Alternate days.
Chemistry	Daily.
Natural history	Do.
Elements of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	Do.
English or French (third course)	Alternate days.

FIFTH YEAR.

Physics	Daily.
Agriculture	Alternate days.
Psychology, logic, and ethics	Daily.
Civic instruction	Alternate days.
English or French (fourth course)	Do.

The courses of Latin and Spanish grammar must necessarily precede the studies of Latin, rhetoric, and poetic art of the third year. Arithmetic must precede algebra, the latter must come before geometry, and this must precede trigonometry. These four mathematical studies must precede the study of physics, and the three first mentioned shall always precede the studies of chemistry and natural history. These last-named studies shall precede that of agriculture. The studies of logic, psychology, and ethics shall be taken up after having passed those of rhetoric, poetic art, physiology, and hygiene. Geography must precede universal history; the latter must come before the history of Cuba and America, and all of these must precede civic instruction. The studies divided in two or more courses should be pursued without possible conflict of the courses in which they may be divided.

In the first three years for the collegiate course there will also be gymnastic exercises for half an hour daily. In the fourth and fifth years military exercises will be adopted for physical development.

II. No student shall be admitted to matriculation for the collegiate course who is not over 12 years of age.

III. To enter the classes of the collegiate course an entrance examination shall be required, such as that established by article 124 of the regulations for institutions with collegiate courses.

IV. Students may choose between French and English, or take up both languages if desired. Once matriculated in the first course of one of these languages they must continue the study of the same through the second, third, and fourth courses.

V. Students who have already passed arithmetic and algebra of the former plan of studies will be exempted from the study of algebra provided in the second year. This provision shall be understood to apply as well to those having passed geometry and trigonometry, and in general to all double studies which are divided by the present plan.

Those who may have passed Latin and Spanish in one year under the former plan shall not have to take them up separately; but students who have only passed the first-named study will be obliged to pursue the second, as provided in the present decree. Those who have passed the two courses of Latin and Spanish shall not be required to take up the study of Latin provided in the third year.

Students who have passed the history of Spain may request exemption from the study of the history of America and Cuba, but this concession will only be granted for the present academic year.

Those who may have passed the two courses of French or English before established will not be obliged to pursue the third or fourth courses now provided.

Students who may only lack the last group of studies will matriculate in those which they have not passed in the manner specified in this plan.

VI. One year is granted to students who have passed all the studies for the degree of bachelor or arts, in order that they may qualify for examination for the degree in accordance with the provisions of the former plan of studies. After that time has elapsed they shall be subject to the present plan and shall be required to stand examinations in the classes added in this plan before they come up for their degree.

Students who may have followed partly the present plan and partly the former one may select the form of graduation exercises for the degree of bachelor of arts established in either plan, provided they come up for graduation within a year after the date of examination in their last studies. After the lapse of that period the exercises will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the present plan.

VII. The studies of mercantile expert in the Institute of Habana will be conducted in the same manner as heretofore established, but with the following modifications: First. The study of algebra separated from arithmetic will be followed in the second year. Second. In each one of the three years one course of French and one of English will be pursued. Third. Students who may have passed in the June examinations the third course of both languages may be admitted in September to the examinations of the fourth in one and the other as "free pupils," as an exception to the rule providing that no one shall belong simultaneously during the period of the same course to both the free and official classes of students; otherwise they will pursue a fourth course in both languages.

VIII. The studies for mechanical and for chemical experts at present in force in the Institute of Habana are hereby abolished.

IX. All the other provisions of the plan of studies concerning the collegiate course remain in force, provided they do not conflict with the provisions of this decree.

The schedule of matriculation and graduation dues published May 1 shall likewise remain in force.

SCHOOL OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE OF HABANA.

I. Beginning with the next academic year and thereafter the general studies of the Habana Professional School of Painting and Sculpture shall be as follows:

1. ELEMENTARY.

Geometry, as applied to designing; ornamental drawing; studies in ornamentation; figure drawing (rudiments, extreme parts, anatomy, and entire body); light and shade.

2. PERSPECTIVE, PICTORIAL ANATOMY, AND HISTORY OF ART.

3. ANCIENT GREEK.

Copy of Greek and also of modern statuary; bas-relief; ornamentation and drapery.

4. COLORING.

Drawing from living model and coloring; still life; drapery and composition.

5. LANDSCAPE.

Landscape in pencil, crayon, water colors, and oils; landscape from nature.

6. SCULPTURE.

Sculpture and ornamentation applied to industrial arts.

II. For matriculation in the various studies of this school the following rules will be observed:

First. It is an indispensable condition that for matriculation in the class of ancient Greek the student shall have obtained the mark of "excellent" in the elementary class.

Second. The mark of "noteworthy" in said elementary class will suffice for matriculation in that of landscape.

Third. The student of ancient Greek, coloring, and landscape will be required to attend the classes of perspective and pictorial anatomy. If, on the first examination, the pupil obtains the mark "excellent," this shall mean exemption from the two latter studies.

Fourth. It is not obligatory to matriculate in the class of history of art, but the director of the institution should point out to the pupils the advantages to be derived from this knowledge.

Fifth. The students of sculpture will be obliged to study ancient Greek simultaneously therewith, whenever they may not have already passed in this study.

Sixth. The members of the landscape class should make excursions away from the city, under the direction of their professor, with the object of studying from nature.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 213.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, November 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That a new light-house be constructed on Punta de los Colorados at the entrance to the port of Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, and the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have direction and supervision of said work.

II. An appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the foregoing paragraph is hereby made, and said appropriation shall be available as it may be required from time to time on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works for the special purpose assigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 214.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, November 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That a study and survey be made of the harbor of Cárdenas, province of Matanzas, with an especial view of deepening the channel entrance to said harbor, the study to include the measurement of the tidal rise and fall, measurement of the velocity and direction of tidal currents, direction and velocity of prevailing winds, nature of bottom, etc. A report will be submitted to the military governor of Cuba with an estimate of cost, if it be developed by the survey that the improvement of the channel and harbor can be recommended.

The department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works is charged with this duty.

II. An appropriation of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby made to carry into effect the requirements of the preceding paragraph, and to be obtained when needed, in the usual way, by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 215.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 8, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

SANTA ISABEL DE LAS LAJAS.

To be second assistant mayor, Andrés María González y Mora.
To be third assistant mayor, Clemente Ramírez y Torres.

II.

The resignation of José Zúñiga y Barrera as mayor of Quivicán, province of Habana, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 216.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

I.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

SAN ANTONIO DE LAS VEGAS.

To be mayor, Clemente Acosta y Cómins, vice Daniel Perea Llorens, deceased.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

SAN JOSÉ DE LOS RAMOS.

To be first assistant mayor, Marcelino Oliva y Alfonso.

II.

The resignations of Manuel Bustillo García and Fernando López Muro as first assistant mayors of Santa María del Rosario and Catalina, province of Habana, respectively, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 217.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The mayor of Máximo Gómez, province of Matanzas, having been suspended from office by the civil governor of said province, the suspension is approved and the office is hereby declared vacant.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 12, 1899.

PROCLAMATION.

A custom prevails in the United States of America to set apart one day in the year as a day of thanksgiving to the Supreme Being for His many blessings vouchsafed in the past.

The designation of this day and the invocation to the people to observe it is made by the supreme authority of the Government, thus giving it national importance and patriotic observance.

The military governor of Cuba, mindful of the sacredness and propriety in thus acknowledging and returning thanks for the blessings bestowed and invoking Divine aid, protection, and direction in the future, and believing that no people or country have more to be thankful for or greater opportunities to look forward to than the inhabitants of Cuba, deems it proper to call them to a realization of their situation, and with this in view names Thursday, the 30th day of November, 1899, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and it is recommended that the cares and labors of life be laid aside on that day, that all convene in their several places of worship and give to the Supreme Arbiter of our destinies the thanks and praise most justly due Him.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Military Governor.

No. 218.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

TARIFF CIRCULAR, }
 No. 103. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 1, 1899.

By direction of the President, articles 23 and 24, on page 13 of the Amended Customs Tariff and Regulations for Ports in Cuba in Possession of the United States, are hereby amended to read as follows:

23. Any goods, wares, or merchandise not duly entered within ninety days after importation shall be sold at auction by order of the officer in command of the United States forces after five days' public notice conspicuously posted at the port: *Provided*, That the period of ninety days may be extended by said officer not exceeding a period of six months from the date of importation, when good and sufficient reasons therefor are presented to him, if in his judgment the interests of the government will permit of such extension. The proceeds of such sale will be kept for ten days, subject to the demand of the importer, after deduction of the proper duties on the goods and all expenses of storage and sale. *And it is further provided*, That the customs authorities may destroy any unclaimed leaf tobacco at the expiration of the period allowed for entry, provided that the collector of customs shall be satisfied that the duty accruing on said tobacco would not be realized by the sale thereof.

24. All seized and confiscated merchandise shall be sold in like manner, and the proceeds, after deduction of expenses, shall be turned over to the collector or other officer of the customs duly designated for that purpose: *Provided*, That the customs authorities may destroy seized and confiscated leaf tobacco so as to prevent its sale at less than the duty of \$5 per pound imposed in paragraph 344c.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 219.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, November 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That the public road from Placetas to Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, be repaired, and that the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have charge of the work of repair.

II. An appropriation is hereby authorized for carrying out the provisions of the preceding paragraph, and shall be available in sums as required from time to time on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works for the special purpose designated.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 220.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, November 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. In consequence of inadequate municipal revenue to meet expenses of municipal government property, taxable under the laws of the island, being temporarily unproductive, to a very large degree, because of devastation by war, the state will appropriate monthly until June 30, 1900, to municipalities specified in table the sum expressed for each, for pay of municipal police.

II. Where not already paid by municipality or state (and for current month) the state will pay the municipal police as at present organized, and at rate of pay per month authorized by municipalities. Thereafter the sum specified in table (column *a*) will be the maximum amount allowed by the state to each municipality for the purpose named.

III. Members of the municipal police shall be entitled to receive from the state after November 30 pay at the following rates per month:

Chief.....	\$150.00
Inspector.....	100.00
Captain.....	75.00
Lieutenant.....	50.00
Sergeant.....	40.00
Private:	
Mounted.....	35.00
Foot.....	30.00

The monthly pay received as above expressed inferentially fixes the official status (grade) of the officers and privates of the force.

The rate of pay per month which the chief officer of the municipal force may receive from the state will be as specified in column *b* of the table.

Money given by the state to pay for services of municipal police shall not be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

IV. The state will effect the discharge of its assumed obligations to pay for public instruction and municipal police through the provincial branches of the hacienda in such manner as shall be prescribed by the secretary of finance as being most practicable.

Wherever possible to do so the method of payment by check will be resorted to.

V. In addition to the payment of public instruction and municipal police the state will aid hospitals and asylums to such extent as shall be determined as necessary.

Other expenses of municipal government will not be paid by the state.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Municipalities.	a.	b.
Pinar del Rio	\$1,665.00	\$75.00
Guanajay	975.00	75.00
Artemisa	820.00	50.00
Julían Díaz	355.00	40.00
San Diego de los Baños	535.00	40.00
Candelaria	425.00	40.00
San Juan y Martínez	720.00	50.00
San Luis	535.00	40.00
Mántua	390.00	40.00
Los Palacios	425.00	40.00
Mariel	425.00	40.00
Guane	800.00	50.00
Consolación del Norte	500.00	40.00
Bahía Honda	500.00	40.00
Cabañas	540.00	40.00
Viñales	945.00	75.00
San Cristóbal	800.00	50.00
Consolación del Sur	1,045.00	75.00

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Aguacate	\$310.00	\$40.00
Bainoa	310.00	40.00
Bejucal	670.00	50.00
El Cano	390.00	40.00
Casiguas	315.00	40.00
Catalina	400.00	40.00
Guara	310.00	40.00
Jaruco	540.00	50.00
Santa Cruz del Norte	270.00	40.00
Madrugá	480.00	50.00
Quivicán	340.00	40.00
Marianao	995.00	75.00
Melena del Sur	480.00	50.00
Nueva Paz	920.00	75.00
La Salud	310.00	40.00
San Antonio de los Baños	925.00	75.00
San Antonio de las Vegas	310.00	40.00
San Nicolás	510.00	50.00
San Felipe	310.00	40.00
San José de las Lajas	355.00	40.00
Tapaste	190.00	40.00
Vereda Nueva	170.00	40.00
Bauta	615.00	50.00
Alquízar	645.00	50.00
Batabanó	700.00	75.00
Ceiba del Agua	305.00	40.00
Güines	1,345.00	75.00
Güira de Melena	880.00	75.00
Managua	615.00	50.00
Santiago de las Vegas	610.00	50.00
Isla de Pinos	910.00	75.00

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Matanzas	\$6,790.00	\$150.00
Cárdenas	1,815.00	100.00
Máximo Gómez	285.00	40.00
Jagüey Grande	410.00	40.00
Macagua	340.00	40.00
Sabanilla	395.00	40.00
Cabezas	320.00	40.00
Santa Ana	190.00	40.00
Jovellanos	470.00	40.00
Macuriges	820.00	50.00
Unión de Reyes	160.00	40.00
Canasí	320.00	40.00
Carlos Rojas	130.00	40.00
Perico	160.00	40.00
Alacranes	320.00	40.00
Guamacaro	340.00	40.00
Palmillas	400.00	40.00
Cuevitas	165.00	40.00
Colón	935.00	75.00
San José de los Ramos	340.00	40.00
Méndez Capote	280.00	40.00
Bolondrón	620.00	50.00
Martí	400.00	40.00
Roque	160.00	40.00

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Municipalities.	a.	b.
Santa Clara	\$1,120.00	\$75.00
Esperanza	300.00	40.00
San Juan de las Yeras	130.00	40.00
San Diego del Valle	60.00	.....
Calabazar	460.00	40.00
Cienfuegos	3,425.00	150.00
Palmira	220.00	40.00
Rodas	230.00	40.00
Lajas	230.00	40.00
San Fernando	260.00	40.00
Cruces	325.00	40.00
Abreus	195.00	40.00
Cartagena	240.00	40.00
Sagua	905.00	75.00
Rancho Veloz	160.00	40.00
Ceja de Pablo	160.00	40.00
Quemados de Güines	280.00	40.00
Cifuentes	190.00	40.00
Santo Domingo	230.00	40.00
Remedios	690.00	50.00
Camajuani	355.00	40.00
Caibarién	250.00	40.00
Placetas	260.00	40.00
Vueltas	280.00	40.00
Yaguajay	260.00	40.00
Ranchuelo	300.00	40.00
Trinidad	430.00	40.00
Sancti Spiritus	935.00	75.00

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

Puerto Príncipe	\$4,205.00	\$150.00
Nuevitas	510.00	50.00
Santa Cruz del Sur	195.00	40.00
Ciego de Avila	335.00	40.00
Morón	160.00	40.00

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba	\$5,225.00	\$150.00
Puerto Padre	160.00	40.00
Campechucla	155.00	35.00
Cristo	60.00	.....
Gibara	360.00	40.00
Mayari	125.00	35.00
Palma Soriano	60.00	.....
Caney	60.00	.....
Manzanillo	765.00	75.00
Sagua de Tánamo	60.00	.....
Holguín	490.00	50.00
Songo	60.00	.....
Guantánamo	570.00	50.00
San Luis	120.00	.....
Bayamo	150.00	.....
Cobre	30.00	.....
Jiguani	90.00	.....
Niguero	60.00	.....
Baracoa	160.00	40.00

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 221.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

I.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

SANCTI SPIRITUS.

To be mayor, Tomás Pina Gómez, vice Santiago García Cañizares, resigned.
 To be first assistant mayor, Andrés Valdivia, vice Fernando Cancio Madrigal.
 To be second assistant mayor, Félix Mendigutía, vice Antonio Marín Pérez.
 To be third assistant mayor, Adolfo Castillo, vice Evaristo Taboada Ponce, resigned.
 To be fourth assistant mayor, José María Serrano, vice Adolfo Castillo Cancio, resigned.
 To be fifth assistant mayor, Arturo Cepeda, vice Carlos Villegas Marín, resigned.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

SAGUA DE TÁNAMO.

To be first assistant mayor, Ramón Herrera.
 To be second assistant mayor, Bartolomé García.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

PINAR DEL RIO.

To be second assistant mayor, Tomás Hernández, vice Bernardo de Paula Arias, resigned.

II.

The resignations of Juan de Dios Rivero, mayor of Alacranes, province of Matanzas; Agustín Riquelme, mayor of Ceja de Pablo, province of Santa Clara, and Bernardo de Paula Arias, second assistant mayor of Pinar del Rio, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 222.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 24, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Civil orders Nos. 173 and 201, dated respectively September 20 and October 25, 1899, relating to the transfer of the ward of Puentes Grandes to the municipality of Marianao, and designating it as being under the judicial jurisdiction of the court of Marianao, are hereby annulled.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 223.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 24, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The municipal court of Puerta de la Güira, in the province of Pinar del Río, is hereby abolished, and all judicial matters pertaining to said court are hereby transferred to the territory over which the municipal court of Artemisa, of said province, exercises jurisdiction.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 224.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, November 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

CAIBARIÉN.

To be mayor, Próspero Pérez Bonachea, vice Domingo García, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 225.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, November 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

SANTA ISABEL DE LAS LAJAS.

To be mayor, Tomás Velazco y Cortés, vice Nicanor Crespo Portilla.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

HOLGUÍN.

To be first assistant mayor, Manuel Trinidad Guillén.
To be second assistant mayor, Bienvenido Aguilera.
To be third assistant mayor, Rodolfo de Zayas Ochoa.
To be fourth assistant mayor, Germán San Juan.
To be fifth assistant mayor, José Rosal Berlot.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 226.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, December 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

ELEMENTARY AND SUPERIOR SCHOOLS IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

I. This decree shall take effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of Habana.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

II. In each municipality of the island of Cuba there shall be a board of education, constituted as follows:

The mayor shall be ex officio a member and president of said board, which shall be composed in Habana of the mayor and eight other members; in the capital cities of provinces, and also in Cárdenas and Cienfuegos, of the mayor and six other members; in each of the other municipalities of the island, of the mayor and four other members.

The mayor shall appoint all other members of said board. Members of the municipal council (ayuntamiento) are not eligible to such appointment.

III. Appointments to the board of education shall be for the term of two years (except the mayor, who serves by virtue of his office). One-half the number of members shall, however, in the year 1899, be appointed to serve until June 30, 1900, and the other half to serve until June 30, 1901; but, beginning with the regular appointments made in the year 1900, all appointments shall be made for two years, ending June 30 of the second year. Members are eligible to reappointment.

Whenever a vacancy, by death or otherwise, occurs in a board of education, the mayor shall, within fifteen days, appoint a member to fill the office for the unexpired term only.

IV. All school powers and duties subject to the conditions herein specified are hereby delegated to the boards of education constituted under the above provisions.

Each board of education shall make such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary for its own government, subject to such decrees as may from time to time be issued by the military governor of the island or by the secretary of justice and public instruction.

V. The mayor shall be personally responsible for the efficiency of his board of education, and to this end shall have power to remove any member thereof for good and sufficient reason specified in writing to the secretary of justice and public instruction and approved by said secretary.

VI. The appointment to a board of education is honorary, and shall not carry with it any salary or other pecuniary reward.

No board of education shall have authority to employ one of its own members in any capacity, or to purchase or lease, or make a contract for the purchase or lease of, any real or personal property in which a member of said board has any financial interest.

With the consent of the ayuntamiento, a board of education may employ one or more clerks or such other persons or parties as may be necessary to the better fulfillment of the duties of said board; but the expenses thereby incurred, as well as all other expenses not expressly provided for in this decree, shall be charged to the municipal funds.

VII. Boards of education shall make all necessary arrangements for opening the elementary (primary and grammar) schools by December 11, 1899, or as soon thereafter as possible, and to that end will rent rooms or buildings, supply suitable equipment, and employ teachers. Each of said boards is hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$50 for furniture for each schoolroom; but no further purchase of school furniture shall be made without the approval of the secretary of justice and public instruction.

It shall be the duty of said boards to inspect the schools as often as may be deemed necessary, to assist teachers in every possible way, to distribute among the schools books and other supplies, and to do all in their power to advance the interests of education in the municipalities.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

VIII. In every city or town of over 500 inhabitants there shall be at least one public school for boys and another of equal grade for girls, or, in the discretion of the board of education, a single school open to both sexes. There shall also be as many more schools, complete and incomplete, distributed over the municipality as the board of education shall deem necessary, but with the following conditions: Unless for some special convenience or reason, no teacher shall be assigned to instruct more than 50 pupils, and schools shall be organized, as far as possible, with about that number; later, when more good teachers are available, the number will be reduced.

Where it becomes necessary to place more than 50 pupils in a single room, an "assistant teacher" may be employed to work with the regular teacher. A teacher in a school of less than 35 enrolled pupils shall rank as an "assistant." As far as possible pupils will be gathered into large buildings with several teachers, so that classes may be better graded. One of the teachers will then have general supervision as "principal," with the corresponding salary.

IX. Schools organized as above will be known as "complete schools," and will follow the full course of study.

Two or more towns or villages of less than 500 population each may, where distance and the nature of the country permit without too great inconvenience to pupils, unite to form one school district, with one complete school for boys and another for girls, or a complete school for both sexes.

X. Any town or village of less than 500 population and with not less than 15 boys of school age (6 to 14 years, inclusive) may establish an incomplete school for boys; and if there are not less than 15 girls between the same ages, may establish an incomplete school for girls; or such town or village may establish one school for both sexes. Teachers in incomplete schools shall have the rank and pay of "assistant teachers."

XI. The minimum number of pupils constituting a complete school shall be 35. In any town or village, without regard to population, a complete school may be organized for 35 boys or for 35 girls, or for an equal number of pupils without regard to sex.

XII. Boards of education may, in their discretion, permit boys and girls of any age to attend the same school; and it is hoped that, at least with young children, this plan will prevail, as it will tend to develop that high respect between the sexes which is the basis of true womanhood and manhood. This matter, however, is left entirely in the discretion of the boards of education. In small towns and villages it may often be the only means of establishing complete schools.

XIII. The elementary schools, complete and incomplete, will follow courses of study prescribed by the superintendent of schools of Cuba.

XIV. Boards of education shall, as soon as possible, reorganize such public schools as now exist in the island, assigning the pupils to definite school districts, limiting the number of pupils according to the foregoing paragraphs, and appointing or reappointing teachers at the salaries herein specified.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

XV. All rooms, buildings, or parts of buildings rented or assigned for school use shall be used exclusively for school purposes, and no teacher nor member of a teacher's family shall dwell therein.

XVI. Schoolrooms must be secured in healthful localities, and must be clean, well ventilated, and well lighted.

No lease of a schoolroom or building shall be made for a period exceeding eight months from the date of this decree, but may be made for a shorter period if deemed best. Within ten days of making such a lease, the mayor shall send to the secretary of justice and public instruction a statement of the condition of the room or building rented, the price to be paid, the period of the lease, and other terms of agreement.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

XVII. All boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 14 years, inclusive, must attend school, either public or private, provided that public schools are accessible, for not less than thirty weeks each school year, occasional daily absence for reasonable cause excepted. By "school year" is meant the year beginning on the second Monday of September of each year and ending on the corresponding day of the following year. But during the present school year attendance shall be required for twenty weeks prior to the second Monday in September, 1900.

XVIII. Parents or guardians failing to send their children to school in compliance with the above will be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a *falta*. A second offense will render said parents or guardians liable to a fine of 325 pesetas, the maximum pecuniary liability for a *falta*.

Parents or guardians of children of school age (6 to 14 years, inclusive) who, after entering or recording said children in any school, fail without reasonable excuse to enforce punctual attendance at school, shall incur a fine of not more than \$5 for each offense.

XIX. Boards of education shall strictly enforce the provisions of paragraphs XVII and XVIII, and shall denounce the infractions thereof to the competent judicial authority, and said boards may appoint legal representatives in the proper proceedings by means of official communications signed by the respective mayors.

XX. Boards of education may exempt from this law children whose parents give satisfactory proof to said boards that said children receive at home instruction in the same studies and of the same grade as that given in the public schools; also boys and girls physically unable to attend school; also deaf and dumb, blind, and other defective children; also children living at great distances from any public school, as well as those having widowed mothers depending wholly upon them for support.

XXI. Said boards may also grant permission to any young men or young women, over 14 years of age, to attend the elementary or superior schools, though such attendance shall not be compulsory; and said boards may deprive from all privileges in the public schools any pupils whose presence tends to debase the morals of the schools.

All pupils are entitled to equal care and instruction, and any teacher who accepts pay in any form, except the regular salary, for the care or instruction of any pupil duly enrolled in his or her school shall thereby forfeit his or her position as teacher. Boards of education shall exact strict compliance with this provision.

TEACHERS.

XXII. Boards of education may employ, for a period not exceeding the last day of August, 1900, any man or woman possessing the requisite scholarship and other elements of character to teach in established public schools; and if before the 1st day of

September, 1900, said teacher successfully passes the examination provided for in section 5 of Paragraph XXXIII, and receives a certificate signed by the superintendent of schools of Cuba, such teacher, or any other person holding a similar certificate, shall be eligible to service as teacher, at the will of the municipal board of education. Full information will later be published concerning the examination and certificates of teachers.

XXIII. Teachers will be paid monthly, and the salary will continue during vacations as well as actual school periods; but in order to be entitled to draw the salary during vacations, teachers must employ such periods in attending normal schools, teachers' meetings for instruction, or in following other courses of instruction approved by the superintendent of schools of Cuba: *Provided, however*, that such schools, meetings, or courses of study are previously prescribed by said superintendent, otherwise the salary will be regularly due the teachers without vacation work.

XXIV. The salary of teachers will be for service during the entire calendar month and will be due and payable on the last day of each month, at such place and by such officer as the department of finance may designate.

If salaries are not paid within thirty days of the date when they become due, boards of education shall, and teachers may, report the fact to the superintendent of schools of Cuba, who will give the matter personal attention.

XXV. The salary of a teacher shall begin on the day when he first takes charge of a school, and at the end of the first calendar month he shall be paid such part of a month's salary as corresponds to the length of time he has been in actual charge of a school; thereafter the salary shall be due and payable for each calendar month, and all contracts for the services of teachers shall be for a term or period of time ending on the last day of any month but not beyond the last day of August next following the signing of the contract.

Until otherwise decreed, the salaries of teachers in the public schools of the island shall be per month as follows

In Havana, \$75; in the capitals of provinces and in Cárdenas and Cienfuegos, \$60; in all other municipalities \$50; except that all assistant teachers in complete schools and teachers in incomplete schools shall receive \$30. Payments will be made in United States money or its equivalent.

Any person serving as the regular teacher of a class and also having the supervision of not less than two other classes, shall be rated as a "principal" on the rolls, and receive the additional sum of \$10 per month.

XXVI. Women only shall be employed in schools for girls; either women or men may be employed in schools for boys. For similar service women and men shall at all times receive equal pay.

JANITORS.

XXVII. Boards of education shall have full power to appoint and dismiss janitors of the various schools. The pay of a janitor shall not exceed \$5 a month for each classroom under his care. It shall be the duty of a janitor to clean thoroughly once a day every room, together with such entries and closets as are leased or otherwise made available for the use of the school.

TERMS AND SESSIONS.

XXVIII. As provided in Paragraph VII, the public schools will open on December 11, 1899, or as soon thereafter as possible, but, beginning with the year 1900, said schools shall open regularly on the second Monday of September of each year. The first term shall end on December 24. The second term shall begin January 2 of each year and end on the Friday next preceeding Holy Week. The third term shall begin on the first Monday after said Holy Week and end on the last Friday in June. All other days shall be holidays, together with such legal holidays as the military governor may from time to time appoint.

The division of school work into three terms will be fully outlined in the course of study prepared by the superintendent of schools of Cuba.

XXIX. Schools shall be in session five days each week, Saturday and Sunday excepted.

The daily session shall not exceed five hours, and may be divided into a morning and afternoon session, or it may be a continuous session with occasional periods of recreation or physical exercise. The municipal boards of education shall designate the exact hours for opening and closing the schools.

Teachers must be in constant attendance at school during school hours.

XXX. The day sessions of schools shall be devoted exclusively to the work outlined in the course of study. No home study shall be required of pupils under 12 years of age.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

XXXI. The subjects of study for the elementary schools will embrace reading, languages (Spanish and English), writing, arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene, music, drawing, and nature studies. The superintendent of schools of Cuba shall prepare the course of study in the various subjects and shall direct the methods of teaching the same.

BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

XXXII. Text-books and minor supplies, such as pens, pencils, crayons, ink, tablets, etc., will be furnished free to all pupils. Teachers will be responsible for the care and safe-keeping of said books and supplies.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF SCHOOLS.

XXXIII. The superintendent of schools of Cuba shall have charge of the organization and management of the elementary, superior, and normal schools of the island, reporting only to the secretary of justice and public instruction.

The duties of said superintendent shall be as follows:

1. To organize, supervise, and direct the work of said schools.
2. To make special reports on educational matters, when so requested by the secretary of justice and public instruction, and on all matters which require the decision of said secretary.
3. To prepare all courses of study for the schools specified in this paragraph.
4. To direct the examination of pupils in said schools.
5. To provide for the examination of applicants for certificates of qualification to teach, and to issue certificates to such as are shown to be qualified.
6. To propose to the secretary of justice and public instruction such measures or decrees as would tend to promote the interests of the schools.
7. To recommend to the said secretary text-books for the use of pupils, and also minor supplies for the schools.
8. To answer questions or render decisions to municipal boards of education and provincial or city superintendents concerning the system and methods of instruction, school laws, and school management, referring such matters, when necessary, to the secretary of justice and public instruction.
9. To visit the various school districts of the island as often as other duties permit, for the purpose of personally inspecting the schools, instructing teachers, and enforcing the school laws.
10. To take charge of the school census of the island, and to gather data concerning the condition of the schools, expenditures for the same, number of pupils in attendance, qualification of teachers, and such other data as will tend to further the interests of the schools, making an annual report of the same to the secretary of justice and public instruction.
11. To perform such other duties as may from time to time be decreed.

XXXIV. The military governor will appoint a superintendent of schools for each province, except of Habana, where two will be appointed, one for the municipal district of the capital city and the other for the remainder of the province; and said superintendents shall exercise within their respective districts such authority and functions as the superintendent of schools of Cuba may delegate to them by means of general orders or special communications in writing.

XXXV. Municipal boards of education shall always communicate with the secretary of justice and public instruction through the superintendent of schools of Cuba; and such communications, at the pleasure of said boards, may also be sent through the office of the provincial or city superintendents.

EXPENDITURES.

XXXVI. Until otherwise decreed, the department of finance of the island of Cuba will provide for the payment of salaries of teachers and of janitors, rent of schoolrooms or buildings, the repair of such parts of public buildings as are used for school purposes, and the cost of text-books and minor supplies for the elementary, superior, and normal schools of Cuba, as well as the \$50 allowance made in Paragraph VII.

XXXVII. As a general basis for the apportionment of books and other supplies, each board of education shall, within thirty days of its organization, send to the superintendent of schools of Cuba, in Habana, a report containing the following data:

1. Names of members of the said board and length of time of appointment of each.
2. Number and kinds of schools, whether complete or incomplete, established by said board within the municipal district.

3. Name of teacher employed in each of said schools and number of boys or girls, or both, enrolled by each teacher.

4. Salary of each teacher per month.

5. Number of months each teacher has previously taught in public or private schools.

After making the above report boards of education shall, within ten days of the date of establishing new schools, make additional reports similar to the above concerning each of said schools.

XXXVIII. Municipal councils whose budgets are relieved of certain expenditures under Paragraph XXXVI are directed to expend such part of any surplus of funds as may be necessary to supply the public schools with proper furniture, or to set aside such funds for the building of schoolhouses; provided always that such surplus consists of funds which are available for such general expenditures in conformity with the existing regulations.

In the expenditure of said surplus the municipal council shall purchase only such furniture for schools as may first be selected or approved, both as to quality and price, by the board of education, and shall construct schoolhouses only on the basis of plans and contracts provided under the supervision of said board and with the written approval of the superintendent of schools of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 227.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 3, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The following professors who appear actually as filling chairs in the University, either as full [proprietary] or acting professors, are hereby confirmed in their positions:

FACULTY OF SCIENCES.

Dr. Manuel J. Cañizares y Venegas.
Dr. Claudio Mimó y Caba.
Dr. Juan Vilaró y Diaz.
Dr. Plácido Biosca y Viñolas.
Dr. Pedro Córdoba y Leake.

Dr. Juan Orús y Presno.
Dr. Carlos de la Torre y Huerta.
Dr. Carlos Theye y Lhoste.
Dr. Aristides Agüero y Betancourt.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Dr. Evelio Rodríguez y Lendíán.
Dr. Juan Francisco de Albear y Saint Just.

Dr. Juan Miguel Dihigo y Mestre.

FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

Dr. Carlos Donoso y Lardier.
Dr. Joaquín Lastres y Juiz.

Dr. José de Jesús Rovira y Barreiro.
Dr. Manuel Johnson y Larralde.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Dr. Federico Hortsman y Cantos.
Dr. Rafael Cowley y Odero.
Dr. Luis Cowley y Odero.
Dr. Antonio de Gordon y Acosta.

Dr. Domingo Fernández Cubas.
Dr. Manuel Bango y León.
Dr. Raimundo de Castro y Ayo.
Dr. Gabriel Casuso Roque.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Dr. José María Céspedes y Orellana.
Dr. José María Carbonell y Rufz.
Dr. Juan Baustista Hernández y Barreiro.
Dr. Francisco Campos y Riverol.
Dr. Leopoldo Berriel y Fernández.
Dr. José A. del Cueto y Pazos.

Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirvent.
Dr. Juan Francisco O'Farrell y Chappottin.
Dr. José Antonio Frías y Pérez.
Dr. Ricardo Dolz y Arango.

II. The hereinbefore-mentioned professors, confirmed as such, divided into faculties, and under the chairmanship of their respective deans, shall appoint from their

own body a committee composed of three professors, and these, together with three other persons appointed by the military governor, who do not belong to the faculty in question, and under the chairmanship of the rector of the university, will take action as follows:

First. They shall assign to the different professors, who are ratified by the present order, the duties which they are to fulfill hereafter. In said assignment they will take into account the qualities heretofore displayed by each professor in the exercise of his office, the reforms introduced in the plan of studies, and any considerations that may be of benefit to teaching.

Second. After making said assignment of chairs, they shall proceed to name the persons who, in their judgment, are most capable of filling the vacancies in the university faculty, and will likewise assign to the individuals proposed the chairs determined upon. If, in any case, there should not be unanimity, the names of all persons who have obtained votes shall be mentioned, together with the number of votes obtained by each one. The names of the persons voting shall, however, be omitted.

The rector of the university will forward to the military governor, through the secretary of justice and public instruction, the lists of names and assignments provided for in the two preceding paragraphs.

III. Before the above-mentioned committees are called together, the professors confirmed by the present order, belonging to the faculties of pharmacy and sciences, shall come to an agreement as to whether some of the professors of the first of said faculties shall be transferred to the second in consequence of the reforms embraced in the plan of studies.

The proposed transfer shall be forwarded to the military governor through the rector of the university and the secretary of justice and public instruction.

IV. The rector, the deans, the general secretary, and the secretaries of the several faculties who actually exercise such functions, shall continue in said positions until the full faculty be appointed, and by vote of the same a reelection may take place for said positions.

V. The secretary of justice and public instruction shall have charge of the fulfillment of the provisions of this order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 228.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

I.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be judge of primera instancia of Manzanillo, Manuel Fuentes García.
To be judge of primera instancia of Guantánamo, Gonzálo Pérez Andrés.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

CAMAJUANÍ.

To be first assistant mayor, Juan B. Fernández, vice Juan Rojas, resigned.

II.

The resignations of Ricardo Alvarez y Gonzáles as second assistant mayor of Guayabal, province of Pinar del Río, and Juan Rogas as first assistant mayor of Camajuaní, province of Santa Clara, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 229.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 3, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
So much of order No. 212, dated November 4, 1899, as refers to the faculty of pharmacy is hereby modified to read as follows:

FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:

Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics; thermology and acoustics	Alternate days.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
Animal anatomy and physiology	Do.
Vegetable anatomy and physiology	Do.
General mineralogy	Do.

Second year:

Physics (second course): Optics; electricity and magnetism....	Do.
Organic chemistry	Do.

NOTE.—The above classes, which properly belong to a second preparatory year and which can not be taken up before passing the corresponding classes in the first year, may nevertheless be followed in conjunction with the first year of the studies leading to the degree of licentiate.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTATE.

First year:

Inorganic chemistry (first course)	Alternate days.
Qualitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Animal pharmaceutical matter	Alternate days.
Practical pharmacy (first course)	Do.

Second year:

Experimental course with the instruments of physics as applied to pharmacy (first course)	Do.
Inorganic chemistry (second course)	Do.
Quantitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Applied descriptive botany	Alternate days.
Practical pharmacy (second course)	Do.

Third year:

Experimental course with the instruments of physics as applied to pharmacy (second course)	Do.
Organic chemistry (first course), fatty series	Do.
Organic chemical analysis	Daily.
Vegetable pharmaceutical matter	Alternate days.
Descriptive mineralogy	Do.
Practical pharmacy (third course)	Do.

Fourth year:

Bacteriology	Do.
Organic chemistry (second course) aromatic series	Do.
Special chemical analysis; toxicological and bromatological	Daily.
Practical pharmacy (fourth course)	Alternate days.
Public hygiene and sanitary legislation	Do.
Biological chemistry	Do.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

1. The first course in physics, general and inorganic chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology, and general mineralogy shall precede, respectively, the second course in physics, organic chemistry, animal pharmaceutical matter, descriptive botany, and descriptive mineralogy.

2. In the subjects divided into several years the student shall be obliged to pass the courses in succession. These are: Practical pharmacy (four courses); chemistry (inorganic and organic) (four courses); chemical analysis (four courses); physics (two courses).

Experimental course with instruments of physics as applied to pharmacy (two courses).

3. To take up the following classes, namely: Biological chemistry, bacteriology, experimental course with instruments of physics as applied to pharmacy (second course), and vegetable pharmaceutical matter. The student must have passed the following, respectively: Organic chemical analysis, experimental course with instruments of physics (first course); physics of the preparatory period, and descriptive botany.

II. Students who may have registered in various courses, in accordance with the provisions of the hereinbefore mentioned order No. 212, will have their registration papers changed to agree with the requirements of this order.

Students who may have paid for more classes than the present plan calls for will have this fact stated on their registration ticket under the hand and seal of the secretary of the university and will have the amount specified thereon refunded to them upon presentation of said ticket at the corresponding office.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 230.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order prohibiting the introduction of lottery tickets into the island of Cuba through the medium of the postal service or any other agency whatever:

No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the island of Cuba, from abroad, through the mails or through the custom-house, or any other agency whatever, as merchandise, or as part of baggage, or upon the persons of travelers, for the purpose of disposing of the same, any papers, certificates, or other instruments purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in, or dependent upon the event of a lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or any advertisement of such lottery, so-called gift concert, or enterprise, under the penalty of confiscation of said papers, certificates, tickets, or other instruments, including advertisements, and punishment for the first offense by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both fine and imprisonment; and for the second and subsequent offenses by imprisonment for not more than five years.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 231.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That bridges pertaining to the public road from Consolación del Sur to Pinar del Río, in the province of Pinar del Río, be repaired and constructed at the expense of the State, as follows:

To be repaired:

- (a) Bridge over the Guamá River, 216 feet long.
- (b) Bridge over the Paso Viejo River, 200 feet long.
- (c) Bridge over the Agiconal River, 146 feet long.

To be constructed:

- (d) Bridge over the Hondo River, 328 feet long and 13 feet wide.

II. That bridges pertaining to the public road from Pinar del Río to Guane via San Juan y Martinez, in the province of Pinar del Río, be repaired and constructed at the expense of the State; as follows:

To be repaired:

- (a) Bridge over the Feo River, 210 feet long.
- (b) Bridge over the Seco River, 39 feet long.
- (c) Bridge over the San Sebastián River, 197 feet long.
- (d) Bridge over the San Juan River, 113 feet long.

To be constructed:

- (e) Bridge over Galiano Creek, 33 feet long and 13 feet wide.
- (f) Bridge over Trancas Creek, 52 feet long and 13 feet wide.

III. The department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have charge of the repairs and construction directed in the preceding paragraphs.

IV. An appropriation is hereby authorized for the purposes stated, said appropriation to be available, from time to time in sums as may be required, on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 232.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Hereafter the inspection of cattle or other live stock upon importation, with a view of determining whether they shall be admitted into the island of Cuba or not, will be under the control of the customs, and will be done by the veterinary inspectors of the custom-houses of the island, and in case of all animals that pass this inspection the customs shall deliver to the owners or consignees thereof a certificate setting forth this fact in due form.

For the purpose of inspection the pens, corrals, sheds, warehouses, yards, wharves, etc., at which cattle and other animals are landed are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the customs authorities.

Cattle or other live stock shall not be removed from the place assigned to them by the veterinary inspector, pending the issue of the custom-house permit, without the consent of said veterinary inspector. Any person removing cattle from the place thus assigned to them without this authority shall be liable, in case of animals which are not suspected infected, either to a fine of \$5 per head or to a total fine of \$200 in the discretion of the collector. If the animals thus removed are suspected infected the person so removing them shall be subject to a fine of \$10 per head or to a total fine of \$500 in the discretion of the collector.

The inspection of cattle and other live stock for food consumption shall be made at the slaughterhouse, or other place designated by proper authority, immediately before being slaughtered.

All laws, regulations, circulars, and dispositions of a general character contrary to or conflicting with this order are revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 233.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That a Howe truss bridge of wood be constructed at Rodas over the Damuji River, in the province of Santa Clara, and that the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works have charge of said construction.

II. An appropriation is hereby authorized to carry into effect the directions contained in the preceding paragraph, said appropriation to be available, from time to time as may be required, on estimates by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, for the special purpose designated.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 234.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

SANTA ANA.

To be first assistant mayor, Lorenzo Condom Gómez, vice Pedro Horta, resigned.

II.

The resignation of Octaviano Herrera y Cepero, as second assistant mayor of Güira de Melena, province of Habana, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 235.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following:

I. Dr. Manuel Solano y Molina, who actually fills a chair in the faculty of sciences of the University of Habana, is hereby confirmed in his position; said confirmation to date from publication of Order No. 227, December 3, 1899.

II. So much of paragraph 1, Order No. 227, as refers to Drs. Luis and Rafael Cowley, professors in the faculty of medicine of the University of Habana, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Dr. Luis Cowley y Valdés Machado, and Dr. Rafael Cowley y Valdés Machado.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 236.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following resignation: The resignation of Marcos Alvarez as second assistant mayor of Alquizar, province of Habana, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 237.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following orders for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

I.

TARIFF CIRCULAR, }
No. 107. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 2, 1899.

By direction of the President the free list, page 74, of the "Customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States" is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraph:

375. Modern school furniture of kinds or styles not manufactured in Cuba, which has been purchased by the properly constituted authorities of public or private educational institutions, in quantities not exceeding the absolute requirements for the accommodation of such schools, conclusive evidence being furnished to the customs officer that such purchases were made prior to the importation of the articles entered, together with the certificate of the superintendent or principal of the school that the same is to be used exclusively for such institution.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

II.

TARIFF CIRCULAR, }
No. 109. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 1, 1899.

By direction of the President the free list of the "Customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States" is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraph:

376. Lithographs, posters, calendars, and folders for advertising purposes only, having no commercial value and designed for free public distribution.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 238

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Newform "01. Finance Department" will hereafter be used by all disbursing officers when estimating for funds (revenues of the island of Cuba), and a careful preparation of estimates in accordance with the form will be exacted.

Estimates will be made in triplicate.

Where the funds required for are not authorized as a continuing appropriation, the purpose and necessity for the expenditure will be reported in letter of transmittal or by remarks on sheet of estimate.

Such "extra sheets" only as are applicable to the object in view will be required to complete any estimate.

The auditor for the island of Cuba will furnish the blank forms on request, which will be made directly to him.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 239.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Paragraph XLIII, Order No. 80, dated June 15, 1899, will be construed to mean that compensation to substitute justices therein referred to, for substitute service, will be allowed only when they replace corresponding officials absent on leave granted in accordance with the provisions regulating leaves of absence (Order No. 194), or whenever they may be filling a vacancy.

II. The provisions of the preceding paragraph may apply also to substitute deputy fiscals when they perform substitute service, and to municipal judges whenever they fill, as substitutes, the position of judges of primera instancia.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 240.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

I.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

BAHIA HONDA.

To be mayor, Manuel Gravier Quiñones.

To be first assistant mayor, Pablo Caro Rodríguez.

To be second assistant mayor, Daniel Figueiras Mato.

II.

Eugenio Sánchez Agramonte is hereby appointed as managing director of the Casa de Beneficencia at Habana.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 241.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The herein-named persons are hereby appointed to fill the following professorships in the Institute of Habana:

Spanish grammar, Manuel Valdes Rodríguez.

Latin grammar, Enrique Maza y Ledesma.

Latin (third year), Manuel Espinosa e Ines.

Rhetoric and poetic art, Manuel Sanguily y Garit.

Universal geography, Hector de Saavedra.

Universal history, with civic instruction added, Benjamín Rodríguez y Martínez.

History of America and Cuba, Emilio del Junco y Pujadas.

Higher arithmetic, Joaquín Rodríguez Feo y de la Paz.

Geometry, Manuel Vilanova.

Algebra and trigonometry, Alejandro Muxó.

Elements of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, Eduardo F. Plá.

Physics, Emilio Alamilla y Requeijo.

Chemistry, with agriculture added, Enrique Poey y Aguirre.

Psychology, logic, and ethics, Eduardo Desvernine y Galdós.

English, Luis A. Baralt and Leonardo Jorrín.

French, Gonzalo G. de Melo and Ricardo Diago y Ayesterán.

II. Manuel Sanguily y Garit, appointed professor of rhetoric and poetic art, will fulfill the duties of director of said institute.

III. The faculties of philosophy and belles-lettres and sciences of the University of Habana will appoint two committees, one from each faculty, composed of the dean, as chairman, and three professors of the corresponding faculty, whose duties it will be to designate professors for the chairs of Spanish grammar, latin grammar (one course of each not provided for in Paragraph I), and natural history. The committee of the faculty of sciences will propose the professor of natural history and the committee of the faculty of philosophy and belles-lettres will propose the professors of Spanish grammar and Latin grammar. The director of the institute will be a member of both committees and have the right of speech and vote.

IV. The professors in the courses for mercantile experts (perito mercantil), Antonio M. Lazcano y Larrondo and José Alfredo Bernal y Tovar, are also hereby appointed to fill the chairs that were assigned to them.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 242.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

SAN DIEGO DE NUÑEZ.

To be mayor, Eusebio Valdés.
 To be first assistant mayor, Juan Bocourt.
 To be second assistant mayor, Rodolfo Alum.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

SAN JOSÉ DE LAS LAJAS.

To be second assistant mayor, Arturo Echezarreta Ruiz, vice Luis Domínguez de la Cruz, resigned.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

MÁXIMO GÓMEZ.

To be mayor, Francisco Díaz Argüelles.
 To be first assistant mayor, Manuel Martínez Messi.
 To be second assistant mayor, Joaquín Betancourt y Jimenez.

No. 243.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The secretary of the audiencia of Habana (the secretary for the president of the court) shall be disbursing officer for the audiencia of Habana in addition to his other duties. He will pay salaries of the president, justices, fiscals, and employees of the court, the witnesses, and other expenses of the court.

II. He will submit to the secretary of finance timely estimates for the necessary funds, and make due return of his expenditures, on proper vouchers, to the auditor of the island of Cuba.

III. This order will go into effect on January 1, 1900.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 244.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That bridges pertaining to the central road from Puerto Príncipe toward Santiago de Cuba, in the province of Puerto Príncipe, be rebuilt and repaired, as follows:

To be rebuilt:

(a) Timber bridge over Tunas River, three spans to be rebuilt.

To be repaired:

(b) Timber bridge over Cascorro River.

(c) Timber bridge over Sibanucú River.

II. That bridges pertaining to the public road from Puerto Príncipe toward Habana, in the province of Puerto Príncipe, be repaired, as follows:

(a) Timber bridge over the Hicacos River.

(b) Timber bridge over the Blanco River.

(c) Timber bridge over the Júcaro River.

(d) Timber bridge over the Burro River.

(e) Timber bridge over the Plátano River.

(f) Timber bridge over the Lázaro River.

(g) Timber bridge over the Piedras River.

III. That masonry bridges in the vicinity of Puerto Príncipe be repaired and rebuilt, as follows:

To be repaired:

(a) Masonry bridge over the Ténima River.

(b) Masonry bridge over the Santa Cruz River.

(c) Masonry bridge over the Méndez River.

To be rebuilt:

(d) Masonry bridge over the Fundación River.

IV. That the timber bridge on the road from Puerto Príncipe to Nuevitas and San Miguel over the Zaramaguacan River be rebuilt.

V. That bridges and pontoons pertaining to the public road from Puerto Príncipe to Santa Cruz del Sur be constructed, as follows:

(a) Timber bridge over the Yaba River.

(b) Timber bridge over the Guariaio River.

(c) Timber bridge over the Contramaestre River.

(d) Timber bridge over the Najasa River.

(e) Timber bridge over the Cecilia River.

(f) Three pontoons.

VI. The department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have charge of the repairs and constructions directed to be made in the preceding paragraphs.

VII. An appropriation is hereby authorized for the purposes stated in this order, said appropriation to be available from time to time in sums as may be required on estimates by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 245.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Except as specified in Paragraph IX, travel allowances will be paid by the disbursing officer indicated in this paragraph as follows: For the civil service, by the administrator of the hacienda of the province in which the journey is completed; for military officials charged with the execution of civil duties, by the chief disbursing officer of the insular funds at headquarters of the military department of the officer.

Form "012, Finance Department," shall be used for statement of travel allowances.

II. To entitle a civil or military official to refundment of the cost of transportation and allowance in connection therewith at the expense of the State, the journey must be specifically authorized by a proper superior previous to its commencement. Such authority will state the special duty enjoined, recite that the travel is necessary for the public service, and direct the official to return to his proper station on completion of the assigned duty, if such return is contemplated.

The original order (written authority) and indorsements thereon, or true copy of the same, will be filed with the vouchers (Form 012, Finance Department) before payment will be made.

III. Whenever practicable to do so "transportation requests" will be issued to cover travel by rail and water, and when so issued allowance for transportation will not be refunded.

When transportation requests are issued to cover travel the fact shall be noted on the order or other written authority for the journey by the official issuing the request.

IV. Transportation by water usually includes subsistence. The cost of the ticket only will be refunded or paid in such cases.

V. First class:

Civil officials (also military when on civil duties) whose annual salary is \$1,200 or more will be reimbursed for first-class transportation and other traveling expenses as follows, viz:

(a) Charge for cab to and from stations, but not to exceed 50 cents each way;

(b) Charge for transfer of baggage to and from stations not to exceed 50 cents each way;

(c) Actual cost of transportation of baggage where the same is not allowed free on the ticket, not to exceed 100 pounds in weight;

(d) Actual expenses for subsistence, not to exceed in any case \$4.50 per diem while traveling, and for the time absolutely necessary for a prompt transaction of the business directed to be performed.

VI. Second class:

Civil officials whose salary is \$800 and less than \$1,200 shall be reimbursed for expenses when traveling under orders as for first class, except for transportation, which shall be at second-class rates, and for subsistence, which is limited to \$3 per day.

VII. Third class:

All other persons traveling under orders at the expense of the State shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as for first class, except for transportation, which shall be at third-class rates, and for expense of subsistence, which is limited to \$1.50.

VIII. Travel fare and allowances, at the rates specified in paragraphs V, VI, and VII, due to employees of the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works who may be ordered on duty in connection with any specially authorized public works, will be paid from the special appropriation and by the disbursing officer of the special fund.

IX. An appropriation of \$16,800 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby made for travel expenses of the civil service and allotted as follows, to be available on monthly estimates in due proportions:

To province of Habana	\$3, 600. 00
To province of Matanzas	3, 000. 00
To province of Santa Clara	3, 000. 00
To province of Santiago de Cuba	3, 000. 00
To province of Pinar del Río	2, 400. 00
To province of Puerto Príncipe	1, 800. 00

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 246.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That bridges pertaining to public roads be repaired, reconstructed, and constructed in the province of Pinar del Río as follows:

To be reconstructed:

On road from Pinar del Río to Punta de Cortes, via San Juan, the bridge over Corajo River, 119 feet long.

II. Road from San Juan y Martínez to Mantua, via Guane:

To be reconstructed:

(a) Bridge over Galafré River, 66 feet long.

(b) Bridge over Mantua River, 165 feet long.

To be repaired:

(c) Bridge over Cuyaguaje River.

III. Road from Pinar del Río to Viñales:

To be reconstructed:

(a) Bridge over San José River, 119 feet long.

To be constructed:

(b) Bridge over Agiconal River, 145 feet long.

IV. Road from Pinar del Río to Sumidero:

To be constructed:

(a) Bridge over Magueyes Creek, 66 feet long.

(b) Bridge over Guayabo River, 72½ feet long.

(c) Bridge over Cuyaguaje River, 119 feet long.

V. The department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works shall have charge of repairs, reconstructions, and constructions authorized by this order.

VI. An appropriation is hereby made for the purposes indicated in Paragraphs I, II, III, and IV, and shall be available from time to time, as may be required for on proper estimates by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, but following completion of bridges for the province of Pinar del Río authorized by order No. 231, December 4, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 247.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 20, 1899.

PROCLAMATION.

By direction of the President, I hereby transfer to my successor, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., the duties and responsibilities of the office of military governor, bespeaking for him that support and confidence you have come to accord to me.

To those who have been associated with me in the performance of the difficult task of reorganizing and placing in operation the civil government of the island, I hereby tender this expression of my appreciation of and thanks for their loyal and patriotic support and assistance. A year ago I found a country most thoroughly devastated, its resources and commerce destroyed, its rural population gathered in its towns without food and without shelter, dying from starvation and exposure. The Government of the United States immediately supplied food and work. In a short time this terrible condition passed away, and now the country is rapidly pressing on to a prosperity hitherto unknown in its history. Look about you and see how true this is. The various steps which led up to the present conditions are well known to you and need not be mentioned here. The change is truly marvelous.

Without a semblance of civil government then, you now have a complete organization of your municipal and provincial governments, all in the hands of your own citizens, the "military control" being purely advisory and supervisory. Many of your laws have been modified and changed to suit the times in which you live, as well as in the interest of good government. Your courts have been reorganized and are in operation; peace reigns; law and order rules, and by your own industry and a careful observance of these conditions the full restoration of your social affairs and prosperity is assured.

Feeling that your future is in your own hands to make or to mar, and trusting that wise counsels may prevail among you, I say to you farewell.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Military Governor.

No. 248.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

NUEVA PAZ.

To be mayor, José Camejo Payents.
To be first assistant mayor, Anacleto Alvarez Díaz.
To be second assistant mayor, Ricardo Martínez,
To be third assistant mayor, Ernesto Padrón.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS,)
No. 52.)

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 20, 1899.

In obedience to the orders of the President, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Division of Cuba.

To the officers and soldiers of the command I desire to express a full appreciation of the manner in which they have discharged the delicate and arduous duties devolving upon them, reflecting, as it does, honor to themselves and to their country.

To the officers I am indebted for their loyal support and intelligent performance of all demands made upon them, and trust that their efforts have had much to do in laying the foundation for peace and prosperity to the people of Cuba.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, United States Army.

Statement of warrants issued from January 1, 1899, to December 16, 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA.

	January to August 31.	September.	October.	November.	December 16.	Total.
Barracks and quarters.....	\$208,597.38	\$27,777.43	\$19,006.60	\$1,784.00	\$10,242.86	\$267,408.27
Sanitation	305,998.18	21,437.49	46,332.42	8,037.87	40,293.25	422,099.21
Rural police and adminis- tration	162,956.74	24,402.05	24,852.66	241.67	19,134.04	231,587.16
Public works, ports, etc.	32,785.00	7,209.91	3,200.00	.....	1,300.00	44,494.91
Charities and hospitals	64,600.28	38,236.25	6,789.92	10,669.08	6,449.39	126,744.92
Miscellaneous	4,707.80	800.00	5.00	5.00	.....	5,517.80
Civil government	3,287.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,287.50
Municipalities	160,039.83	1,963.50	3,923.50	.....	15,765.50	181,692.33
Aid to destitute	13,980.73	169.36	5,100.00	.....	100.00	19,350.09
Total	956,953.44	121,995.99	109,210.10	20,737.62	93,285.04	1,302,182.19

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$32,959.59	\$12,407.87	\$8,703.61	\$36,974.57	\$16,903.11	\$107,953.75
Sanitation	60,564.26	9,638.00	1,400.00	8,830.00	5,143.00	85,575.26
Rural police and adminis- tration	27,388.62	7,238.93	.....	8,260.64	7,963.62	50,851.81
Public works, ports, etc.	38,151.00	4,630.00	6,500.00	7,750.00	14,500.00	71,531.00
Charities and hospitals	13,553.75	3,541.04	700.00	2,103.66	932.00	20,830.45
Miscellaneous	3,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400.00
Municipalities	56,567.63	.....	.....	.....	215.00	56,782.63
Aid to destitute	8,879.28	.....	.....	100.00	.....	8,979.28
Total	241,464.13	37,455.84	17,303.61	64,018.87	45,661.73	405,904.18

DEPARTMENT OF HABANA.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$191,082.81	\$20,841.60	\$1,624.00	\$12,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$230,548.41
Sanitation	1,489,986.21	12,770.00	150,770.00	197,411.64	170,000.00	2,020,937.85
Rural police and adminis- tration	330,946.09	5,775.86	5,359.93	9,000.00	8,000.00	359,081.88
Public works, ports, etc.	40,480.89	.....	14,932.47	16,000.00	10,000.00	81,413.36
Charities and hospitals	256,416.24	28,241.14	.....	12,000.00	15,000.00	311,657.38
Miscellaneous	7,580.53	500.00	.....	.....	.....	8,080.53
Civil government	61,897.71	9,259.67	.....	19,205.98	.....	90,363.36
Municipalities	820,121.15	6,509.52	12,541.48	6,000.00	12,000.00	857,172.15
Aid to destitute	81,243.23	20,181.35	.....	.....	.....	101,424.58
Quarantine	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00
Total	3,279,904.86	104,079.14	185,227.88	271,617.62	220,000.00	4,060,829.50

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$157,658.17	\$14,241.70	\$19,755.18	\$23,042.38	\$4,890.82	\$219,588.25
Sanitation	287,380.00	34,944.40	36,510.77	28,300.62	5,378.80	392,514.59
Rural police and adminis- tration	197,595.04	43,826.02	38,281.02	32,030.00	12,145.60	323,877.68
Public works, ports, etc.	207,510.66	27,775.06	31,788.66	28,912.00	2,000.00	297,986.38
Charities and hospitals	59,975.00	11,974.80	12,080.00	13,450.00	.....	97,479.80
Miscellaneous	57,536.30	1,050.00	471.98	1,216.00	.....	60,274.28
Civil government	76,538.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,538.91
Municipalities	48,341.54	180.00	.....	500.00	.....	49,021.54
Aid to destitute	7,396.24	3,511.00	1,950.00	1,550.00	1,845.78	15,753.02
Quarantine	1,476.52	700.00	250.00	.....	.....	2,426.52
Total	1,101,408.38	138,202.98	141,087.61	129,001.00	25,761.00	1,535,460.97

DIVISION OF CUBA.

Barracks and quarters.	\$78,991.23	\$58,350.38	\$60,870.28	\$98,693.65	\$15,000.00	\$311,905.54
Sanitation	112,447.89	.....	1,000.00	830.00	.....	114,277.89
Rural police and administra- tion	216,543.42	24,478.96	20,789.59	59,960.52	.....	321,772.49
Public works, ports, etc.	29,423.54	4,875.00	6,000.00	21,744.93	25,000.00	87,043.47
Charities and hospitals	109,418.81	1,469.80	3,795.32	4,964.30	.....	119,648.23
Miscellaneous	208,312.20	42,595.13	25,000.00	765.00	.....	276,672.33
Civil government	60,000.00	.....	13,105.33	.....	5,000.00	78,105.33
Municipalities .....	.....	.....	.....	22,045.00	.....	22,045.00
Aid to destitute	136,431.35	22,028.64	513.00	.....	.....	158,972.99
Quarantine	65,000.00	14,713.89	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	117,213.89
Total	1,016,568.44	168,511.80	143,573.52	221,503.40	57,500.00	1,607,657.16

Statement of warrants issued from January 1, 1899, to December 16, 1899—Continued.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

	January to August 31.	September.	October.	November.	December 16.	Total.
State and government	\$109,806.33	\$34,693.50	\$64,410.42	\$383,217.08	\$2,391.32	\$594,518.65
Justice and public instruction	245,047.67	145,919.24	133,227.42	144,792.00	345.75	669,332.08
Finance	464,783.01	23,944.37	19,296.12	19,311.86	123.50	527,458.86
Agriculture and public works	132,107.19	43,238.73	36,921.69	74,311.20	.....	286,578.81
Charities and hospitals	5,154.99	4,786.08	.....	.....	.....	9,941.07
Miscellaneous	12,720.45	10,033.75	.....	.....	.....	22,754.20
Municipalities	113,611.54	16,588.00	.....	2,266.78	.....	132,466.32
Total	1,083,231.18	279,203.67	253,855.65	623,898.92	2,860.57	2,243,049.99

Statement of warrants issued from June 28, 1899, to December 16, 1899.

Date.	Custom- house ex- penses.	Postal de- partment ex- penses.	Census ex- penses.
June 28 to August 31	\$240,106.11	\$99,880.00	\$1,800.00
September	92,348.93	57,067.20	209,820.00
October	68,793.25	76,418.87	.....
November	73,306.82	52,719.20	115,172.50
December	39,041.98	85,929.61	22,984.87
Total	513,597.09	372,014.88	349,777.37

RECAPITULATION.

Expended in—	Barracks and quar- ters.	Sanitation.	Rural po- lice and ad- ministra- tion.	Public works, ports, etc.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscella- neous.
Department of Habana	\$230,548.41	\$2,020,937.85	\$359,081.88	\$81,413.36	\$311,657.38	\$8,080.53
Department Province of Ha- bana and Pinar del Rio	107,953.75	85,575.26	50,851.81	71,531.00	20,890.45	3,400.00
Department Matanzas and Santa Clara	267,408.27	422,099.21	231,587.16	44,494.91	126,744.92	5,517.80
Department Santiago and Puerto Principe	219,588.25	392,514.59	323,877.68	297,986.38	97,479.80	60,274.28
Division of Cuba	311,905.54	114,277.89	321,772.49	87,043.47	119,648.23	276,672.33
Civil departments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custom-houses (since June 28, 1899) .....	.....	.....	513,597.09	.....	.....	.....
Postal department .....	.....	.....	372,014.88	.....	.....	.....
Census .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,137,404.22	3,035,404.80	2,172,782.99	582,469.12	676,360.78	353,944.92

Expended in—	Civil govern- ment.	Municipali- ties.	Aid to desti- tute.	Quarantine.	Total.
Department of Habana	\$90,363.36	\$857,172.15	\$101,424.58	\$150.00	\$4,060,829.50
Department Province of Ha- bana and Pinar del Rio .....	.....	56,782.63	8,979.28	.....	405,904.18
Department Matanzas and Santa Clara	3,287.50	181,692.33	19,350.09	.....	1,302,182.19
Department Santiago and Puerto Principe	76,538.91	49,021.54	15,753.02	2,426.52	1,535,460.97
Division of Cuba	78,105.33	22,045.00	158,972.99	117,213.89	1,607,657.16
Civil departments	2,243,049.99	.....	.....	.....	2,243,049.99
Custom-houses (since June 28, 1899) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,597.09
Postal department .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372,014.88
Census	349,777.37	.....	.....	.....	349,777.37
Total	2,841,122.46	1,166,713.65	304,479.96	119,790.41	12,390,473.33

Consolidated statement of receipts and disbursements, island of Cuba, for the period ending December 16, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	Source from which received.	Amount.	Total.
1899.			
Aug. 31	To receipts from all sources from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1899.....		\$10,373,768.16
Dec. 15	To receipts from customs, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....	4,709,358.65	
Do...	To receipts from postal service, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....	57,152.25	
Do...	To receipts from internal revenue, Sept. 1, 1898, to Dec. 15, 1899.....	238,278.04	
Do...	To receipts from "miscellaneous," Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....	113,302.83	
	Total receipts, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....		5,118,091.77
	Total receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....		15,491,859.93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	How expended.	Amount.
1899.		
Aug. 31	By expenditures Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1899, as per statement rendered.....	\$8,950,319.13
Dec. 16	By warrants and orders issued since last statement and including Dec. 16, 1899.....	4,377,061.66
Do...	By cash on hand, treasurer of island, Dec. 15, 1899.....	1,916,497.04
Do...	By cash on hand, treasurer of customs, Dec. 15, 1899.....	7,526.23
Do...	By cash on hand, by collectors, not yet turned in to treasurer.....	240,455.87
	Total.....	15,491,859.93

NOTE.—Public roads and highways.—As early as February last the matter of improving public roads and highways was considered, and on March 17 \$90,000 were allotted for the improvement of public roads from a commercial standpoint of view in the island. On October 13 (see Order No. 190) \$50,000 were allotted for the improvement of the Manicaragua Valley, and up to this date \$20,000 of this amount have been expended thereon. On October 16 \$32,000 were allotted for the Yumuri Valley (see Order No. 192), and up to this date \$10,000 have been expended of this amount. On November 15 (see Order No. 219) \$80,241.50 were allotted for the improvement of the road from Placetas to Sancti Spiritus, and up to this date \$20,000 have been expended of this amount. December 18 \$2,600 were appropriated for the improvement of the road from Punta Brava to Cangrejas. Total allotment for roads being \$254,841.50.

Bridges.—On September 16 last \$2,800 was given to the mayor of Maximo Gomez for repair of the bridge Rancho del Medio. On December 4 (see Order No. 233) \$23,000 were allotted for the construction of a bridge over the Damuji River, Santa Clara Province. On this same date \$42,608.42 were allotted (see Order No. 231) for the construction of bridges over streams on roads from Pinar del Rio to Consolacion del Sur. On December 19 \$49,683 were allotted (see Order No. 246) for bridges in Pinar del Rio Province. On the same date (see Order No. 244) \$52,800 were allotted for bridges in Puerto Principe Province. Total allotment for repair or construction of bridges to date, \$170,891.42.

Schools and municipal deficits.—As early as June 28 the matter of education was considered, and an allotment of \$50,000 per month was made for public instruction and rental of school buildings, which on August last was increased to \$70,000 per month. In addition to the above a letter of credit for \$350,000 was made in favor of the secretary of finance on account of schools and municipal deficits, dating from January 1, 1899.

Light-houses.—On November 6 Order No. 213 was issued appropriating \$10,453.68 for light-houses in Cienfuegos Harbor.

Harbors.—In Order No. 214, dated November 29, \$5,000 were appropriated for surveying the harbor at Cardenas, preliminary to further improvements to be made therein. Up to this date \$2,000 have been expended of this amount.

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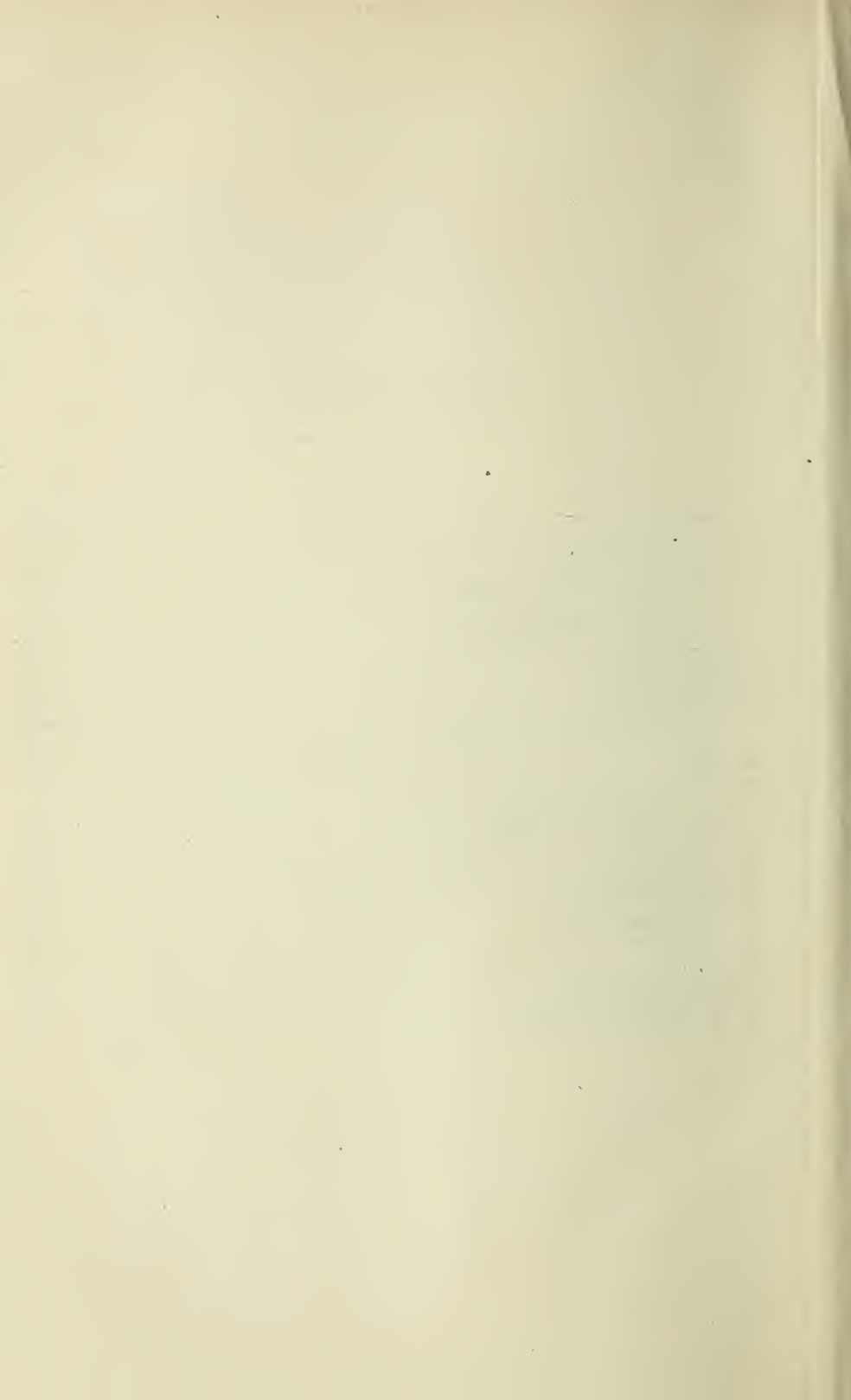
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REPORT
OF
BRIG. GEN. GEO. W. DAVIS, U. S. V.,
ON
CIVIL AFFAIRS OF PUERTO RICO.

1899.

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO, CIVIL DIVISION,
San Juan, October 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Department dated August 3, 1899, directing me to submit an annual report on the civil government of Puerto Rico that has been administered by the commanding general of the troops in this island since the transfer of sovereignty of the same to the United States.

The work has just been completed and has proven to be one of very great magnitude. I greatly regret that I could not sooner complete it, but the importance of this subject was so momentous that I felt I would be justified in exceeding somewhat the time limit fixed in letter of instructions above referred to.

I hope that the presentation which I now have the honor to submit may be found of some value. I am sensible that there are many other subjects that deserve consideration, and phases of considered subjects that might well be further elaborated, but I do not feel warranted in appropriating more time for such broader treatment. In this report I have referred to apposite historical incidents and precedents, but these references are necessarily brief, and perhaps inaccuracies of citation of dates have crept in, for the books of reference at my command are very few.

I wish to bear testimony to the universal kindness and deference that has been extended to me by the native Puerto Ricans. Nothing could be more cordial than their reception of the military representative of the Executive branch of the United States Government. I have found it to be necessary, as I believed, in the discussion of civil affairs, past and present, to advert in strong terms to the general unfitness of the great mass of the people for self-government, and unfortunately the number of the intelligent, learned, and responsible natives bears a very small ratio to the illiterate and irresponsible. If the percentage of those who are not able to read and write was as small as that of those who can, I would have the greatest pleasure in recommending the immediate endowment of the island with full autonomy. Under such conditions I would gladly deliver over the reins of territorial government to men who would be the choice of such a clientèle.

The report has been arranged into convenient titles or captions. In the appendix will be found a very large mass of data not heretofore published or compiled.

The report is submitted as containing the results of my best efforts applied in a limited time to a most important subject.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT

ON THE

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
CIVIL DIVISION,
San Juan, September 30, 1899.

SIR: With respect to the military government of this island and its political, social, and industrial conditions I have not heretofore submitted any formal communication. The reason is that my opportunities for observation and study have been limited to the period of my duty here, which commenced on May 8 last.

The problems of government presented have been numerous and greatly varied in aspect and in import. There was scarcely any feature of the existing method of administration under the local laws that was familiar to our countrymen. Judicial procedure was strange, and the temperament, mode of life, and manners of the inhabitants differed greatly from those with which Americans are conversant.

A profound study of the people, their habits, customs, and aspirations, is essential to a bare conception of the task with which I was confronted, and a mastery of the problems presented can not be expected in any brief period.

At the time of my arrival not a page of the voluminous laws of the island, all of Spanish origin, had been translated into English. Those laws, upon which the whole fabric of society was based, were as a sealed book and had been so to my predecessors. Fortunately I had been able to learn something of Spanish institutions through study and by observation during a brief tour of duty in Cuba. That opportunity was used for observation of the Cuban system of administration and jurisprudence, which was similar to that prevailing in Puerto Rico.

It is not, therefore, without misgivings that these general remarks respecting the civil affairs of Puerto Rico are now submitted for the consideration of the Department.

THE FORMER RÉGIME.

The régime prevailing in Puerto Rico previous to the adoption of the autonomic system was a constant source of discontent to the natives of the country and a permanent cause of social and economic unrest. All the governmental and administrative machinery being placed in the hands of one man, the cooperation of valuable and responsible native elements was systematically rejected, individual initiative of every sort was rendered ineffectual, empiricism was transformed into a system of government, and routine formed the basis of public administration. The natural consequence of such a régime was the stagnation of the country, and this was the actual result.

There were other respects wherein the system was extremely prejudicial to public interests. It fostered the creation of a political party composed of Spanish residents of the islands, into whose hands was completely surrendered the interior administration in return for the service of helping at all times to elect for representatives of Puerto Rico in the Spanish Cortes deputies and senators identified with the politics of the home cabinet. This policy of *do ut des* converted the island into a fief of a group of foreigners and their native allies; and, as was to be expected, the most absolute administrative corruption resulted therefrom, especially in the matter of tax assessments, the natural sequel being standing grievances and continual uneasiness.

Such a condition of affairs was the cause of complaints and representations for a period of thirty years, when at last the Spanish Government, urged by diplomatic action in connection with the war in Cuba, established in both islands the autonomic régime, which is the origin of the late system of secretaries in existence when the United States came into sovereign power.

The functions of sovereignty (which might be called the federal functions) were, by virtue of this system, severed from the functions relating to the local government. The former remained with the Governor-General as the representative of the home government, while the latter were transferred to the insular cabinet, consisting of the council of secretaries.

In everything that exclusively concerned the island these secretaries assumed the powers that under the old system appertained to the Governor-General. Wider latitude and power were given them in financial matters than are accorded the States and Territories of the Union; for the treasury of Puerto Rico was separated from that of the nation, and the customs, revenues, and imposts of the island were all paid into the insular exchequer. From these revenues were drawn large sums to pay a part of the expenses of maintaining the ministry of the colonies, and another very large sum was assigned to support the military and naval establishments in Puerto Rico.

Up to the end of the year 1896 the Spanish administration in Puerto Rico was organized in the following manner:

First. A Governor-General, who was chief of the civil administration and commander-in-chief of the army and navy. As executive dependencies he had: A secretary, for the dispatch of administrative business; a department of the treasury (*intendencia*) for economic and financial business; a bureau of public works for roads, bridges, buildings, etc.; a chief of staff for army affairs, and a naval commander for naval affairs. Legislation for Puerto Rico emanated from the colonial ministry at Madrid, and was published by the Governor-General in the Gazette here, and by him enforced.

Second. For the purpose of administration the island was called a province, and possessed:

A provincial board of deputies (*diputacion provincial*), composed of members elected by suffrage;

A town council in each town, whose members were also elected by suffrage, the suffrage being enjoyed by residents of 25 years of age who possessed a professional diploma or who paid taxes of not less than 5 pesos.

The town council had the same powers that they have today. The Government named the *alcaldes* and could select any one for office. To-day these appointments are made by the civil secretary, upon the approval of the Governor-General. When practicable the town council

is permitted to hold an election and nominate one of its members to the civil secretary for appointment.

In the beginning of 1897 Canovas del Castillo's so-called reforms were instituted. These gave larger powers to the diputacion provincial and to the town councils. But the reforms were of but short duration, for in November of the same year the decree establishing autonomy in Cuba and Puerto Rico was published.

This form of government was put into practice on February 11, 1898, and lasted, with a few variations, until this island was annexed to the United States.

The autonomous régime included the following:

1. A Governor-General, named by the Queen of Spain, who was commander-in-chief of the army and the navy. In civil and political matters he could not intervene unless authorized by the cabinet, formed of the secretaries of the insular government.

2. An insular cabinet, composed of a president, a secretary of government and justice, a secretary of the treasury, a secretary of education, a secretary of public works, and a secretary of agriculture.

3. An assembly or parliamentary legislative body to vote the budgets and legislate in local matters, but without powers of legislation in political, civil, or judicial matters; all of which had to follow the laws in force in Spain and were voted upon by the National Parliament.

4. The city councils were to be declared autonomous and universal suffrage for all males of more than twenty-five years to be established.

When the Spanish Government granted this plan of autonomy there were said to be four political parties in the island, viz, the Spanish party, which up till then had held the reins of government; the Opportunists, or those of the Spanish party who accepted autonomy; the Pure Autonomists, a local party which had opposed the Spanish Government and had incessantly clamored for colonial autonomy; and the Liberal party, an offshoot of the Autonomist party. There were other designations and other groups or factions known by various names, such as the Orthodox Autonomists, Conservatives, and Radicals.

It is said that the Spanish Government wished that these parties should have part in the autonomous government. Therefore, on the 11th of February, 1897, the insular government came into existence, with the following functionaries:

President, Francisco M. Quiñones; secretary of treasury, Manuel Fernandez Juncos; secretary of education, Manuel F. Rossy, Autonomists; secretary of government, Luis Muñoz Rivera; secretary of public works, Juan Hernandez Lopez; secretary of agriculture, José M. Quiñones, Sagasta Liberals.

Immediately thereafter elections were held for representatives to the national and insular parliaments. It is asserted that the secretary of government had provisionally nominated his political allies to the positions of alcaldes and town councilors, completely excluding the Autonomists, and that he used his influence with the alcaldes of his nomination to oblige them to see that national representatives in sympathy with Sagasta were returned for the Spanish Parliament and his own political friends for the insular parliament, leaving the Autonomists minority representation. The war between Spain and the United States having just been declared, the Autonomists, as a protest against the scandalous elections which were asserted to have been conducted by the secretary of government in combination with the alcaldes, resigned their places in the government and decided not to attend the insular parliament.

The three Autonomist secretaries retired from the cabinet on the 20th of July, five days before the Americans disembarked at Guánica.

The insular parliament was then convened, attended only by the Liberals. The members of the other three parties—the Autonomists, Opportunists, and Spanish—all retired, it is said, in protest of the elections just held.

During the few days that its sessions lasted this body resolved to modify the cabinet so as to make it as follows: Secretary of government and president of the cabinet, secretary of the treasury, secretary of education, and secretary of the interior.

As all of the Autonomist secretaries had retired, the new cabinet was composed as follows: Secretary of government and president of the council of secretaries, Luis Muñoz Rivera; secretary of the treasury, Julian E. Blanco; secretary of justice, Juan Hernandez Lopez; secretary of the interior, Salvador Carbonel. These were in office on October 18, 1898.

On February 6, 1899, General Henry discontinued the council of secretaries and created instead four secretaryships, viz: Secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of justice, and secretary of the interior. These officers, who were independent of each other, possessed ampler powers than the former secretaries, all of whom had been under the president of the cabinet. Three of the new secretaries were Liberals; the fourth, the secretary of the interior, was an Autonomist. The Autonomist party thereupon dissolved and a Republican party was formed, made up of adherents of the old Autonomists and Opportunists, a few Liberals, and some who had formerly belonged to no party, while the Liberal party, with a somewhat changed membership, is still in existence.

In order to permit American customs and policy to take root in this island and to prepare it for tranformation into an organized Territory, it is desirable to set aside personal politics, which is one of the inherited vices here. The public mind must also be disabused of the idea, still dominant, that the whole art of politics consists in securing power in order to give offices to one's friends. It has been too much the rule here for officeholders to neglect public interests and to blindly obey those who, having put them in office, can also remove them. Their endeavors are directed chiefly to obtaining high salaries, and they give little return therefor. Besides, it is necessary to instill vigor into municipal life by granting full local autonomy. This will accustom the people to act for themselves and not look to the Government for everything, as has been the case until now.

It is especially necessary to wipe out all those inherited vices and to prepare the country for a real democratic régime, to suppress all abuses, and to install new methods of administration and government, so as to allow the people to take part in the control of their local affairs without the predominant influence of persons having only political ambitions to serve.

This, it seems to me, must be done under superior supervision; for to hastily abandon the island to local control unrestrained by superior power would, or might, result in the greatest disaster.

In all my intercourse with the inhabitants I have endeavored, on every appropriate occasion, to impress upon them the fact that the time when territorial autonomy could be instituted and the civil power take its proper place as the superior of the military, depended solely upon the people themselves; that the people should demonstrate their capacity for the most important and sacred of all duties of citizenship by furnish-

ing examples of towns well governed, public moneys properly expended, and full protection in the enjoyment of natural and lawfully acquired rights extended alike—to the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, the strong and the weak. They are assured that not until the people of the United States could see that this had been done would they probably feel that there should be supplied for Puerto Rico a Territorial government, which in due time could be raised to the highest dignity of membership as a State in the American commonwealth; that until the achievement of that result, Puerto Ricans should not expect to be vested with those higher responsibilities and privileges.

THE PROVINCIAL DEPUTATION.

On November 29, 1898, General Brooke ordered the discontinuance of an insular legislative and administrative body known by the above designation.

It consisted of 32 members, chosen by the people and charged with several important functions of government. It is my understanding that it was intended by Spain that these functions were to be transferred to the legislative assembly of the autonomical government, created by royal decree of November 25, 1897.

As stated under the caption of "The former régime," the skeleton of this government was set up in March, 1898, but it never really assumed power.

The provincial deputation as a governing body was supported by revenues derived from lotteries, contributions from municipalities, the trade school, etc. For the year 1898-99 this revenue was estimated to amount to 324,592 pesos. It was charged with various branches of expenditure, such as administration of its own affairs, lotteries, public instruction, public works, subventions to railroads; orphan, insane, and other asylums; the reformatory and other correctional institutions, College of the Esculapian Fathers for Boys, Convent of the Sacred Heart for Girls, schools of art and music, vaccination, and pensions. The total of all estimated expenses equaled the income.

This deputation had various assets and liabilities, all of which were, under General Brooke's order, required to be liquidated by the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, who is at present the civil secretary.

Under date of July 31 the liquidator submitted a statement of the progress made in discharging his duties. On that date he had collected on account of the deputation \$107,213.74 in provincial money and negotiable paper. He had paid out on same account 81,140.25 pesos, leaving a balance in his hands of 26,073.49 pesos, which consisted principally of negotiable paper.

He also reported, under date of August 3, that the outstanding obligations known to him amounted to nearly 130,000 pesos.

He submitted a schedule of assets, consisting principally of real property, which appeared on the books of the deputation as of value 1,246,878 pesos, but there is no likelihood that the property would realize upon sale a sum nearly so large.

The principal items of this property are certain public buildings with a claimed value of 1,145,000 pesos. These in any event should be applied by the insular government to the same or similar uses as those to which they are now put.

In order that a fair valuation of this property should be made a board was recently appointed, consisting of one army officer, who is an

expert in building construction, and three local architects, one an American, with orders to appraise this property. The valuation of the board, expressed in gold, is as follows:

The Assembly Chambers (Deputation Building).....	\$72,958.70
The Beneficencia.....	178,905.79
The Insane asylum.....	63,690.65
The Santurce College for Boys.....	90,715.33
The Chapel attached to same.....	12,810.75
The Sacred Heart Convent, Santurce School for Girls	69,158.61
	<hr/>
	488,239.83
The deputation has some other assets, consisting of claims against unpaid taxes, etc., which, according to the statement of the liquidator, amount to	59,960.93
	<hr/>
Making a total of assets of	548,200.76
Against which is an estimated indebtedness of.....	78,000.00
	<hr/>
Leaving a net balance of.....	470,200.76

There is one claim of considerable magnitude against the deputation brought by the Josephite Brethren, known here by the designation of the Padres Escolapios, a teaching order of the Catholic Church. They occupy one of the aforesaid buildings under a contract made several years since with the deputation, under which they are to receive upward of \$1,000 per month for services rendered in conducting an educational institution. This claim and the accompanying papers were forwarded to the Secretary of War for consideration on the 10th of July, 1899. It is very important that the question should be speedily settled as to the responsibility of the insular government for the support of this religious order.

Another building is used as a school for the education of girls under the supervision of the Mothers of the Sacred Heart. This society also received a subvention, but the order has no claim for a continuance of the subsidy. The building, is valued at \$69,158.61 and belongs to Puerto Rico.

The final disposition of this property has not been determined; but when all the data respecting value is at hand the subject will be referred to the judicial board for an opinion and with request for advice as to the rights and powers of the insular government as respects the several equities of the municipalities on the one hand and the insular treasury on the other.

It is said that two of the buildings were erected with the funds contributed by municipalities under Spanish régime, and that these town governments have certain rightful claims to participation in the proceeds of sale, or to reimbursement by the insular government should the latter take possession of the buildings. On the other hand, the insular treasury is now supporting the institutions and works which were formerly a charge against the deputation.

THE PRESENT RÉGIME.

The military government here was administered by Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., from October 18, 1898, until his departure near the close of the year, and by Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. V., from December 6, 1898, to the 8th of May, 1899. On the date last named I assumed the command.

For a fairly full exposition of the more important orders issued by the several general officers who have exercised military control in Puerto Rico, you are referred to the paper herewith, an allocution that was

recently published here. Its purpose is stated in the first paragraph, and its issuance has had, and will have, a good effect as supplying an exposition of the aims and policy of the temporary military government. Inclosed are copies of all important orders issued by the military governor, which give further information.

In office were four so-called "cabinet officers," each receiving a salary of \$6,000 in gold per annum. One of these was the secretary of justice, whose authority over the judges, courts, and procedure was very great; and, as it resulted in a certain degree of dependence of the courts upon the secretary, his influence was too much extended, and not only detrimental to good administration, but also opposed to those ideas of government that would of necessity prevail should territorial autonomy be accorded to the island. The local system was an inherited one, no other being known. It gave to the secretary of justice, or permitted him to exercise, a certain influence over the courts and justices, and even over the prisoners in jail, whose pardon or mitigation of punishment was practically regulated by him.

It was expected that this officer would oppose any curtailment of his prerogatives, and it so resulted. However, after a month of discussion, illustration, and comparison, the secretary of justice recommended the discontinuance of his own office and the organization of a board that should advise the military governor respecting all judicial matters.

This board is composed of three prominent Puerto Rican lawyers and two Americans, one of the latter being an army officer.

After considerable delay and opposition a recommendation was procured from the supreme court for the appointment of a board of pardons and prison control, composed of three Puerto Ricans and two army officers. They have administered this branch of the service successfully for several months.

Mixed boards of similar composition have been appointed in charge of education, public works, charities, and health, and all the secretaries have been discontinued.

The former department of state, with a secretary at its head, has been constituted a bureau, with a chief at a salary of two-fifths that previously allowed to the secretary. The department of the treasury has been reorganized as a bureau of internal revenue, with same reduction of salary for its head officer, and a bureau of agriculture, formerly under the secretary of the interior, has been reorganized, its chief having the same salary as the other heads of bureaus. The remaining duties formerly committed to the interior department have been assigned to the boards of public works and education, and the department of the interior has been discontinued.

This reorganization, except in some details, was also recommended by boards of eminent residents of the island, all natives.

The three bureaus—state affairs, internal revenue, and agriculture—are all under the official supervision of the civil secretary, who reports directly to the military governor.

In appointing members of administrative boards representatives from the two political parties have been selected, so as to balance partisan ambitions and rivalries. The army and other American members, in their intimate association with the natives, learn much of the latter and their institutions, while the Puerto Ricans learn of the new system—all of which is mutually advantageous and educational.

The only alternative to this method of administration was to make the changes by military decree. This course was not thought to be wise, and the measures would have had opposition instead of support.

While the so-called cabinet is discontinued, there is in its stead a non-salaried board of Puerto Ricans to whom are referred questions of public policy for opinion and recommendation, but they have no initiative or control. The Advisory Board has been very helpful by its advice on many important questions of administration, especially as respects relief measures necessary after the hurricane of August 8.

But the board has not moved smoothly, as already reported to the Department under date of September 20, 1899. So long as no question of patronage was before them, their deliberations were harmonious; but when the board was asked to suggest the names of census supervisors, the three members of one political party retired and gave notice of renunciation of their functions. Later the subject was withdrawn from their consideration, and supervisors were chosen unaided by their counsel. Then the board resumed its functions. The incident was discouraging, as showing that it was impossible for nine distinguished natives of Puerto Rico to separate themselves from political considerations in taking action upon a small matter, when that matter involved a disposal of patronage. It also gave grounds for fear that a larger body—one possessed of legislative functions—would not be unconstrained by party considerations in carrying on the work that would necessarily occupy the attention of such a body were the island endowed with territorial autonomy.

In only three individual cases do Puerto Rican members of boards receive salaries. Two members of the prison board are members of the supreme court, and are paid as such; one member of the board of public works, who is a civil engineer, is also the head of the agricultural bureau, in which position he receives a salary.

The present organization of the personnel of the military government of the island is shown by the directory herewith enclosed.

In the circular to the people of Puerto Rico, dated August 15, the motives actuating the military governor were stated. The process by which the civil government, pure and simple, could and probably would replace the military régime was also explained.

POLICY OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

As might be expected, the Puerto Ricans hold very tenaciously to their local manners, customs, and laws, with which they are familiar. To carry out a reform or to institute an innovation is attended with many difficulties; not so much because the public are wedded to all the old customs, for some of these they readily concede to be vicious, but because they can not understand the measures proposed as substitutes. They prefer to retain the old institutions and laws, even though defective, rather than to adopt new and unfamiliar codes, procedure, and administration.

It has not been easy to overcome this very natural human prejudice. From the first the course has been adopted which involved the *argumentum ad hominem*, instead of the severe dictum of the military mandate.

Almost every proposition to change or repeal a Spanish statute that was obnoxious to our laws and repugnant to good administration was at first opposed or resisted; but this opposition was met by the citation of palpable defects and suggestions of a remedy. The Puerto Ricans would usually make some concessions, but hold to the general objection. A counter draft would then be offered, and this would receive attention and discussion. Other concessions would follow; and so far these

methods have never failed to secure the favorable recommendation of the most interested, best informed, and prominent Puerto Ricans, for the adoption of the changes proposed. These methods have characterized the administration.

The only written instructions received for guidance of the military governor are contained in General Orders, No. 101, of 1898, which, *mutatis mutandis*, was promulgated in this island by General Miles on July 28, 1898. The general provisions of this order were reiterated to the undersigned verbally by the President upon the eve of the latter's departure from New York to assume his present duties. The President also intimated his hope that it would soon be practicable to establish in Puerto Rico a civil government, so that the military could be relieved or withdrawn from the direction of civil affairs.

The authority of the military governor of the island for issuance of orders changing existing laws and instituting reforms is contained in General Orders, No. 101, above cited.

When convinced that a change ought to be made—and no changes have been made until each project was most thoroughly considered from every point of view—effect was given to the resolution in a general order from headquarters. A proposition to establish a United States provisional court was authorized by the President before issuance of orders promulgating it.

In the appendix will be found a copy of every order of importance that has been issued by the military governor respecting civil affairs. A few orders of minor importance were published only in the Official Gazette of the island.

On September 9 cable instructions were received from the Secretary of War directing that a draft of all orders, etc., proposed for issuance be submitted for his approval in cases where the same would result in a form of government, or have a tendency thereto.

THE POPULATION.

Inclosed herewith are certain papers relating to population, which were prepared by the able civil secretary, Mr. Coll y Toste. Among these documents is a statement of the population from the time of discovery to date.

The movement of population, it would appear, has been something like the following:

In 1765 the population was stated by the governor to have been 44,833. During the succeeding eighteen years the number had increased to 87,984, or an increase of nearly 100 per cent. In 1803 the inhabitants were reported as numbering 174,902, i. e., in nineteen years they had again doubled. By 1834, the total had reached over 358,000, which is somewhat more than double the population of 1803. By the year 1877 it was again more than doubled. These last two periods of more than 100 per cent increase were thirty-one and thirty-three years, respectively.

The figures also show that from 1765 to 1846—that is, eighty-one years—the population had been multiplied very nearly ten times, and in the fifty-three following years it was again more than doubled. To what extent immigration aided this increase it is impossible to ascertain, for there is no available or accessible data on the subject. That large numbers arrived from foreign lands is known. Including natives of the Peninsula, of the Canary and Balearic Islands, of England and her dependencies, and the French, Corsicans, Danes, and Venezuelans resi-

dent here, there must be now on the island well on to a hundred and fifty thousand foreigners; but if immigration should be stopped absolutely—which is not possible—the natural increase, at a rate approximating that shown by reports, would, in the absence of a plague or famine, double the population every thirty or forty years.

In the British West Indian Colonies there are now about 1,500,000 negroes, and in the French, Dutch, and Danish islands 300,000 more. In Cuba and Santo Domingo there are another million. A large proportion of these blacks are ready to immigrate to Puerto Rico whenever a wage rate is paid exceeding that—say 1s. per day or less—which they can secure in their own islands.

In Puerto Rico but few women work in the fields, but in other islands they are employed as field hands, receiving about 16 to 20 cents per day as wages.

The last census, that of 1897, showed that the pure-blood negroes here numbered but 75,824 out of a total of 899,394, while of the same total there were 242,000 mulattoes. Combining the full and mixed bloods, and designating them as colored (the term by which they are known in the States), it would appear that the pure white are in a considerable majority; and comparing both totals with the statistics of the year 1887 it would seem that in that decennial period the numbers of those denominated above as colored are not increasing in numbers, but instead have actually decreased.

The numbers of pure-blood negroes and mulattoes above mentioned comprise the survivors and descendants of those who in 1873 were slaves. The number of slaves set free in the year just given was about 31,000, and the cost to the island for their manumission is stated at 10,996,219 pesos, all of which has been paid save 21,801 pesos.

A census of Puerto Rico was taken in 1897, but the results were never published or even tabulated in full. Some of the returns have been available, while a portion have but just been discovered, and a small part are still missing. In the appendix will be found such data as are deemed of importance that could be extracted from these papers. They had never been collated before.

The enumeration of 1887 gave the total number of inhabitants as 806,700, of which number there could read and write, males, 57,216, and females, 39,681; making a total of 96,867, or 12 per cent. Those able to read only were reported as 14,513.

It is claimed that the number that can read and write at this time has a considerably larger ratio to the whole population than in 1887.

The statistics for 1887 report the number of legitimate births as 14,847, and illegitimate as 10,947, giving a total of 25,794, or 32 per 1,000, the percentage of legitimate births being much larger than in many of the islands owned by Great Britain.

The mortality in Porto Rico was reported at the rate of 26.8 per 1,000, which compares favorably with other countries, and is lower than in Madrid, St. Petersburg, Rome, Berlin, and Vienna.

The compendium of the Eleventh United States Census shows, from registration returns upward of 21,000,000 population, a death rate of 20.27 per 1,000.

In 1888 those receiving instruction in schools were reported as numbering 26,103, while those of age suitable for instruction must have been at least eight or ten times greater. Further data respecting education will be found elsewhere.

On March 27, 1898, an election was held in Puerto Rico for delegates to the insular house of representatives. At this election suffrage was

accorded to all males over 25 years old who did not belong to the army or navy or had not been convicted of crime. One hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-two ballots appear to have been cast.

Early in the present year the commanding general of the department called for reports from alcaldes that would show the number in the respective jurisdictions who were eligible to be chosen as members of the town council. Only taxpayers were eligible under the then existing law, whose names were included in the upper two-thirds of those classed as such. The number of eligibles reported was 12,231. Three small municipalities were not reported.

A calculation was made by a local authority to show the number of electors, on the supposition that the franchise should be exercised only by male natives over 21 years of age who could read and write or were taxpayers of record. The numbers of these two classes are given as:

Those who could read and write.....	28, 073
Those who were taxpayers.....	26, 285
Total	54, 358

On the 25th day of July, 1899, an election was held in Adjuntas for municipal officers, and the registration was made in conformity to General Orders, No. 112, c. s., Headquarters Department of Puerto Rico.

The order imposed the following qualifications for electors: Men over 21 years old, able to read and write, or who were taxpayers of record, who had been actual residents of the island for at least two years, and of the municipality for six months preceding the date of the election. The number who proved these qualifications before the board of registration was 906, out of a population, according to the census of 1897, of 18,505; that is, less than 5 per cent could vote under the conditions stated.

There was much public interest in this election, and it is believed that about all who were eligible were registered. This incident indicated that in the whole island there may be approximately 45,000 who could vote under the conditions of the order above referred to.

The class who can not fulfill these conditions, say 75 per cent of the males over 21 years of age, are usually in a state of abject poverty and ignorance, and are assumed to include one-fifth of the inhabitants.

They are of the class usually called peones. This word in Spanish America, under old laws, defined a person who owed service to his creditor until the debt was paid. While those laws are obsolete, the condition of these poor people remains much as before. So great is their poverty that they are always in debt to the proprietors or merchants. They live in huts made of sticks and poles covered with thatches of palm leaves. A family of a dozen may be huddled together in one room, often with only a dirt floor. They have little food worthy of the name and only the most scanty clothing, while children of less than 7 or 8 years of age are often entirely naked. A few may own a machete or a hoe, but more have no worldly possessions whatever. Their food is fruit, and if they are wage-earners, a little rice and codfish in addition.

They are without ambition and see no incentive to labor beyond the least that will provide the barest sustenance.

All over the island they can be seen to-day sitting beside their ruined huts, thinking naught of to-morrow, making no effort to repair and restore their cabins nor to replant for future food.

The remarks of Mr. James Anthony Froude in his work on The English in the West Indies apply with full force to these people:

Morals in the technical sense they have none, but they can not be said to sin because they have no knowledge of law, and therefore they can commit no breach of the law. They are naked and not ashamed. They are married but not parsoned. The women prefer the looser tie that they may be able to lose the man if he treats her unkindly, yet they are not licentious. * * * The system is strange, but it answers. * * * There is evil, but there is not the demoralizing effect of evil. They sin, but they sin only as animals, without shame, because there is no sense of doing wrong. They eat the forbidden fruit, but it brings with it no knowledge of the difference between good and evil. * * * They are innocently happy in the unconsciousness of the obligations of morality. They eat, drink, sleep, and smoke, and do the least in the way of work they can. They have no ideas of duty, and therefore are not made uneasy by neglecting it.

Between the negro and the peon there is no visible difference. It is hard to believe that the pale, sallow, and often emaciated beings are the descendants of the conquistadores who carried the flag of Spain to nearly all of South America, and to one-third of North America.

One family of industrious people, such as are found all over the United States, contributes more to the general prosperity and wealth of the country than ten families of these peones.

Among the merchant and proprietor classes there are many Spaniards and other foreigners, but nearly all such are actual residents of Puerto Rico. Among the cane growers are a few English, Americans, French, and Germans, but usually they are old residents. At this time there is but one sugar "central" being installed—this by American capital. All the tobacco growers and nearly all the coffee proprietors are natives or Spaniards.

PUBLIC ORDER—CRIMES AND PRISONS.

The distribution of troops has been such as to have available at all the centers of population ample force to repress all attempts, should any be made, to disturb the peace. At present the forces are located as follows:

At San Juan.—One troop of cavalry, 6 companies of infantry, 2 batteries of artillery, 2 companies Puerto Rico Battalion.

At Mayaguez.—Three troops of cavalry, 1 company Puerto Rico Battalion, 1 company of infantry.

At Ponce.—One troop of cavalry, 3 companies of infantry, 1 company Puerto Rico Battalion.

At Humacao.—One troop of cavalry.

At Lares.—One company of infantry.

At San German (subpost of Mayaguez).—One troop of cavalry.

At Adjuntas.—One troop of cavalry.

At Aibonito.—One troop of cavalry.

At Cayey.—One troop of cavalry.

At Arecibo.—One troop of cavalry.

DETACHMENTS.

At Las Marias.—One officer, one-half company.

At San Sebastian.—One officer, one-half company.

At Maricao.—One noncommissioned officer and 10 men.

At Yauco.—One officer and 25 men.

At Vieques.—One officer and 22 men.

At Guayama.—Two noncommissioned officers and 12 men.

At Caguas.—Detachment of Puerto Rico Battalion.

At Utuado.—Two noncommissioned officers and 8 men.

The regular force, as will be seen, consists of one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and two batteries of artillery. The battalion of native Puerto Ricans are specially useful, as they are

acquainted with the country and the people, and speak the local language. They are principally employed as jail guards, and spare the necessity for the employment of hired guards, etc. The commanding officers of these guards are also the inspectors of the jails.

There is also in the service a force of insular police of 400 men, all natives. They are distributed in small groups of from 5 to 10 men throughout the rural districts, and have been specially useful in arresting criminals and in preserving the peace. While this organization bears a resemblance to the Guardia Civil of the Spaniards and has some analogous duties, it differs from the latter radically in that it is not made the instrument of oppression as the former is said to have been. The insular police are held to the strictest obligation to observe the laws and to molest no one save the criminals. All who are arrested by it are immediately delivered to the nearest local magistrate, by whom, in the formal manner, the cases are disposed of as required by the penal code, and the guilty punished.

The cases of arrest are numerous. The offenses are usually personal assaults originating in the vendetta or they are predial larceny. During the period from the landing of the American troops last July to the withdrawal of the Spanish forces in October there was, as might be expected, much disorder. The evil-disposed classes rose against the Spaniards, and murders, robberies, and arson were common. It is claimed by some that property to the value of many million dollars was burned, and personal property and money in large amounts were seized and carried away. This lawlessness was not stopped until the American troops had taken control and established garrisons in the most disturbed districts.

The difficulties encountered by the United States Army in stopping these outrages were very great. All was strange to the officers and men—the country, the people, the laws, and the language.

Almost immediately after the signing of the peace protocol the withdrawal of the volunteers commenced, and, although considerable numbers remained, there were cases where thoroughly efficient protection could not be extended owing to the difficulties above noted. The murderers or robbers would take refuge in the remote parts where there were no roads and but few trails. It was sometimes impossible for the troops to follow the marauders to their haunts and it was very difficult to apprehend the criminals.

These conditions resulted in the creation of the insular police above referred to, which reports directly to the Governor-General. Their continued maintenance for some time to come is indispensable. The annual cost of the force to the insular treasury is about \$165,000, or a little more than \$400 per man per annum, for services, material, and food. One-fourth of the whole number are mounted men.

Spain maintained in Puerto Rico before the war a force of upward of 4,000 regular troops, about 1,600 more than the number now in the island, while the Spanish guardia civil had double the strength of the present insular police.

The former government, it is said, was administered with great rigor and the civil guards were the agents for apprehending violators of the laws and of royal decrees and orders. The accounts given of the barbarities practiced by these men tell of a condition that is scarcely conceivable. The island was peaceful, but it must have been such a peace as exists only where the inhabitants are subjected to a reign of terror.

With the departure of the Spanish forces came a swing of the pendu-

lum to the opposite side. The pressure was released. The people, good and bad, had yet to learn and see that there could be no rule of order or well-being without subjection to the ordinary requirements of organized society. It was difficult for them to conceive of a reign of law without display or constant exercise of force. Obedience to law for the common benefit of all seemed to them incomprehensible, and the inculcation of this doctrine has been far from easy. But notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions much progress has been made, though the advance from day to day and from month to month has been scarcely perceptible. But comparing the past with the present it is not difficult to recognize the general advance and progress toward a greatly improved system of administration, a system that will insure peace and tranquillity and that will furnish a fair opportunity for the island to prove its capacity and to take its place as one of the well-governed communities of the world.

The steps by which this result has been attained are stated in the circular of August 15 herewith and it is unnecessary to enumerate them a second time.

In any country where more than one-half of the population is continually on the verge of starvation or are pinched by hunger; where labor, when employed at all, is remunerated only to the extent of from twenty to thirty-five cents per day; where thousands upon thousands are unable to secure work at any rate; where only 10 or 15 per cent of the inhabitants can read and write; where the ordinary standards of public morality are largely ignored; where half the children are illegitimate; and, finally, where the functions of the government have been used to discourage, repress, or prevent initiative, and the people have no knowledge of any duty or obligation but to obey the orders of the governing classes—it would be strange if, under such conditions, murder was unknown, and pilfering, stealing, and plundering were uncommon. Let it be supposed that under conditions such as are recited a government of repression should be suddenly relaxed and for it another substituted, which these ignorant people have heard of as one under which freedom is the predominating characteristic; it would be still less strange if, when released from restraint, the tendency to lawlessness should greatly increase, and a reign of terror should take the place of a reign of oppression.

Although General Brooke announced upon assuming command that the existing local laws would be enforced by hold-over officials, yet the latter were intimidated; and, knowing little or nothing of the laws and customs of the new sovereign, they were apathetic and largely helpless. They were overawed by the threats of the lawless, and the local police, if not in actual sympathy with the plunderers, were afraid to act. It was not until the United States troops had been generally distributed through these disturbed districts that the civil officers began to feel that they could have effective support.

While the native Puerto Ricans welcomed the American troops, the resident Spaniards would naturally deplore their coming. The number of this latter class was large, and if to the natives of the Peninsula are added the emigrants from the Canary and Balearic Islands (whose sympathies are largely with the former Spanish administration and government), the number of Spanish sympathizers would reach, perhaps, one-tenth of the total population of the island. There were also many other foreigners from the neighboring English, French, and Danish islands, and from Corsica, so that it is within the bounds of probability to say that approximately one-eighth of the residents of Puerto

Rico were either of foreign nationality or not in sympathy with the nation which by conquest had acquired the sovereignty of Puerto Rico.

If industrial conditions change, insuring better remuneration for labor, and if the local administering of the laws shall be just and uniform, the state of society and public order will, it is hoped, assume conditions that will compare favorably with other tropical islands in these waters.

The official reports from the island of Barbados for the year 1898 show that the number of commitments in prisons and jails of that island aggregated 3,558, and the number committed by local magistrates which resulted in conviction numbered 9,134, in a total population of 189,000; that is, a total of convictions of 12,672, which is at the rate of 6.7 per cent of the population.

At the present time, while the condition of this island is peaceful, there are frequent cases of robbery and personal assault, often resulting in murder. That this crime should still be prevalent and far too common is not strange when we take note of the exceptional conditions that now exist, due to intensified destitution, the result of the destructions caused by the hurricane of August 8, referred to elsewhere in some detail.

The statistics of crime in the island are not full or complete. So far as can be learned, an annual report on this subject is not known here. Rules have been made that will secure from the alcaldes such reports in the future; but the frequent changes of local officials has made it impossible to collect data such as well-governed and well-administered communities render to the central government.

Connected with each of the courts of first instance there was always a jail in which were confined prisoners under sentence or awaiting trial. These institutions were supported from municipal expenditures. Each town in the district composing the jurisdiction of the court of first instance contributed to jail expenses in proportion to the population. But upon the arrival of the United States troops these quotas of expenses were greatly in arrears, and as a result the jail expenses remained unpaid for many months in nearly all towns.

The condition of the jails, as regards discipline, administration, and sanitation was reported to be very bad indeed. It was evident that the municipalities in their enfeebled and often chaotic condition could not or would not bear the burden. As before remarked, the jails have been consolidated into five, and, with the penitentiary in this city, there are six places where malefactors may be confined.

By order of a predecessor the whole expense of the jail support was assumed by the insular treasury. The total expense of this service for the current fiscal year was estimated at \$232,000, but as it has been found practicable in many cases to substitute soldiers of the Puerto Rico battalion for the civil guards and turnkeys the total will probably be brought down to about \$173,000 for the year.

In no jail or prison had it been the practice to require any labor of the prisoners, either of those undergoing confinement or of those awaiting trial. A reform in this respect has been instituted. Shops are being installed in the penitentiary, where articles for use in the prisons, clothing for those confined, and goods for sale are being manufactured, thus making some approach toward self-support. Men under sentence are required to do work on the roads and to do police work in the towns and cities. The manufactured product of prison industry, consisting principally of clothing, is used for the insane and the opphans.

THE CLERGY.

In the insular budget for several years past there has been carried an item of expenditure for the support of the Catholic clergy. The total for each of the fiscal years 1897-98, 1898-99 was stated at 163,610 pesos. Allowance for the priests continued at this rate until October 18, 1898, when the sovereignty of Puerto Rico was transferred to the United States. Since that date no further payments have been made, notwithstanding claims for a continuance by the local representative of the Catholic Church.

These claims are understood to be based on the treaty of Paris, and particularly on the second paragraph of Article VIII of that instrument. In further support of the claim it is asserted that for and in consideration of the stated allowance referred to above the Church, in 1857, by agreement between the Pope and the King, relinquished in favor of Spain certain tithes or "first fruits of the earth," which by long established custom had previous to that date been enjoyed by the clergy.

The claims preferred by the vicar capitular of Puerto Rico were, on June 29, 1899, forwarded for the action of the Secretary of War. Among these papers will be found a full exposition of the claim, and also a copy of the concordat between the Pope and the King of Spain.

It is very important to Puerto Rico that this question be speedily resolved.

Almost all the inhabitants, both native and foreign, are Catholic, or nominally so. In every town there are one or more churches, and in charge of each church there are one or more priests.

The control actually exercised over the people by these ecclesiastica is only nominal. Beyond the fact that nearly all the people are baptized by the priests, that the last rites of the Church are celebrated at their funerals, and that such as are married at all are married by the priests, the visible evidences of the influences of the clergy are very few. Many thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, never enter a church save to attend a christening, a wedding, or a funeral. Until cockfighting was prohibited this barbarous sport was much better patronized than the Sunday services. Sunday schools for teaching the catechism are seldom held, or, if held, are not well attended. A request has been made by the vicar capitular to permit religious instruction of children in the village and rural schools during hours when the buildings are not occupied by the regular instructors; the teaching of the catechism to be given by the priests, and by representatives of other religions.

There are a few Protestant churches in the island—perhaps half a dozen in all—the attendance being made up largely of newly arrived foreigners and Americans.

While no formal claims have as yet been preferred by the representative of the Catholic Church for restoration to the Church of certain public buildings and lands, it is understood that it is the intention of that representative to claim ownership to several valuable structures in San Juan and to ask for surrender to him of the property. The basis of these claims is understood to be that said edifices belonged originally to certain religious orders, but were taken possession of by Spain without good reason and held as public property, finally being transferred as such to the United States. Some of the most valuable lots in San Juan are understood to be included in this category.

EDUCATION.

Herewith is submitted the report of the board of education, in which the former and present conditions respecting public education are discussed. From the census of 1887 it is learned that the number of Puerto Ricans who could read and write in that year were 96,867 (age limit not given), and in addition those who could read only (same limitation) were 14,513, out of a total of 806,708 of all ages.

The proportion of inhabitants of the United States who are less than 10 years of age is very nearly 24.3 per cent of the whole. Assuming that this numerical relation of those less than 10 years of age is applicable to Puerto Rico, then there would be 610,678 in this island who are more than 10 years of age.

The proportion of the inhabitants of the United States who are more than 10 years of age and who can not read and write is given by compendium, Eleventh Census, as 13.31 per cent. If the ratio of illiteracy in this island were the same as in the Union, then of the 610,678 stated above there would be 529,234 who could read and write. I assume that the 96,867 reported as so able are all over 10 years of age. The census records for Puerto Rico, year 1887, would indicate that of the class of persons, assumed to be 10 years old and upward, who have not the degree of education stated, there are here 514,811; or, in other words, of those who can not read and write there are:

	Per 100.
In the United States	13. 34
In Porto Rico	84. 14

But, as before stated, the figures for this island are based on the census records of 1887, the accuracy of which can not be verified, and further it is assumed that all who were reported as able to read and write were more than 10 years of age.

In some towns the percentage of the inhabitants having a knowledge of reading and writing is as low as 5, while in others it is as high as 18, and in one as high as 46.

In each municipality, under the Spanish régime, was a board of education, and these boards are still in office. As municipal elections are held, new boards will be elected by the qualified electors. In more than one instance persons have been found serving as members of local boards of education who could not read or write.

In a few towns there are some poor school buildings owned by the municipality, but there is not one that, as respects its construction and equipment, conforms to modern ideas of essentials.

In the report of the insular board of education will be found much valuable data respecting a great variety of subjects cognate to education and social conditions, and special attention is invited to this valuable paper.

The board of education consists of two Americans and three Puerto Ricans, two of the latter serving gratuitously.

The education laws of Puerto Rico were all revised and greatly changed shortly before the undersigned assumed his present duties. The revision was prepared by Mr. John Eaton, who was formerly Commissioner of Education in the United States. These new school laws were approved and promulgated by Major-General Henry, then commanding the Department of Puerto Rico.

The changes which result from the new code are very radical and have been subject to some complaint, but a return to the old system was not felt to be justified. If, considering the subject *de novo*, so radical a measure would not have been adopted, but instead a procedure

on the lines of gradual adaptation; for it has been found that, in general, it is not the laws which cause abuses but rather their bad administration.

Were home rule to be now established it is believed that the tendency would be to not only revert to the old methods, but also to dispense with the services of the Americans who are engaged in implanting the new educational system and performing most valuable work.

The amounts carried by the insular budget under the head of "Public instruction," for the fiscal year 1898-99, all reduced to dollars, were:

General budget of the island	\$54,559.27
Provincial deputation, insular.....	35,472.00
Total.....	90,031.27
Besides there were municipal appropriations for educational purposes of.....	203,373.00
Making a total for the whole island for public instruction of...	293,404.27
For the present fiscal year the appropriations carried by the insular budget for education are	330,050.00
And by municipal budgets	83,063.57
Making a total of.....	413,113.57

The total appropriations for all purposes of government for the last fiscal year were:

General budget of the island.....	\$2,674,396.00
Provincial deputation (insular)	194,755.73
Municipal budgets (1897-98)	1,618,769.72
Total appropriations.....	4,487,921.84

The current year's appropriations for all purposes are:

General budget of the island.....	\$1,943,678.11
Municipal budgets.....	1,429,981.26
Total.....	3,373,659.37

Therefore the ratio borne by the school appropriation to the whole expenditure of the island for 1898-99 is 6.53+ to 100; for 1899-1900 is 12.24+ to 100.

Applying this ratio of 12.24+ to 100 for 1899-1900, to the total appropriation for all insular purposes for the preceding year, the total for schools would have risen to \$549,321, a sum equal to 16.28 per cent of the budget for the current year; in other words, out of a revenue and expenditure of \$4,487,921.84 counted on by Spain for 1898-99, there would have had to be allotted to schools the sum of \$549,321.63 to make her allowances for this most important branch of service equal the proportion of revenue applied to it under the United States military rule.

The Eleventh Census Compendium gives for the United States a total of persons of school age, 5 to 17 years, as 15,207,691 out of a population of 62,622,250, or very nearly 30 per cent.

The total population for Puerto Rico for the year 1897 was given as 890,911. If the ratio of these ages to all ages in the United States were applied to Puerto Rico, there should be found here over 267,000 children of age suitable for public instruction.

It will be seen by the report of the board of education that the number registered last year as attending school in Puerto Rico was:

Boys	19, 804
Girls	9, 368
Total	29, 172

While the attendance was:

Boys	14, 720
Girls	7, 153
Total	21, 873

Therefore but very slightly more than 8 per cent received instruction, leaving untaught in any way over 245,000.

To provide schoolhouses and equipment for all schools needed would probably cost, for very plain accommodations, not less than \$1,500,000; and besides this original outlay, a further annual expenditure would be required of not less than an equal sum, or at the rate of \$5 per capita for, say, 300,000 pupils, a rate much lower than is customary in the United States.

This indicates the proportions and magnitude of the task that confronts the people of Puerto Rico in their efforts to secure for the island a prominent place among the educated and enlightened communities of the world.

In the States of the Union it is a common practice to make a general tax levy for the support of schools, in pursuance to a general policy that has been adopted by the people, speaking through their State legislatures. The State boards of education, therefore, are able to make their plans for years in advance, and know long beforehand what will be the amount of means available for school purposes.

In Puerto Rico there has been no such policy pursued. About one-third of the revenues for schools were derived from the general treasury, and the remainder had to be provided by the municipalities. The amount was never more than sufficient to educate a few of the children, and this has had the result that might be expected—a small educated class and a large illiterate one. The educated and well-to-do are those who control the municipal and other government machinery. The poor and ignorant have but to obey, and the gulf that separates the peons from the ruling classes is impassable.

In the brief period of military occupation it has not been found practicable to develop and apply a general tax law. It results, then, that all branches of the public service must be supported directly from the public treasury through allotment of means that are available. This year no more could be done than to apply to education a sum about three and a half times larger than Spain allowed. Municipalities are in this way relieved of a part of the burden, as they have been entirely relieved of jail expenses (see chapter on public order, etc.), but the councils of these towns prepare their own budgets, and they have greatly reduced their allowances for education, averaging much more than half reduction, certainly not an encouraging outlook for the illiterate youths that swarm all over the island.

I have quoted some general statistics of the United States respecting illiteracy, but considering in detail those that relate to one of our territorial divisions, little justification can be found for criticism of Puerto Rico, or indeed of her former rulers.

On September 22, 1846, General Kearney published a code of laws for New Mexico, and after four years of military rule the territory of this

name was erected into a temporary government by an act of Congress. It has been endowed with Territorial autonomy since that date, 1850, but Congress has not yet seen fit to confer upon it full statehood.

The first enumeration of the population of New Mexico was made in 1850. The inhabitants are stated to have numbered 61,547. Of course they were all, or nearly all, natives whose tongue was Spanish. Although there were many wild Indians in the Territory, there was no enumeration of them and none of the civilized Indians until 1860, when the number of the latter was reported as 10,000. The Compendium of the Eleventh Census gives the population of New Mexico as 153,593, of whom 8,554 were civilized Indians. The number over 10 years of age who could not speak English is stated as 73,271. The whole number of persons less than 10 years of age is given as 44,521; therefore, those more than 10 years of age numbered 109,072. Since 73,271 of these could not speak English, it follows that but 35,801 could do so. Yet in the year 1890 New Mexico expended \$4.66 per capita of pupils enrolled, who numbered 23,620.

Data is not at hand as to the number of New Mexicans who could speak English in 1850, but it is safe to assume that very few indeed could do so. The above shows that after fifty-three years under United States laws only 1 person in 4 over 10 years of age could speak the official language of the country. How many of those ignorant of English could read or write Spanish is also unknown, but the number certainly could not be large.

It is not a violent assumption to say that 3 out of 5 of the people living in New Mexico can not to-day read and write any language. Personal knowledge of New Mexico is the justification for the statement that the native New Mexicans and Pueblo Indians are not much more, if at all, advanced in intelligence, wealth, and industry beyond the poor class in Puerto Rico. Along the valley of the Rio Grande to its mouth the same conditions prevail.

THE JUDICIARY.

The reorganization of the courts and legal procedure caused most concern. In Puerto Rico was found a supreme court of seven members, two audiencias of three members each, and, in addition, twelve courts of first instance and instruction. Their jurisdiction and procedure were complicated, and there were great difficulties and delays attendant upon criminal and civil trials. The codes of law and regulations in force were numerous and voluminous, and the whole system was un-American and strange. General Orders, No. 114, herewith, has just been issued, giving a basis for a new judicial system. The courts and their jurisdiction are projected on the usually established system of State courts in the American Union. It was not easy to bring this about, but by dint of constant efforts with full and free discussion, a unanimous recommendation for a departure from the old system and the installation of these new courts was made by the judicial board. But this was easier than to effect an abandonment of the Spanish procedure. At last this was accomplished, and a general order promulgated prescribing a procedure which, while in many respects not fully American, is a wide departure from that prevailing heretofore.

One member of the judicial board remarked in respect to it that now a litigant or criminal would have a decision in four months which formerly required four years.

Under the new order of things there are still crudities, and many

requirements and rules strange to American lawyers and judges, but one by one these will disappear, and ultimately a much more complete harmony of the Puerto Rican with the American system of procedure will come into being.

As respects changes in the laws of the land—the penal code, the civil code, the law of contracts, etc., and indeed the whole written law of Puerto Rico—the course pursued is one of gradual adaptation. It has been stated that the insular commission has written an entire code for this island, which is to be offered for adoption. With all deference to the distinguished gentlemen who compose that commission, it is suggested that the arbitrary installation at this time of any system, no matter how perfect, would be most unfortunate, as tending to defeat the very object sought to be accomplished.

While any code of laws drafted by Americans and officially approved would be respected, yet it would not be understood; it would have to be applied by lawyers and judges who do not understand, and who will not be able to understand for some time, the common law of Anglo-Saxon peoples.

This was well illustrated by example here. Proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus were authorized, this on the recommendation of the then secretary of justice; but through inability to understand the real purpose of the writ, it has been practically a dead-letter. One case did arise, but an error occurred in its application. This, however, has been explained; and gradually the use of this instrument for the protection of the rights of those charged with crime will be better understood.

The system of laws that prevail here is the outgrowth of quite a thousand years of human experience, and can not be struck down or radically changed in a day, nor yet in a year. In the administration of those of her colonies that were formerly under the sovereignty of other states, England has pursued the wise policy of respecting and preserving the former laws and customs. For example: British Guiana still has a code of laws implanted there largely by the Dutch colonists; so the Province of Quebec and the island of Mauritius have codes largely based on the ancient French-Roman law; and many more examples might be cited. In our own country California still preserves in its laws some features of the old Spanish-Mexican code in force there at the time of its conquest. It is to be hoped the same practice will follow here, should an autonomical government be finally established for this island.

The educated people of Puerto Rico—and there are many who are learned and highly accomplished—and the commercial and industrial proprietors as well as the plain people are living under a highly organized, though complicated, system of laws and customs. They are jealous of their rights, and with the advent of American sovereignty they look for an extension of those rights. It is also true that they may not have a fair conception of the responsibilities that must always accompany an extension of privileges, but they are highly sensitive and even jealous of encroachments. Great care has been observed to respect existing prejudices, even though such respect may not comport with the extreme views of some resident Americans and some at home who wish to see the island “Americanized,” as they call it, in a day.

The island is densely populated, there being well on to 1,000,000 people here. It was easy to “Americanize” the sparsely settled regions of the West, acquired by conquest and purchase, for there society had no organization and there was no civilized population to be amalgamated.

In a paper herewith, prepared by Major Sharpe, judge-advocate of

the department, will be found a description of the former judicial organization under Spain, and in another inclosure—Circular from Headquarters Department of Puerto Rico, of August 15—and in copies of general orders, also herewith, will be found considerable data respecting the measures put into operation for the adaptation of the former judiciary and its procedure to methods with which the people of the United States are familiar.

Omitting details, which will be found in accompanying papers, the present situation may be stated as follows:

The insular courts have been reduced in number from 15 to 6; the number of prisons and jails from 1 penitentiary and 11 jails to 1 penitentiary and 5 jails. Each of the 69 towns still retains a municipal court, but on a modified and improved basis. At each town there is also a "lockup."

Those who are arrested and charged with crimes have a prospect of speedy trial, and any criminal who feels that he is wrongly deprived of his liberty may, through the writ of habeas corpus, have a hearing before a judge, who will dispose of the matter according to the rules of right and justice.

The district courts have been in operation but a few weeks, and have as yet many cases on their dockets. It is hoped that within a short time they will be able to dispose of the accumulation of the cases turned over to them. One district court—that at Humacao—is reported as having its docket cleared up to date. This is the first time that such a thing has happened in the history of the island.

When the control of the civil affairs of the island was taken over by the United States on October 18, 1898, there were in the jails a very large number of prisoners, of whom some had been tried and many more were awaiting trial. Among the latter were a number of marauders, who had been arrested during the so-called interregnum, or shortly thereafter. Some of these offenders were charged with violation of United States statutory laws, and others were members of bandit organizations. For the trial and punishment of such offenders resort was had to military commissions, and a considerable number were adjudged guilty by such commissions. Upon approval of the proceedings by the commanding general they were imprisoned in the local jails, where they served or are serving their sentences.

But as the military commission is an instrumentality for the enforcement of the laws of war, the use of that means of administering justice ceased on April 11, 1899, the date of the proclamation of the President announcing the termination of hostilities with Spain.

But the trials by commissions could not be had in a great many other cases, where the jurisdiction lay with local courts. So slow had been the procedure that there had been congregated in the jails large numbers of malefactors that were awaiting action by the local courts, and had been so waiting for many months or years. Everything possible was done to expedite these proceedings. When the witnesses had disappeared, or the offenders had been incarcerated for a long time, the accused were released by military order.

For the trial of offenders who were charged with the violation of United States law—i. e., such cases as would in the United States be tried by the United States Federal courts—a provisional court was created under authority of the President. It consisted of a law judge and two members (the latter being army officers), with an American lawyer as prosecuting attorney. By this court a large number of cases have been disposed of and punishment has been awarded to the guilty.

Its procedure is that of the United States courts, and there have been a few trials by jury, two in cases of capital crimes.

The proceedings of this court are attentively observed by some of the local courts and lawyers as illustrative of the methods followed in the United States in administering justice, and of what may be expected to prevail here. The local courts are:

(1) The supreme court of appeals, consisting of six judges and a prosecuting attorney. It has original jurisdiction only in cases of impeachment of judges of lower courts.

(2) Five district courts, consisting each of three judges and a prosecuting attorney.

(3) Sixty-nine municipal courts, one in each town in the island.

A map is inclosed showing the five judicial districts.

THE CURRENCY.

As is well known, the circulating medium of Puerto Rico previous to American occupation was principally the provincial silver, coined at the mints of Madrid and Sevilla, and put in circulation in this island at the close of the year 1895, displacing the Mexican silver that for some years had been in use. The exchange was an arbitrary one, made at the rate of 100 Mexican to 95 Puerto Rican, a discount of 5 per cent in favor of the latter.

The provincial silver peso, which thereupon came into use, is of the same weight and fineness as the Spanish peso. The fractional silver, in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 40 centavos, is of the same weight and fineness as the Spanish coins of the same denominations, and of the French franc and its multiples.

All the provincial pesos appear to have been struck in 1895, while the fractional silver coins are of the years 1895 and 1896. There is no provincial coinage of copper; but Spanish centavos and double centavos were shipped to the island and used instead. In order to identify the coppers for use in Puerto Rico they were usually punched, the customs officials forbidding the exportation of such.

It appears that the number of provincial pesos coined was 8,360,000 and the nominal value of fractional silver was 1,060,000 pesos, making a total Spanish coinage of provincial silver of 9,360,000 pesos. But the volume of Mexican silver to be withdrawn was overestimated, as it amounted to only 6,426,393 pesos. It is claimed that the amount represented by the difference, i. e.—2,933,607 pesos—was never put in circulation, but was returned to Spain during the years 1896 and 1897.

The sum of \$480,000 in gold was also sent from Spain to Puerto Rico, but of this amount \$410,916 was returned to Spain in January and February, 1898, leaving in the island only \$69,084 of the original shipment. The amount of Spanish gold now here is very small.

Spanish copper coins to the value of 70,000 pesos were also sent to Puerto Rico, so that the total amount of the provincial money that remained in the island was as follows:

	Pesos.
Provincial silver.....	6, 426, 393
Gold.....	69, 084
Spanish copper centavos.....	70, 000
Total.....	6, 565, 477

This information is taken from a paper prepared by the civil secretary, Mr. Coll y Toste, with title "Statement of amounts spent in the exchange of Mexican money, 1895," which appears in the appendix herewith.

It is impossible to ascertain more than approximately what is now the volume of the circulating medium. Some light is thrown upon this by Mr. Carlos Soler, the subdirector of the Banco Español de Puerto Rico, whose letter dated August 10, 1898, will be found in the appendix. He estimates the amount of provincial silver placed in circulation at 6,576,000 pesos and the copper at 70,000 pesos, giving a total of 6,646,000 pesos. Disregarding the gold noted in Mr. Coll y Toste's statement, it would appear that Mr. Soler's total exceeds the other by about 149,000 pesos.

Respecting the volume of this Puerto Rican coinage remaining in circulation at this time, no better information is at hand than that contained in Mr. Soler's letter, cited above. It will be seen that he places the silver at 5,875,000 pesos and the copper at 45,000 pesos, giving a total of 5,920,000 pesos. He also states that the estimated sum of 600,000 pesos has been sent or taken out of the country by the returning Spanish troops and private individuals; but as this silver peso is worth in Puerto Rico about 20 cents more than anywhere else, it is safe to assume that it will all drift back here in time, and therefore it should be taken into account in any study of the currency of this island.

As respects the volume of American money now circulating, it is impossible to furnish a satisfactory estimate. Although the army disbursements in the island have been several millions, it is believed that most of it has been sent back to the United States. It came usually in bills, a form convenient for cheap conveyance and transmission by post. Merchants and others wishing to remit to New York or Europe are in the habit of buying American currency and sending the same to New York in registered letters, buying there European exchange for such amounts as they may wish to remit to London, Paris, or Madrid. Bank bills are therefore at a premium over American gold, for the latter can only be shipped by express at much greater cost than the postage or registration expenses of parcels by mail.

It is presumed to be the policy of the Government, and the wish of the people of the United States, as it certainly is of the business men of Puerto Rico, to have American money displace the local coinage. The funds sent here for army disbursements should be in silver, nickel, and copper. As before stated, paper money soon disappears, while metallic money would be much more likely to make its way into general circulation and remain here. In this way the inhabitants would much more quickly become familiar with United States currency; but the fact should not be lost sight of that the peso is the money of the country and will so remain until it is forcibly withdrawn.

In the present prostrated condition which affects all industries, the volume of Puerto Rican money, together with the bills of the Spanish Bank (the latter amounting to about 1,000,000 pesos) is ample for all needs. On August 10 there were stored in three local banks the sums of 2,691,500 pesos in silver and over 800,000 pesos in bills of a local bank.

The provincial circulation being ample, it follows that the United States currency, which is strange to the people, is in small demand in commercial transactions.

The army disbursements amount, approximately, to \$200,000 per month, but this money inevitably drifts to the banks and does not go into circulation. The estimated amount of American money now in the bank vaults is \$253,598.98, as shown by data recently obtained from the cashiers.

The only way to force American money into circulation, save arbitrarily, is to withdraw the pesos, thereby creating such a deficiency as will result in the American money leaving the vaults.

While the insular accounts are all kept in American currency, and disbursements made therein, many municipalities, and almost all merchants, keep their accounts in the provincial denominations. The peso and centavo are still the money of the people, and no great progress has been made in displacing them. Our currency, having the value of gold, is still an article of merchandise.

Early in the summer, when the demand for means to move the crops was active, the private rate of exchange of pesos for dollars was to the disadvantage of the latter (considering the official rate of $1.66\frac{2}{3}$ as a standard), the ruling rate being about 1.63 for \$1. But now that the exports have greatly fallen off, and next year's production will probably not be half as great as this year's, the bank rate of exchange is reversed, and stands at about 1.68 Puerto Rican for \$1 American.

While American money was received in private transactions for less than $1.66\frac{2}{3}$ —the official rate of exchange—a condition of things existed greatly to the disadvantage of the laborers who were paid from insular funds. American money was available for disbursements, and, in the interim, when no other local coins were in general circulation, the merchant imposed rates of exchange that were most onerous. Now, however, while the peso is at a disadvantage, there is no difficulty in securing pesos, pesetas, and centavos. Nevertheless, in one respect the result is the same; namely, that American money is kept out of circulation; and this seems apt to continue until Puerto Rican silver is withdrawn.

This result is not likely to be soon, or indeed ever, reached without legislation, and the character the latter should take is obvious, namely, the gradual retirement of the peso by some equitable means.

The relative value of the peso to the silver dollar—bullion value—is stated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be as 93.5 to 100. The undersigned is not advised as to the present market value of silver, but this is supposed to be such as to make the bullion value of the United States dollar about 43 cents, which would give the peso a similar value of about 40 cents.

As before stated, so long as an exchange value for the peso is arbitrarily fixed at 60, this provincial money will remain in the island, or any that finds its way to foreign countries will certainly drift back, unless it be melted and recoined.

It is not seen that any good result would be had from the recoinage of these Spanish-Puerto Rican pesos into American-Puerto Rican coin, unless it be the will of Congress to treat this island indefinitely as a possession, and to require that it shall be self-sustaining.

If such a special coin were struck and made exchangeable at par for United States money, dollar for peso, the value of the latter would, of course, be the same as the former; but the same result would be more easily reached if provincial money were replaced arbitrarily by that of the United States. In this case there would be no need of a special coin.

The local exchange value of the peso has always been greater than its bullion value, and this fact was evidently recognized when an arbitrary value of 60 was given it by Executive order. The fluctuations in exchange have been very great in the past, the peso at times approaching a value of 70 and at others falling below 60, as referred to gold.

Were the substitution of local for national money to be decided on at the bullion value of the former, there would be a loss for somebody of nearly 60 per cent, and if this loss was placed upon the holders of the local money it would result in great economic and industrial disas-

ter. Its effect would be so grave and so obvious that it is not conceivable that such an exchange could be approved by wise financiers.

Suppose the amount of local money in Puerto Rico, including what would return here, to be, say, 6,500,000, then the aggregate of the loss by such substitution would be nearly 4,000,000 pesos.

If the substitution be made at the present official rate, the loss (should this island have to bear it) to Puerto Rico would approximate 2,400,000 pesos.

Local business men and native officials of the military government have argued that it would be but just and equitable to establish a new official rate of exchange of 133 to 100, which would make the peso worth 75 cents American money, and to effect the substitution on this basis. In such case the difference to be made good by Puerto Rico would be 1,625,000 pesos. They urge that when the island shall have free trade with the United States the industrial development will be so great, and the economic conditions so much improved, that the expense of this change could be borne without hardships.

If the trade conditions between this island and the United States remain as at present only industrial paralysis can be expected. But if, on the other hand, the productions of Puerto Rico can be admitted free into the Union there will be brought about a condition justifying the prediction that the island can carry and finally discharge the entire burden of an exchange of the present currency for the American on the basis of the bullion value of the peso.

With trade conditions such as are suggested there will be a very great revival of business and an enormous increase in productions. After a few years for development on those lines it will not be at all difficult to increase internal taxation by three or four million dollars annually. In that case half a million a year could be applied to reimbursing the National Treasury for the benefit conferred on Puerto Rico in giving it a currency having parity everywhere with gold.

If there is not a revival and increase in production the island must remain as now, or reach a worse condition, and it will be unable to meet the cost of the substitution, even at 25 per cent discount.

This all leads to the suggestion of the practicability and wisdom of retiring the Puerto Rican currency and replacing it with Treasury and national-bank notes, gold, silver, nickel, and copper coins of the Union, the cost of the exchange to be borne at first by the United States, and the indebtedness thus incurred to be wiped out gradually by the island in annual installments.

In effecting remittances to the United States and to foreign countries the merchants are having recourse to the postal money order, for which the charge and costs is three-tenths of 1 per cent, while bankers' exchange on New York costs one-half of 1 per cent in large sums and three-fourths of 1 per cent for small amounts. These postal money orders are here bought in pesos at the official rate of exchange and at home are cashed in dollars.

The fact of the large remittances gave rise to the suspicion in some minds that the Puerto Ricans were systematically converting into dollars their native silver, worth 60 cents under existing orders, whereas its bullion value was only about 41 cents.

It was also suggested that, as the postal orders were usually, or frequently, paid for in new pesos, the latter must be coming to the island from some source not legitimate. The fact was called to mind that the original coinage was over 9,000,000 provincial money, more than 2,500,000 of which was afterwards returned to Spain. It was intimated that per-

haps these coins were again coming to Puerto Rico or that new pieces were being struck from the original dies.

These beliefs and apprehensions have not been shared. It is scarcely conceivable that Spain should have stored in her treasury for over three years nearly 3,000,000 of useless silver—this during a period when, it is understood, Spain was herself a large borrower. Besides, it is stated that this surplus Puerto Rican silver was immediately recoined into Spanish pieces.

That Spain should permit the use of the Puerto Rican dies in coining pesos to ship to this island is not believed to be possible. The gain of two-tenths of 1 per cent in exchange that is secured by using the postal service as a means of remittance in payment of balances is a sufficient explanation of the matter. That the coins proffered in payment of the orders on New York are new is explained by the fact that up to the present time there have been lying in the banks and merchants' safes two or three millions of Puerto Rican pesos that had never been removed from the original paper envelopes in which they were packed at the mints.

It has recently been brought to attention that some copper coins of Spanish mintage were being shipped out of the country. It is found that all centavos so shipped were unpunched or unmarked, and it seems that they are worth in Spain enough more than here to justify their return to the Peninsula.

Of course a continuance of this movement would strip the island of copper coin, but as nearly all here in circulation are punched, and therefore unreceivable in Spain, there is little likelihood of any extensive shipment.

The centavo is a very important coin to the natives, especially to the poor, who have little use for any other money. The United States cent pieces are not yet in common use locally, and it is probable that but a few thousand are in circulation in the island.

TRADE STATISTICS, ETC.

The value of the three principal exports for the calendar years 1895, 1896, and 1897 were as follows, in pesos:

Year.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Sugar and molasses.
1895	9, 492, 212	698, 225	4, 606, 540
1896	13, 864, 340	422, 912	4, 246, 104
1897	12, 222, 599	1, 194, 318	4, 411, 518
Total	35, 579, 151	2, 315, 455	13, 264, 162

or a total for three years of 51,158,768 pesos, and an average of 17,052,922 per annum, which was but slightly above the mean of the three previous years.

The exports to Spain during the years of 1895, 1896, and 1897 were as follows, in pesos:

Year.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Sugar and molasses.
1895	2, 302, 220	262, 093	395, 123
1896	3, 869, 632	237, 012	1, 318, 319
1897	3, 563, 920	141, 720	1, 272, 884
Total	9, 735, 772	640, 825	2, 986, 326

or a total in three years of 13,362,923, and an average of 4,454,307 pesos.

The exportation to Cuba during the same triennial period was valued, in pesos, as follows:

Year.	Coffee.	Tobacco.
1895.....	3,382,719	411,565
1896.....	3,674,288	128,483
1897.....	2,048,563	990,808
Total	9,105,570	1,530,856

or a total of 10,636,426 pesos, and an average of 3,545,475 pesos per annum.

Combining the exportation to the Peninsula with that to Cuba, a total is given of 23,999,349 pesos, or a yearly mean of 7,999,783 pesos.

Therefore very nearly one-half the aggregate value of those three Puerto Rican staple products found a market in countries the doors of which have been practically closed to this island since the American occupation. The remainder of the coffee and tobacco found markets in France, Germany, England, and Italy, while nearly all the sugar went to the United States.

American sovereignty for Puerto Rico has so far been disastrous to its commerce, for it has deprived the island of markets where were sold nearly one-half of its total output. It is true that some slight commercial benefit has resulted from the change of nationality, considering that import duties have been lowered and export duties abolished, but, no matter what be the rate of taxation on imports, the concession is of little value while the power of purchase is taken away. The true measure of the purchasing capacity of all nonmanufacturing countries is their capacity to produce and send to market their home productions.

If the present trade conditions are to continue it is not difficult to foretell the future of Puerto Rico. At the present time there is but one new sugar mill being erected, and those who are investing their capital in this enterprise—Americans—are doing so because they believe that sugar will soon be admitted free into the United States. But for this belief the enterprise would not have been undertaken. I am not in possession of data giving the number of existing cane mills; I presume the number would reach 300, but the ruins of many such structures can be seen here and there, abandoned because the owner could not afford to improve his machinery—in other words, abandoned or idle—because the business does not pay.

The sugar export of the island has fallen from a total of 170,000 tons in 1879 to 57,000 tons in 1897. On the basis of the ruling price of sugar that prevailed here during the years 1895–1899, inclusive, about 2 cents per pound, no new mill will be erected; and as the old ones get beyond economical repair they will be abandoned and the cane lands pertaining thereto will be used only to pasture cattle.

The average export of sugar for 1897 and 1898 was about 4,000,000 pesos; that for this year will be about the same, and next year's crop will not exceed this figure, supposing that all the mills grind; but if those that have been leveled with the ground or greatly damaged by the recent hurricane are not repaired and reestablished the crop will hardly exceed 3,000,000 pesos in value.

Puerto Rico imports and exports, 1890 to 1897.

[In provincial currency.]

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess imports over exports.	Excess exports over imports.
1890.....	18,230,385	10,710,519	7,519,866	.....
1891.....	16,864,764	9,883,999	6,978,765	.....
1892.....	17,081,610	16,076,312	1,005,298	.....
1893.....	17,320,454	16,745,393	575,061	.....
1894.....	19,778,587	17,295,536	2,483,051	.....
1895.....	17,446,065	15,798,590	1,647,475	.....
1896.....	18,995,793	19,000,663	.....	4,870
1897.....	17,858,063	18,574,618	.....	716,555
Total	143,575,721	124,087,630	20,209,516	721,425

From the foregoing it will be seen that the average exports for eight years have been 15,510,953 pesos and the average imports 17,946,965 pesos, or an excess of imports over exports of 2,436,012 pesos; also that during the years 1896 and 1897 the balance was the other way, or in favor of exports by a little more than 720,000 pesos in the two years.

AGRICULTURE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

The superficies of the island of Puerto Rico is stated at 3,668 square miles, which is the equivalent of 2,347,520 acres, but the Spanish statistics give this as 2,090,181 cuerdas, which is equal to 2,100,632 acres.

The area under some kind of culture is given in same statistics as 298,825 cuerdas; the area in pasture at 1,127,086 cuerdas, and the area barren or in woods and swamp at 664,270 cuerdas.

The lands now devoted to some kind of culture are stated in cuerdas as follows: Cane, 61,556; coffee, 122,358; tobacco, 4,227; maize, beans, and rice, 93,508; native fruits, 17,176. It follows, therefore, that three-fourths of all the land are either in pasture or wholly unimproved.

Much of the pasture land has in the past been cultivated in cane, and much more might be on a basis of 3½ cents per pound for sugar. Not one-fourth of the land adapted to coffee is now devoted to that berry.

The area applicable to tobacco is very much larger than now utilized. The quality of this product can be very greatly improved.

The domestic animals, as given in last statistical reports, 1897, number as follows: Horses, 67,751; mules, 4,467; donkeys, 717; bovine animals, 303,612; sheep, 2,055; goats, 5,779, and swine, 13,441. Their aggregate value is stated at 8,300,736 pesos.

The value of the land, as returned for taxation by its owners, was 48,694,584 pesos; but this is believed to be far below its real value. This appraisal takes no account of buildings, which represent a large additional sum.

It is safe to say that the agricultural wealth of the island, including cattle, is considerably above 100,000,000 pesos.

The soil and climate favor the cultivation of many tropical products, such as bananas, plantains, etc., not now grown for export. Other West India islands now supply 30,000,000 bunches of bananas annually, and their land is no better adapted to the growing of this fruit than is that of Puerto Rico.

Oranges, limes, and pineapples, all of excellent quality, may be produced for export. At present these are grown here only for home consumption. Sisal hemp may be produced here as well as in Yucatan

and the Bahamas. Cacao rivaling that from Venezuela is grown, but not in sufficient quantities to supply local needs, although the area adapted to it is very extensive.

The demand for and price of gum caoutchouc is increasing rapidly throughout the tropics, while trees of a size suitable for yielding the gum are being rapidly destroyed by the tapping that the trunk must undergo in order that the gum may be obtained.

Experiments for producing this material from twigs and shoots by grinding the small branches, extracting and evaporating the juice, as is done with sugar cane, is said to have resulted successfully in Mexico. Should the full reports of these experiments bear out the advance statements, there should be no delay in an experimental planting of the india rubber tree, and if the results justify it a new and very valuable product may be added to those already supplied by Puerto Rico.

There are many other productions of the tropics that may be found adapted to this climate and soil, and every effort should be made to discover the most suitable so as to diversify production.

The entire industrial future of the island depends on agriculture; it has, and can have, no other reliance, and this fact must never be overlooked in considering any measures with a view to the development of its wealth.

There is a superabundance of labor here; no other West India island except Barbados is so densely populated. But labor is increasing much more rapidly than the capacity of the island to employ it, and the natural consequence is low wages.

In any country where labor is rewarded by compensation of but about 20 or 30 cents per day, the prospect of speedily reaching a high state of civilization and industry must not be expected. The wage rate throughout nearly all Spanish speaking American territory is not above the figures given. In the British, French, Dutch, and Danish West Indies, the laborer receives only from 16 to 25 cents per day for his services. In Brazil, whence comes over 70 per cent of the world's coffee supply, the cost of labor is but about 10 to 15 cents per day. If higher rates than now are ever paid here it will only be when better prices are obtained for home productions.

So great is the bounty of nature here that the inhabitants can live—that is, exist—without any remuneration. Work not being a necessity, therefore, the present incentive to labor is so small that it seems to matter little to the average peon whether or not he is employed at all. On the other hand, if wages were to be largely increased, there would come hordes of immigrants from neighboring islands to share the benefit unless this was prevented by the adoption of restrictive measures.

SUGAR.

Better rates of labor than now prevail can not be expected until there is an advance in the price of the principal products. Were the sugar planter now confronted with the necessity of paying 50 cents in gold per day for field and mill hands—a result which is looked for to follow free trade with the United States—nearly all sugar estates would have to be abandoned. Last year sugar polarizing 96° netted the producer but just about 2½ cents per pound, American money. This year the net returns are slightly better, but the duty paid on sugar imported into the United States is burdened with a tax of 1 685 cents the pound on polariscope test of 96°. Could this tax be abated the producer would receive this year nearly 4½ cents per pound and wages of 50 cents or more could be paid.

Twenty years ago the area under sugar was much greater than now. One can see, all over the island lowlands, the ruins of old mills, properties that have been abandoned to pasturage because the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar with the primitive "Jamaica train" was no longer remunerative, and capital for installation of modern plants was not available. This condition, which prevails all over the West Indies, has brought about in many of the islands a state of industrial prostration.

In 1878 the number of sugar estates that had been abandoned because no longer remunerative amounted to 138, and 505 yet remained under cultivation. About this time the establishment of "central" factories commenced, and in 1880 there were five such establishments where cane was ground for several estates. In October of last year the number of planters had dwindled to 2,497. There were 22 factories where cane was ground for more than one farmer.

The maximum value of the sugar produced in Puerto Rico was in 1878, when the reported export (83,000 tons) was valued at 7,487,211 pesos. The maximum volume of the island's sugar export was in 1879, amounting to 170,000 tons, upon which there was paid an export tax of 313,000 pesos. No such tax had previously existed. It was continued at the same rate (about one-fifth of a cent per kilo) until 1888, when it was abolished altogether. Sugar production, however, still continued to decline after 1879 until, in 1893, it reached a minimum, the export of that year being only 47,000 tons. It is interesting to note that there were only three years between 1850 and 1880 when the quantity exported fell below this minimum. Since 1893 there has been an increase, the average for the last four years being about 55,000 tons.

The output of sugar for 1899 will, it is estimated, approximate 60,000 tons, grown on as many acres. I am without data as to the extent of land in Puerto Rico adapted to cane culture, but it must be one-fourth of the whole, or about 500,000 acres. To what extent the sugar production may be increased can be estimated when it is remembered that last year the island of Mauritius, with a total area of 708 square miles, or less than 500,000 acres, exported 180,000 tons of sugar. The population of Mauritius is only about one-sixth that of Puerto Rico, its area less than one-fifth, and its topographical features similar.

Barbados, with an area of 166 square miles and a population of about 185,000, in 1897 exported over 58,000 tons of sugar, 36,000 puncheons of molasses, and 14,000 gallons of rum—a total output of cane products considerably exceeding Puerto Rico's.

Supposing the wish of the cane grower and sugar exporter for free trade with the United States to be realized, what will be the effect upon those hundreds of thousands of inhabitants whose labor must be utilized to produce this sugar? Bearing in mind that for all purposes there is required nearly one laborer per acre of cane, it is easy to estimate the number of peones that will be needed.

Sugar can be most profitably produced only by means of large central establishments, the larger and more perfect the plant and the greater the acreage tributary to it the better the profits. To install a "central," capable of producing 5,000 tons annually, an investment of quite \$500,000 is required. The tendency is for the great manufacturers to secure control of adjacent cane lands within a radius of several miles, either by purchase or lease. The cane grown on land not thus controlled is ground on a basis of commission or shares. The best cane produces 10 or 12 per cent of sugar; the owners of the "central" allow the farmer, say, half of this amount. The small proprietors are disappearing, for the capitalist so manages his business in Puerto Rico and nearly everywhere

else as to force the small proprietors to sell their holdings. The tendency in the sugar business, as in all other requiring large aggregations of capital, is to combine or consolidate. While the population is steadily increasing, the number of small proprietors is steadily decreasing, as shown by statistics adverted to above.

In producing coffee and tobacco the necessities or advantages of combination are not so urgent, but since sugar can not be produced at a profit without large concentrated investments, it is only through combines and trusts that the best commercial success will be attained. Should the development of the cane industry in Puerto Rico approximate that achieved in Mauritius, Barbados, and Hawaii, the cane lands will be ultimately owned or practically controlled by these huge "central" proprietors. There will be a few thousand owners, managers, overseers, clerks, etc., and many hundreds of thousands of peon laborers, whose social and, if we may judge by numerous examples in other countries, industrial conditions will be the same as now, and without hope of improvement.

Nowhere in the world, save in the United States and Hawaii, is sugar now extensively produced on a basis of a wage rate for field and mill hands exceeding, say, 30 cents per diem, and in many tropical countries the rate is not above 20 cents.

Considering the world's enormous acreage suitable to cane cultivation and the teeming population available, it is probable, indeed almost certain, that, whatever be the price at which sugar may be sold, the peon will still remain in a state of serfdom, and generation after generation, living in fief to a merchant monopoly, will be able to earn only the wherewithal to indulge in drink, debauchery, and vice. Some of the most instructively warning pages in West Indian history deal with these diverse interests of the population.

This is a gloomy picture, but, turn it how we will, no brighter side appears for the swarming hordes of human beings who now exist here, and who will increase and multiply indefinitely.

Yet the country will increase in wealth, trade will flourish, roads will be made, public buildings will rise, harbors will be enlarged, vessels in increasing numbers will be freighted with riches, and the wealth of nations will go on augmenting. Such appear to be everywhere the inevitable tendencies of modern industrial and commercial development.

Notwithstanding these gloomy reflections, it is hoped that the inhabitants of this beautiful and rich tropical island may have a better lot in store. If the legislation for Puerto Rico is wise and if an extension of commercial privileges to the sugar grower is conditioned upon an obligation on the part of the proprietors to ameliorate the condition of their employees, to provide near-by schools for children, hospitals for the sick, and asylums for the old and infirm, an example may be given that will be unique in the history of government of tropical lands.

COFFEE.

The exports and unit value of Puerto Rican coffee for the first year of each decade have been as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value per pound.
		<i>Centavos.</i>
1850.....	11,783,684	6
1860.....	15,929,524	6
1870.....	17,416,762	6
1880.....	48,032,296	6.37
1890.....	43,822,794	12.22
1897.....	51,710,997	23.63

The year 1897 is the last for which these statistics have been published. Lower down in this report will be found such data respecting exports during the American occupation as could be collected. From this it will be seen that the average selling value here of the different grades of coffee since the American occupation has not exceeded 9 cents, gold, per pound. There will also be found some statistics respecting the comparative quantities and values of the three principal Puerto Rican exports.

It will not escape your observation that the value of the coffee crop exported is two and two-thirds times as great as that of the sugar, and was nearly seven-tenths of the value of all the exports of the island during the three years, 1895-1897. It will be noticed that more than half of all the coffee sent out of the island went to Cuba and Spain, markets that are now practically lost to this island.¹ Had former prices been maintained this loss of more than half of the markets would have been of no moment, but with the closing of the doors to this staple came the very great fall in price, due probably in a large degree to the phenomenally heavy export from Brazil and other coffee-producing countries. Nevertheless, had the same trade relations existed between this island and Cuba that formerly existed, Puerto Rico would certainly have enjoyed some advantage from her favorable and convenient situation for supplying the needs of her near neighbor. And this deprivation has seemed the harder to Puerto Rico because both islands were under the American flag. As a result, Cuban needs have been met by importations from Brazil by way of the United States, involving a voyage of more than 4,000 miles and two rehandlings, whereas this island would have sent its coffee direct to Cuba, a voyage of but one-fourth or one-fifth as long, and without rehandling, but it was and is shut out from its old established market with an import tax of 5.5 cents (gold) per pound, or over 9 centavos to the pound.

Although the Puerto Rican berry is much more highly esteemed by many coffee users than the product of Brazil, it is unknown in the United States, and can not now be sold there at a price which would net the producer more than 4 or 5 cents per pound. In 1897 the exportations of coffee hence to the United States did not reach 110,000 pounds of the total export of 23,505,000 pounds. Of this last amount Spain consumed nearly 17,000,000 pounds, a fact that points clearly to the great desirability of establishing such trade relations with Spain as might permit freer commercial intercourse than now. But in any event it is not believed that the output of coffee will be largely increased. It does not seem probable that the high prices of 1896-97 can be maintained. New York, Hamburg, and Havre fix the prices, and since Brazil, Central and South America, Mexico, and the Islands of the Pacific can produce coffee in vast quantities and market the same at 5 cents per pound, this island must expect to adjust its prices accordingly. Ten centavos per pound is about all the producer can expect to receive for this product, unless Puerto Rican coffee should become well known in the United States and so much preferred to other grades as to put it on a level with Mocha and so-called Java. If the export keeps to the average since 1892, bringing annually to Puerto Rico from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 pesos, the island will be fortunate.

On the basis of the present price of coffee the value of a normal crop will not exceed three-fourths of that of 1897, or, say, 8,000,000

¹ This was written before receipt of advices changing the Cuban duties on Puerto Rican coffee.

pesos; but by the storm fully two-thirds of the coffee trees are either uprooted and destroyed or else stripped of leaf and berry.

There is no likelihood that next winter's picking will save more than one-third of a normal crop, which, at the reduced price, will not sell for more than 3,000,000 pesos. Five years must elapse before the coffee trees and their necessary shade can be renewed so that the growers can resume the average production. Unless some new market for tobacco is found that product may be hereafter disregarded as an export for the reason stated in notes on its production.

Therefore the showing for next crop of sugar and coffee—all that Puerto Rico has to sell—is sugar, 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pesos, and coffee, 3,000,000, or a possible total of 7,000,000 pesos, which is about one-third of the annual export.

TOBACCO.

The product of this island third in importance is tobacco, of which the exports and local value in the first year of each decade have been as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value per pound.
		<i>Cents.</i>
1850.....	2, 973, 308	4
1860.....	2, 557, 448	4. 43
1870.....	5, 950, 322	4
1880.....	12, 188, 517	6. 81
1890.....	3, 977, 987	14. 81
1897.....	6, 255, 953	19. 09

The year 1897 is the last for which statistics have been published. It is noticed as relevant that the records show that the value has remained about the same—i. e., from 19 to 21 cents per pound, since 1892.

As respects the quality or grade of tobacco there are several kinds, as in many other countries. The cheapest is known locally as "baliche," which is only marketed in Europe and is worth from 4 to 4½ cents per pound. The portion so graded is not more than one-fourth or one-third of the total crop. Of the remainder, about 1,000,000 pounds, more or less, is manufactured into cigars and cigarettes and is consumed locally. The more valuable grades are known to the trade as "filler and wrapper," and the aggregate of this grade of a normal crop would reach quite 4,000,000 pounds. In 1897 all this grade of tobacco went to Cuba and brought, on an average, from 15 to 20 cents per pound. But the prohibitive duty on tobacco imported into that island of \$5 per pound has sealed the door to further business, and as there is no market for it in Europe, and taxes in the United States are all the way from 35 cents to \$1.85, it results that there is no foreign market at all for the better grades.

When the Cuban tax went into effect last January the fact was at once known, and last spring not more than one-third of a normal crop was planted; hence there is a comparatively small quantity now in store. This is the surplus of the last two crops, and may reach 1,500,000 pounds, but there are few buyers. Unless the United States or Cuban market is open to Puerto Rico, this stock must remain stored until finally worked up here, and future planting must be diminished until supply and local demand adjust themselves. This means the cutting off of a source of revenue that has in the past brought to Puerto Rico an annual income of from 500,000 to 1,250,000 pesos.

Were the United States tax abated outright the production would rapidly increase, and might in two or three years be expected to reach a total of \$5,000,000, for with improved methods of culture and preparation for market it will bring much better prices.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Elsewhere in this report are references to some of the public buildings in San Juan. Besides those belonging to the extinct provincial deputation there are many others—some civil, and many of a military character.

In the report of the evacuation committee records are schedules of land and buildings transferred to the United States, and a repetition is unnecessary, as these records are in the War Department.

The city of San Juan is built upon a small island of the same name, about 3 miles long and from one-fourth to one-half mile wide. About one-half or two-thirds of its area was held as military lands by Spain and, as royal property, was transferred to the United States. Much of the area is occupied by works of defense and, it is supposed, will continue so to be; but a considerable area does not seem to be needed for defensive purposes and could well be sold for city extension, for which it is greatly needed.

A part of the wall of defense that surrounded the city was demolished two or three years since, and more of these old walls might well be demolished, inasmuch as they add nothing to the strength of the defenses and occupy valuable land.

By royal decree, promulgated some two or three years ago, a portion of these military lands was ordered to be sold or given to the city, but the project was never consummated.

Within the borders of San Juan are some hundreds of acres of swamp land, a part of which could easily be reclaimed by dredging and filling. The area thus gained would be very valuable for commercial and naval purposes, and the dredging, which would be comparatively inexpensive, would add a very valuable area to the harbor.

At Cayey, Aibonito, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Aguadilla are military reservations occupied by barracks that were transferred by Spain to the United States and that are now occupied by troops. The area of these lands does not exceed in the aggregate 150 acres, which is entirely too small to meet the military necessities.

By Executive order a very valuable portion of the water front of San Juan, 2,400 feet frontage and extending three-fourths of the way across the island of San Juan, was proclaimed a naval reservation on March 29, 1899. A portion of this area is swamp and reclaimed land, and some 40 acres is high ground, much of it already owned by private parties and occupied by their dwellings. To obtain title to this land will involve a large expenditure, and the appropriation of so large a part of the present inadequate water front will be a very severe detriment to the city and an obstacle to its commercial development and growth.

In the appendix will be found a schedule of the agricultural and wild lands that are the property of the State. This is known to be only a partial list, but it is not now practicable to make a complete one. Some of this land has never been in private ownership, while the title to other areas has been derived from tax sales. The total is about 120,000 cuerdas or acres. The swamp lands, denominated here manglares, are along the coast, and valueless until they shall be reclaimed.

In all Spanish countries the title to mineral found beneath the sur-

face is in the State, even though the soil belongs to an individual. Therefore it is that on this island a mine may be denounced, taken up, and exploited, though it is situated within the farm or pasture of a planter. The law sanctions this procedure, and is understood to be the same in all Latin countries.

Under the old régime there was very little attention paid to mining. The placer washings in Puerto Rico were long since worked out and there has been no development of deep workings, but with the arrival of Americans a great impetus was given to this speculative industry, and several mines have been denounced in pursuance of the existing laws, which are all of Spanish origin. My predecessor, acting within the local statutes, conferred several mining titles. An investigation convinced me that a continuance of this practice was inexpedient, though strictly legal, and some time since and to date all similar applications have been denied.

At this time there is no operated mine in the island, but there are large iron deposits that are represented to be valuable.

No public lands have been sold since the military occupation commenced, but a title was completed to one small tract whereon the payment of purchase money had been made some months since.

The need of a geodetic, geological, and topographical survey of the island is very urgent, and should be undertaken without delay. All the existing maps are very unreliable, but local funds for these objects are not available.

A tabulated statement giving information concerning mining claims is in the appendix.

FRANCHISES AND PRIVILEGES.

The Executive order dated December 22, 1898, forbade the granting of any franchise, grant, or concession for any public work without the authorization of the Secretary of War, and later the opinion of the Attorney-General was communicated to the effect that no franchise for public works could be granted until Congress should, by appropriate legislation, so authorize.

Although there have been many applications for these privileges, all have been denied. They relate to various objects, such as the construction of railroads and trolley lines, the building of wharves, the utilization of water power, the establishment of electric-light plants, etc.

In two instances certain works useful to the people have been authorized under license revocable at the will of the Secretary of War. One case was the construction of a wooden wharf in the harbor of San Juan by a steamship company. The license contains a clause that permits the insular government to at any time acquire title to the wharf by payment of its value. The valuation, it is provided, shall be made by a board and shall in no case exceed in amount the original cost as ascertained during construction by the United States supervising engineer.

The other license permits a private party to erect a sawmill and wood-working plant upon a vacant lot in the city of San Juan. This lot was ceded to the United States by Spain and is in effect a military reservation. There was at the time no such mill in San Juan, and the installation of one will be very beneficial to the United States and to civilians.

The granting of three other revocable licenses have been recommended, namely:

- (1) A license for the extension and improvement of a tramway, and

for changing its motive power to electricity. This tramway was constructed many years ago under Spanish authority.

(2) A license permitting a large sugar factory to lay some 300 feet of track along the margin of a public highway with a view of conveying cane to the mill. American capital to the extent of over a million dollars is being invested in this enterprise.

(3) A license for the utilization of a water power, the temporary privilege to be auctioned.

These are the only licenses that have been recommended.

Some grants for public or quasi public improvements were confirmed under the local laws during the Spanish régime. About a half dozen railroad projects were thus sanctioned. The most important is a road intended to encircle the island near the coast, and to have a total length of some 338 miles, of which 132 have been constructed. To this road the Government guaranteed 8 per cent interest on a cost previously fixed and determined. The total sum to which the guaranty was intended to apply was nearly 10,000,000 pesos, and of course the interest guaranteed would be nearly 800,000 pesos annually; but the company failed to complete the road within the time limit, and its status and rights under the original franchise are now undetermined. The company is operating the portion completed, the damages caused by the August hurricane having been repaired in principal part.

There extends from San Juan to a suburban town, 7 miles away, a tramway that has recently been acquired by an American company now operating it. Its franchise has about forty years to run. There is no subsidy allowed, nor is there any guaranty of earnings.

Another tramway extends from San Juan Harbor front, at Cataño, to Bayamon, a distance of 4 miles. It receives no guaranty or bonus.

There are two other grants for railroads known to be in existence. One road was never built, and the other, some 17 kilometers long, was so seriously damaged by the recent storm that its service has not been reestablished. I believe there are a few more outstanding grants, but they are not of great moment.

It is of the utmost importance for the industrial development of the island that some way should be quickly found by means of which public improvements can be undertaken by foreign capital. Capitalists can not now invest under any satisfactory conditions, for there is no authority in Puerto Rico that can confer corporate rights and authority upon associated capital applied to the building of roads and to the installation of manufactories.

The local laws respecting the development of natural resources and the establishment of industrial manufacturing works are ample and not without merit, but at present these statutes are practically a dead letter so far as new enterprises are concerned. It is recommended that this condition of things be changed at the earliest possible date.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The only works of public utility that are constructed in Puerto Rico through direct expenditure of the Government and under its immediate control are the fortifications, the barracks, the light-houses, and the military roads. The funds to pay for these undertakings were, all derived from local taxation. So it may be said that whatever exists in the way of forts, buildings, roads, etc., has been paid for by Puerto Rico.

The fortifications of San Juan are important and must have cost several millions; their extent and character, however, are not pertinent to this report. At Ponce and Mayaguez are some valueless redoubts or small forts.

The island coast is very well lighted indeed. There are thirteen lights in good condition, and they serve their purposes well. One new light is just being completed on Vieques Island and another is building on Mona Island. Both will be completed during the current fiscal year, making fifteen in all—enough for all present needs of commerce.

The harbors of San Juan and Ponce are fairly well buoyed, but improvements are required, for which the budget contains an allotment. A few range beacons are also necessary.

The military roads in the island are very valuable, but the need for their extension is most urgent. In no country in the temperate zone is this necessity half so imperative as here. Without them industrial development is impossible.

Two-wheeled ox carts, pack horses, and mules comprise almost the only means of transportation. There is not a four-wheeled vehicle used by natives in the island for freighting or drayage purposes. For personal conveyance light carriages are used.

The one great crop of the island, the haulage of which is considerable, is sugar and sugar cane. The tonnage of coffee and tobacco is inconsiderable and good country roads will suffice to fetch them to the seacoast. But in the sugar districts good metalled roads are indispensable. A few through lines of a permanent, substantial character are in operation. Connecting San Juan and Ponce is a road of this class, 134 kilometers in length. Others are—

	Kilometers.
From Cayey to Guayama	33
Cataño toward Arecibo	29
Rio Piedras toward Fajardo, about	33
Mayaguez toward Ponce	14

There are a few other detached pieces, making in all 255 kilometers (159 miles) that are finished, except for some heavy bridging. About 65 kilometers are, or have been, under construction. The total length of all the military roads, completed or projected, is 719 kilometers.

What may have been the total expenditure on these highways it is now impossible to ascertain, but it is the opinion of experienced American engineers that they can not be duplicated for less than \$15,000 a mile. It is, therefore, easy to see that the completion of the military roads alone (and all of them are indispensably necessary) will cost over \$4,000,000; and if to this be added the cost of completing those sections now under construction and the cost of supplying the bridges that are lacking, the whole will reach not less than \$5,000,000.

But these are only the principal lines of communication; it yet remains to connect all the interior towns with the main roads. The length of these minor roads will be not less than 250 miles and the cost not less than \$10,000 per mile. Before this island can be said to have proper and suitable highways an expenditure of \$8,000,000 must be made. There will still remain the construction or decided improvement of a network of farm roads and trails. Of course it will be a long time before such projects can be realized, no matter how prosperous the country may be.

It is impossible for a person unfamiliar with tropical countries (especially with those which, like Puerto Rico, are rough and mountainous) to understand why practicable highways need cost such enormous

sums, but a residence in this island through one rainy season will make the reason quite clear.

Not less than a half dozen times during the summer and fall there will be a rainfall of two or more inches in an hour. Early in August of this year a rain of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches fell at one place in four hours. On every occasion of great precipitation every river, rivulet, and brook is a raging torrent. No road ditching is adequate to lead off the water, and the surging floods carry down drift and sweep away the bridges. The limestone soil becomes a mass of mud, and even empty carts can not be moved over any kind of roads save those which are thoroughly ballasted.

For the various branches of public work the budget this year carries over \$500,000, which is more than one-fourth of the total of all appropriations for the island. The public works are under the direction of a very competent officer of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, and the methods of administration and supervision customary in the United States are applied.

The number of miles of telegraph wire in use is 669, and the number of miles of line is 493. The number of offices is 25. Six telephones are used in connection with the telegraph. In the hurricane of August 8 fully half the poles went down, but nearly all have been reestablished. The line is operated by the Army Signal Service, and is maintained without cost to the island. Its commercial receipts do not half pay the cost of maintenance and operation.

The only harbor upon which there has been any public expenditure is that of San Juan. It is about 4 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, but the area of anchorage ground for large sea vessels is not more than one-tenth the total area.

Ships drawing 24 feet can enter freely, the entrance being easy. Those drawing 24 feet can lie alongside the bulkhead line to discharge directly without lightering. It is not the practice, however, for commercial vessels to unload there. Usually everything is lightered ashore.

Under Spain much dredging was done and the deep-water area much enlarged. The soil was deposited on the marsh land or shallow-water front of the city, and much valuable land reclaimed by this process.

The project for further harbor improvements was quite an ambitious one, for besides deepening the entrance to 28 feet, it was proposed by removing a point of shoal extending from a marsh to double the area of the inner port.

Lying abreast of San Juan in this harbor are two swampy islands—Manglar, or Isle Grande, and Miraflores. Both could readily be reclaimed, and the area of the former would be very valuable for the erection of wharfs, storehouses, etc. Miraflores bounds the inner harbor on the north, and it would seem that it could be made very valuable for naval purposes. An old powder magazine on it is now used as a lazaretto in connection with the quarantine service.

The inner or eastern extension of the harbor is, however, too shallow for vessels of more than 12 or 15 feet in depth. It could be very easily dredged and the material removed could be deposited on the swamp islands above named.

The reserve set aside for naval purposes by Executive order in March last includes a large number of private lands. Were the naval station established as proposed, these properties would have to be purchased, and their cost would be very considerable.

It is suggested that a sum equal to the cost of extinguishing those private rights devoted to public works would suffice to reclaim a much

larger area of swamp lands, and at the same time greatly extend this harbor. The commercial growth and extension of the city and island would be much promoted by this course. To execute the present naval project would very much prejudice such extensions, as it would leave no adequate space for wharfs, docks, or storehouses.

The harbor improvements in Puerto Rico were in the charge of a board of harbor works. This was a semipublic semilocal institution, of which there are many examples in European countries. It has the right to reclaim lands and to own and sell property, revenue being derived from the tonnage tax, from shipping, harbor, and light dues, and from the sale or rental of unclaimed lands. These proceeds were applied to harbor improvements.

The harbor at Ponce is little more than an open roadstead. All goods are lightered, there being no improvements save a small wharf built for landing imports, a very small and inadequate affair. The business of the port, however, is large, and, with general industrial development, should be sufficient to justify such works of improvement as dredging and the construction of wharves and a breakwater. At present a wharf extending far enough out to reach 20 feet of water would require a structure quite 1,500 feet long.

There was formerly a board of harbor works at Ponce, but it accomplished nothing, and is not now in existence.

Mayaguez has had no public improvements worthy of the name save an old wharf built several years ago. This is said to have been constructed badly and in the wrong place. It is a question whether the structure is worth repairing.

The board of harbor works at San Juan was discontinued and the property placed in the charge of the department engineer officer. Recently the duties of harbor works were merged into those of public works in general and placed under charge of the board of public works, the president of which is an officer of the United States Army engineers. The property taken over from the old "Junta de Obras del Puerto" (board of harbor works) is of considerable value, consisting principally of dredges, tugs, and machine shops.

MAIL SERVICE.

The postal service has been under the direction and control of Mr. William H. Elliott, sent to the island shortly after its military occupation by the Postmaster-General. Before the beginning of the present fiscal year the expense of this service in excess of receipts was made up from the general appropriations of the United States for mail service. Subsequent to that date the deficiency has been a charge to the revenues of the island. In the first quarter of the current economical year this deficit has been \$17,234.64.

By Executive order the mail service is placed under the supervision and direction of the director-general of posts, who reports direct to the Postmaster-General. The military governor has no authority or control over the postal department, although Mr. Elliott is directed to fully confer with him. Details can not, therefore, be supplied concerning the operations of this service. Whatever money is required to make up the deficiency of expenses over receipts is supplied from the revenues of Puerto Rico. The accounts are audited by the auditor of the island, who reports to the military governor.

It will be seen from the above and from the auditor's report that the expenses much exceed the income. Its cost for the year was estimated at \$144,000 and the receipts or income from sale of stamps, registrations, and money orders were figured at \$80,000 per annum.

Except for about three or four weeks after the hurricane the mails have been promptly received and forwarded. During the period referred to all means of transportation were disorganized throughout the island, and it was difficult or impossible to promptly force the mail carriers through on schedule time.

THE QUARANTINE.

By Executive order the quarantine service has been under the direction and supervision of Dr. Glennan, of the Marine-Hospital Service. He reports direct to the Surgeon-General of that service, but funds to meet expenditures are supplied from the insular treasury. His estimates for the year were about \$23,000 for the service proper.

There has been no epidemic or contagious disease in Puerto Rico since American occupation. The quarantine of vessels has been such as to very slightly inconvenience them or to embarrass trade, and yellow fever, which has prevailed in Cuba, has not effected a lodgment here.

The quarantine service has been well administered by Dr. Glennan.

THE TREASURY.

Maj. James A. Buchanan, Fifteenth Infantry, is the treasurer of the island, filling the position created by Executive order of May 8, 1899. This officer has been in Puerto Rico since the American occupation, and since September, 1898, has been on duty in the insular customs service. For six months before he became treasurer he had been the chief customs collector for Puerto Rico. This experience was valuable to him in the office of treasurer.

All moneys from whatever source collected or received are placed in the custody of the treasurer, and all advances are made by him, besides many disbursements. His office force of two clerks and a messenger boy has sufficed for clerical assistance.

The funds received are all deposited with the War Department depositories, De Ford & Co. and the American Colonial Bank. Each of these institutions is under fidelity bonds for \$500,000.

The total number of disbursing officers is twenty-nine, and each of them is under bond of fidelity, in sums varying from \$500 to \$20,000. There have been no defalcations and no important disallowances in the auditing. About half of the disbursing officers are natives, and they are receiving valuable instruction which should profit them hereafter.

The new system of accounting is strange to the natives, and replaced one which seemed to Americans very complicated and laborious. The utilization of places of deposit for money instead of keeping it in safes is an innovation. The amounts in possession of disbursing officers is small, and the accounts of expenditures are demanded promptly. Formerly they had three months in which to account, but now the period allowed is but twenty days. All money accounts are in United States currency, and if provincial money is received it is credited by the depositories at the official rate of exchange, of 60 United States for 100 Puerto Rican.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

By Executive order of May 8, 1899, an auditing system for all receipts and disbursements of insular accounts was established, and about the same date Mr. J. R. Garrison was appointed auditor. He

arrived early in June and immediately entered upon his duties. Before the close of the month preparations were made, employees appointed or assigned, blank forms prepared, office rooms designated, and all was made ready for the installation of the system, which went into effect on July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, which here corresponds to the United States practice.

Later blank forms were supplied from Washington, and the work has been carried on in accordance with the regulations of the War Department on this subject, which were promulgated in Washington on May 11, 1899. In order to supplement those regulations and cover minor points, defining more specifically the duties of the minor officers, orders were issued which would effect this result. (See General Orders, Nos. 87 and 104, current series, in Appendix.)

The system has worked smoothly and well. As minor defects are developed the proper remedy is applied, and the native officials are becoming familiar with the method.

Special attention is invited to the report herewith of Mr. J. R. Garrison, auditor, dated September 30, 1899, to whom special mention is due for his efficient services. This report only covers the period of his incumbency.

The receipts and expenditures of the military government for the period of occupation to June 30, 1899, have been audited under the supervision of Maj. C. H. Heyl, inspector-general, Department of Puerto Rico, assisted for a part of the work by Mr. W. T. Kent, expert accountant, Inspector-General's office. Major Heyl's report is herewith and covers the period stated. The receipts and expenditures of customs have been separately audited by Mr. W. W. Barre, assistant auditor for the island. His report is also herewith.

During the early period of military occupation there was no general treasurer. The commanding general gave orders for advancements and disbursements directly to the collectors of customs, and there was necessarily some confusion in accounts which it has been difficult to disentangle, but it is hoped the general statement herewith will be found satisfactory.

In auditing these complex money returns it was not possible to hold strictly to the customary United States rules. In the confusion of military operations some disbursing agents neglected to take formal receipts, but the auditor is satisfied that the expenditures were all for a public purpose, and that all receipts were duly accounted for.

In the accounts of the civil branches of the military government the auditing has been still more difficult. The collectors of internal revenue did not, under the then existing rules, state their accounts in the same manner as now. It was very difficult to secure the information required, and to secure adequate vouchers for the moneys disbursed.

These civil accounts have not yet been entirely audited, and it will require seven weeks more to complete them. In one office particularly, i. e., public works, this has been especially difficult. Early in the calendar year the Director of Public Works was ordered to employ from 15,000 to 20,000 men on the roads—the many roads all over the island—the purpose being to afford relief to the poor and to improve the highways. The men were taken in great haste, and no record permitting a close audit was kept. In June these road operations were discontinued, for it was evident that the money was not accomplishing the objects sought to be gained. A new system has now been introduced by which it is easy to have method and regularity.

The entire sum expended on roads during this period, i. e., before

work was stopped on those lines, was upward of \$300,000, and, while it gave some relief to the laboring class, it did not produce the results to be expected in completed work on improved roads. If more time had been spent in arranging a better accounting system, the relief would have been as great and the product of the expenditure would have been much more useful and valuable.

THE BUDGET.

The insular presupuestos for 1897-98 and 1898-99 are as follows:

Character of budget.	Income.	Expenditures.
1897-98.		
Insular	<i>Pesos.</i> 3,939,500.00	<i>Pesos.</i> 3,536,342.19
Provincial deputation	1,217,700.00	1,217,700.00
Total	5,157,200.00	4,754,042.19
1898-99.		
Insular	4,782,500.00	4,457,327.31
Provincial deputation	324,592.89	324,592.89
Total	5,107,092.89	4,781,920.20

These last amounts, converted into dollars at peso = \$0.60, United States money, give:

Income	\$3,064,255.73
Expenditures	2,869,152.12
Surplus	195,103.61

The estimates for the fiscal year 1899-1900, under the military government, are:

Income	\$1,909,390.14
Expenditures	1,943,678.11
Deficit	34,287.97

The estimate for the current year has recently been revised, in view of the reduction of income that must inevitably result from the reduced purchasing capacity of the island following upon greatly reduced exports. The figures given above are the result of this revision and indicate a probable deficit.

Fortunately, however, there was brought over from the last fiscal year an unexpended balance of \$450,452.83. It was hoped that it would be practicable to retain this for expenditure on roads, which are so sadly needed. The contingency of a calamity such as recently befell the island was not taken into account in preparing the year's project, and the hurricane emphasized the un wisdom of basing confident expectations upon the use of this surplus for the purpose stated.

While the above estimate of income is a conservative one, and ought not to exceed the receipts, yet there may be a greater falling off of customs and internal-revenue receipts than is indicated by the above. Trade conditions are very unsettled, and any decided change in the tax on importations, or any increase in the free list, will of course affect the budget.

This project for expenditures has been very carefully studied, and a great many reforms have been introduced in all branches of the government.

Under Spanish rule there were 21 officials who received salaries exceeding \$4,000 per annum, while now there are only two who receive as much as \$4,000.

The Spanish Governor-General received 20,000 pesos besides other allowances; the bishop of the diocese received 9,000 pesos, and the commandant of the troops received 8,000 pesos and horse allowances.

Under Spanish rule 43 officials received over 3,000 pesos and 35 others between 2,000 and 3,000 pesos, while 168 persons in all received between 1,000 and 3,000 pesos. The number of officials drawing corresponding salaries under the present régime are 17, 31, and 143, respectively.

But notwithstanding the large reductions that have been made, it is not doubted that the number of employees is still excessive. It is not easy to know how best to curtail expenses by modifying laws and customs such as are found here. Constant watchfulness and observation only will show the way. Should it be the lot of the undersigned to prepare another annual budget the personnel will be still further reduced and many other economies introduced.

Here follow statements of estimated receipts and expenditures in the Puerto Rican budget of 1899-1900:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Imposts:		
Land	\$100, 000. 00	
City	50, 000. 00	
Industrial	10, 000. 00	
Commercial	90, 000. 00	
Mining	8, 000. 00	
Property transfer	20, 000. 00	
Trade-marks and patents	2, 000. 00	
Diplomas	200. 00	
Licenses to carry arms	2, 000. 00	
Stamp tax (proposed)	50, 000. 00	
		\$332, 200. 00
Miscellaneous:		
Rents, etc., public property, etc	13, 149. 14	
Judicial and other fines	5, 000. 00	
Profit and loss	1, 200. 00	
Back taxes	100, 000. 00	
Donation for normal school building at Fajardo	20, 000. 00	
		139, 349. 14
Customs:		
Actual collections, twelve weeks	357, 841. 00	
Estimated, forty weeks	1, 000, 000. 00	
		1, 357, 841. 00
Postal service:		
Sale of stamps, etc.	80, 000. 00	
Rent of post-office boxes	1, 000. 00	
		81, 000. 00
Total		1, 910, 390. 14
Balance from 1898-99		450, 452. 83
Total available		2, 360, 842. 97

ESTIMATE OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES.

Commanding general's office	\$32, 700. 00
Insular police	165, 838. 00
Director-general of posts	22, 376. 00
Post-offices	88, 510. 25
Star route, service and rent	34, 001. 32
Culebra Island	1, 000. 00
Marine-Hospital Service	23, 690. 00
Superior board of health	11, 925. 00
Vaccination	2, 300. 00
Leper hospital	3, 336. 80
Board of charities	3, 725. 00

Orphan and insane asylums	\$49,882.00	
Repairs and improvements to same	13,238.00	
Aid to civil hospitals	8,000.00	
Judicial board	12,216.00	
Supreme court	32,040.00	
Provisional court	20,700.00	
District courts	97,440.00	
Municipal courts	22,680.00	
Board of prison control	13,280.00	
Prison expenses	212,864.00	
Advisory board	2,200.00	
Civil secretary's office	19,680.00	
State and municipal bureau	11,740.00	
Internal-revenue bureau	14,740.00	
Agricultural bureau	6,140.00	
Collection of internal revenue	26,900.00	
Collection of customs	91,729.90	
Board of public works	33,470.00	
Repair of buildings	26,000.00	
Repair of military roads	150,000.00	
Repair of country roads	40,000.00	
Construction of new roads	200,000.00	
Harbor works	20,772.94	
Light-houses (engineering)	23,211.84	
Light-house inspection, buoys, etc	21,173.68	
The treasurer's office	3,000.00	
The auditor's office	31,990.00	
Board of education	27,300.00	
Secondary education	60,000.00	
Common schools (salaries)	209,880.00	
School books	31,350.00	
Library and museum	1,520.00	
Pensions	1,956.00	
Outstanding liabilities	17,181.98	
Total		\$1,943,678.71

RÉSUMÉ.

Estimated available resources	\$2,360,842.97	
Estimated expenditures	1,943,678.71	
Surplus		417,164.26

Taking up these items of income, a few remarks may be appropriately made. The largest items of internal income are the land, city, industrial, and commercial taxes, estimated to amount to \$250,000. Under these heads Spain collected 650,000 pesos. The reductions are due to two causes; one is the change in the rate of taxation, and the other is the fact that it is impossible, since the destruction of so much property by the hurricane, to collect the taxes. Agricultural land is now taxed about half as much as formerly. The income from industrial and commercial investments and business is taxed much less than before.

Formerly the income from royal dues amounted to 148,000 pesos; at present this form of tax is unknown. The petroleum tax came to 61,000 pesos, but this is no longer levied.

The other items in the budget under "imposts" sufficiently explain themselves, except the last of \$50,000 from a proposed stamp tax. This has not yet been instituted, but is contemplated in case the necessities of the government should require it. It is proposed to place a tax of 2 cents on each bank check, draft, note, or receipt, and it is estimated this will yield \$50,000.

The miscellaneous items hardly require an explanation, except the one for "back taxes." It seems to have been the practice in Puerto Rico for the treasury department to grant extensions of time in the

collection of back taxes. In other cases there were controversies respecting the accuracy or justice of the assessments, and each year there was a considerable amount uncollected. In the year 1898-99 this amount was larger than usual, and the civil secretary expects to secure \$100,000 from this source during the current year.

Under the head of "Postal service" is mentioned the certain deficit in income from this service. As before remarked, this service is not under the supervision of the military governor.

At the beginning of the year the estimated income from customs was \$30,000 per week, or upwards of \$1,500,000 for the year. The receipts for the first ten weeks reached this average, and for twelve succeeding weeks came very near to it; but the collections are falling off, as might be expected, and it is not probable that for the remainder of the year the customs income will exceed \$25,000 per week.

In May the number of custom-houses was ten, and the expense of collection nearly 8 per cent of the receipts. This ratio has since been reduced below 6 per cent, the change being brought about principally by reduction in the number of employees and in other items of expense. The number of custom-houses has been reduced to seven, as it has been found to be practicable to supply all requisite facilities for the small ports by substituting for the collector and his employees one deputy, who acts at the same time as customs guard. When importers wish to land goods at any of these ports, they give timely notice of such intention, whereupon the deputy, under orders from the chief collector of the island, receives the goods, employing such special help as he may need, the cost of this extra assistance being repaid by the importers. This plan has just been instituted, and it promises to result in a saving of considerable expense, without at the same time impairing the efficiency of the service.

Attention is invited to the report herewith of Maj. Charles L. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, collector of customs for the island. From the papers submitted data will be obtained concerning receipts and expenses at custom-houses, tonnage dues, and export and import trade. It is not yet possible to make this last report complete so as to cover the whole period of military occupation. Some data, still lacking, will be supplied at an early date. The custom-house at the port of Arroyo was destroyed in the storm of August and all the records were lost, so it will be impossible to add to existing statistical information respecting the amounts collected at that place.

I have collated from statistical reports found here some valuable data respecting receipts at the custom-houses under Spanish domination, covering the period from 1890 to 1897:

Customs receipts.

Year.	Export duties.	Import duties.	Tonnage and storage dues and fines.	Total.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1890.....	112, 018	2, 465, 161	.....	2, 577, 179
1891.....	107, 607	2, 088, 781	.....	2, 196, 388
1892.....	121, 109	1, 766, 638	.....	1, 887, 747
1893.....	179, 467	1, 939, 437	.....	2, 118, 904
1894.....	291, 150	2, 240, 523	162, 157	2, 693, 830
1895.....	186, 286	2, 846, 767	290, 943	3, 323, 996
1896.....	268, 882	3, 101, 511	264, 776	3, 635, 109
1897.....	241, 310	2, 481, 965	246, 926	2, 970, 201
Total	1, 507, 829	18, 930, 783	964, 802	21, 403, 354
Mean	188, 478	2, 366, 347	241, 200	2, 675, 419

It will be observed that the total collections for the four years, 1894-1897, inclusive, amounted to 12,623,136 pesos, or a mean for each year of 3,155,784 pesos, which is the equivalent of \$1,893,470.40 American money. As is well known, the present rates of customs tax are quite different from those prevailing in the past, many articles being on the free list; moreover, there is no export tax, so it is impracticable to establish any comparisons of details and schedules.

When the compilation of statistics is completed a better understanding will be possible as respects the details of trade. The data lacking will soon be forwarded.

Reviewing the items of the budget covering proposed expenditures for the current year, I would remark that, while they have been very carefully studied, it is not impossible that variations will have to be made. In the auditor's office account is kept with the several items of appropriation as above. In case there should be a deficiency under any one head the same will be met by a transfer from some other, or from the general surplus.

The first quarter of the fiscal year has just ended, and the auditor's report shows that expenditures have been kept within the ordinary receipts.

Commanding general's office.

The allowance under this head covers the clerical force for both military and civil work. It has been found necessary to have a much larger force of clerks, interpreters, and translators than would be needed under ordinary conditions obtaining in military departments.

In such departments there have ordinarily been allowed a considerable number of clerks paid from army appropriations, but Puerto Rico has no such allotment. If such assistance had been allowed, the expenditures for the civil force would have been about half what is assigned above.

Insular police.

Under this head see remarks relative thereto in another place. While the present unsettled state of civil affairs continues it will be necessary to retain this police force.

Postal expenses.

See remarks elsewhere relative thereto. The cost of the postal service under Spain was about 70,000 pesos. It is now somewhat larger, but its control and supervision is retained by the Postmaster-General.

Culebra Island.

This is not a part of any municipality, and as its inhabitants—some 600 in number—are very poor, it has been administered directly from the central government. The administration and police matters are under a delegate, who receives \$60 per month. There is also a physician to look after health matters.

Marine-Hospital Service.

See remarks elsewhere under the title of "Quarantine."

Superior board of health.

This board is composed of the chief surgeon of the Department, the naval surgeon stationed in San Juan, one other army surgeon and two local physicians. It has general supervision over sanitary matters, vaccination, and the lepers.

In the months of January to July 790,000 persons were vaccinated in Puerto Rico, at a cost of a little less than \$30,000 to the insular treasury. There were many cases of smallpox when Puerto Rico was occupied, but since this great work of vaccination was completed there have been no cases reported.

There are some 50 unfortunate persons in Puerto Rico who are afflicted with the dread disease, leprosy. Arrangements are being perfected for their isolation and proper care.

Board of charities.

This consists of eight persons; two are natives of the island and the others are army and navy surgeons.

This board has supervision over the insane, the orphans, and other charities. There are 125 of the former and some 400 of the latter. Both asylums are located at San Juan. Connected with the orphan asylum is a school. The aggregate of expense under this board is estimated at \$66,000. This includes \$13,000 for very necessary repairs and improvements to the buildings, which were in a very bad sanitary condition.

The accommodations are quite inadequate and should be greatly extended. Not more than half the island's insane are in the asylum, because of lack of accommodations.

The board of charities has also had charge of the distribution of relief supplies sent for saving the poor from starvation. A special report of the president of this board is forwarded herewith, from which can be learned something of the magnitude of this great undertaking. Major Hoff, chief surgeon of the Department and president of the board of charities, has shown very marked administrative ability in managing the distribution of these supplies.

Aid to civil hospitals.

There are eight hospitals in which the sick are cared for. The municipal resources are so inadequate that I felt it to be expedient to extend some financial help to these institutions; accordingly, \$1,000 is allowed to each of the eight civil hospitals.

Judicial board.

Attention is invited to remarks elsewhere under the head of "Judiciary." The board consists of three distinguished native lawyers, the law judge of the United States provisional court, and the judge-advocate of the department.

Supreme court—Provisional court—District courts—Municipal courts.

These are elsewhere referred to at some length. See also herewith report by Maj. A. C. Sharpe, judge-advocate of the department, whose assistance has been of great value to me.

Board of prison control.

This board consists of the chief justice of the supreme court, two other distinguished native lawyers, the judge-advocate of the Department, and the commanding officer of the Puerto Rican battalion. In Major Sharpe's report above adverted to will be found much useful information respecting the operations of this board. See also remarks elsewhere, under the title "Public order, etc."

Advisory board.

It was found to be very difficult to administer many important matters without the assistance of men who were familiar with local economic and social conditions. An advisory board supplies this deficiency.

The acknowledged leader of each political party was asked to name three men to serve gratuitously on such a board. The leaders responded and the six men so named, together with three who were not connected with any political party, are constituted a board of advice and consultation.

Another moving motive was to put into existence a body that might be regarded as the predecessor of a legislature such as a territorial government would require.

The proceedings of the board have not been without friction. In consideration of one question referred to it, that had in it an element of patronage, there was a disagreement and three of the members resigned, but later the troubles were overcome.

The recommendations of the board have been of much value, but it is found to be expedient to ask for no recommendations that involve political considerations.

Civil secretary—Municipal and state bureau—Internal-revenue bureau—Agricultural bureau.

These public offices, that formerly pertained to the state, treasury, and interior departments, are now under the civil secretary, who reports to the military governor. The reorganization facilitates business.

All of the large amount of correspondence that relates to municipal affairs, elections, adjustment of budgets, etc., comes up through the chief of the municipal bureau. The island must, it is supposed, ultimately derive its principal revenue from internal taxation, but this can not be until a new scheme of taxation for the whole island can be worked out. This work requires very careful consideration and can not be properly done until the general policy to be pursued with respect to the future status of Puerto Rico is known. It is therefore necessary to maintain a bureau of internal revenue, having a personnel familiar with the local laws and conditions that relate to internal taxes. The treasurer of the island is not yet equipped for handling this department.

The whole wealth of the island depends upon agriculture, but very little has yet been done in development of new industries that depend upon agrarian operations. It is hoped that through the reorganized agricultural bureau a beginning in farming experiments may be made.

Collection of customs.

The cost of these collections is estimated at \$91,729, which is equal to 6½ per cent of the amount estimated to be collected, but several reductions of personnel and salaries have been made, and these will

reduce the ratio. It is also remarked that had the receipts from customs dues held up to the amount estimated before the recent revision and reduction, the cost of collections would have remained the same. It is hoped and expected that at the end of the year it will be shown that the cost of collecting the revenue will not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the amount received.

In the three months just passed the total collections amounted to \$378,851, and the total of advances to customs officers for payment of expenses is \$25,797, which gives a ratio of receipts and expenditures of 100:6.8, but some unexpended balances remain in the hands of these collectors. There is also included under the head of expense a considerable amount for repair of damages to custom-houses and property by the storm. Were these deducted the expense would not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Board of public works—Repair of buildings—Repair of military roads—Repair of country roads—Construction of new roads—Harbor works—Light-houses.

Respecting these important items reference is made to remarks elsewhere under the head of "Public Works." The board is composed of Captain Judson, of the Corps of Army Engineers; one American civil engineer, and one native engineer. The inspector of the light-house service, following the practice in the United States, is an officer of the Navy.

The treasury—The auditor.

Reference is made to remarks under similar titles to be found elsewhere in this report.

Board of education—Secondary education—Common schools—School books—Library and museum.

These subjects have been fully discussed elsewhere, and the remarks thereunder are respectfully referred to. There were practically no school books in the island suitable for use. A large expenditure for their procurement was necessary.

Pensions.

Spain allowed under this head 348,000 pesos, carried by the island budget, and 1,560 pesos by the provincial deputation, making a total equivalent to \$209,736.

The only allowances for pensions now recognized are \$600 to the widow of a distinguished patriot and public man, and the same amount to another man of the same character who, now about 70 years of age, has a large family of dependent children. He has rendered some forty years of public service as a school teacher and in other important capacities. The remaining amount of \$750 is allowed the three youths who last year were sent abroad to pursue studies as teachers and who are still so absent; but they have been notified that the allowance will be discontinued.

Outstanding liabilities.

These are stated by the civil secretary at \$17,181, and represent audited accounts. There are other claims against the insular treasury that have not yet been liquidated, among them one of the French

Railway for a large sum as subvention on its lines. As the concession to this road is claimed to have been forfeited, the claim is not recognized. Another claim, that of the Josephite Brethren (Padres Escolapios Pios), was some time since forwarded to the War Department. No doubt many other claims will be presented in time.

Here follows an abstract of the budget of receipts and expenditures of Puerto Rico for the fiscal years 1897-98 and 1898-99, both for the island proper and for the provincial deputation:

	1897-98.	1898-99.
RECEIPTS.		
Budget of the island:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1. Land and other taxes	576,200.00	901,200.00
2. Customs	3,132,900.00	3,377,900.00
3. Taxes on monopolies	184,200.00	312,200.00
4. State property	9,300.00	9,300.00
5. Contingent receipts	36,900.00	181,900.00
Budget of provincial deputation:		
Total of receipts	1,217,700.00	324,592.89
Total for both budgets	5,157,200.00	5,117,092.89
EXPENDITURES.		
Budget of the island:		
1. General liabilities	498,501.60	498,501.60
2. Justice	423,818.80	454,773.80
3. War	1,252,377.76	1,252,377.76
4. Finance	260,800.00	225,825.00
5. Navy	222,668.20	222,668.20
6. State	878,175.83	592,653.83
7. Interior		1,210,527.12
Budget of provincial deputation:		
1. Deputation provincial	221,261.48	227,772.89
2. State	210,254.00	.....
3. Interior	786,184.52	96,820.00
Total for both budgets	4,754,042.19	4,781,920.20

MORTGAGES.

The mortgage indebtedness of Puerto Rico from 1880 to 1898, inclusive, is shown in the tabulated statement herewith. The tabulation was compiled by Mr. Coll y Toste, the civil secretary, from the records of property transfers. Of course it has not been possible to verify these records since the American occupation.

Elsewhere are allusions to this important subject and attention is invited thereto. The current indebtedness of merchants and others, covered by commercial paper, will also amount to a large sum. The total indebtedness may reach, if not exceed, \$50,000,000. The island government, however, has no debt—a very fortunate circumstance; nor do the municipalities owe any large sums, the aggregate of all their loans not reaching \$1,000,000.

On January 19, 1899, General Henry issued orders that, with reference to agricultural property and machinery, the laws relating to the foreclosure of mortgages and all legal and judicial proceedings thereunder, should be suspended for one year from the date named, provided the interest on such debts be paid when due at a rate not exceeding 12 per cent per annum. The order authorizing suspension of foreclosure did not apply to the collection of insular or municipal taxes.

This order has been productive of both benefits and injuries. It has saved many a poor proprietor from the loss of his home by foreclosure, but it has displeased those who held the securities, and has resulted in the withholding of loans to others, who, wishing to borrow, were denied the privilege by those able to lend, because the latter feared that at the

expiration of the year the provisions of the order would be extended, and they would be again denied the right of forced collection of indebtedness by foreclosure. Some appeals asking for reissue of the order in question so as to make it apply for another year, and others from the mortgagees, protesting against further extension have been presented.

The rates of interest agreed upon in these secured loans were in many cases far above the rates that agricultural lands ever pay in the United States. Rates exceeding 12 per cent are common here, and many loans are secured by mortgage where the interest promised is 18 and 20 per cent. Of course the agricultural industry in Puerto Rico can not long be burdened with such a tax.

In the period following the evacuation, and before the promulgation of this order by General Henry, a large number of mortgages were foreclosed, and had there been no interference with legal process for foreclosure a very considerable part of the land of Puerto Rico would in a brief time have changed hands, the economical and industrial conditions being such that it was in the power of creditors to have forced foreclosures.

In Cuba the Spanish governor-general suspended foreclosures in 1896, and there was another suspension by General Blanco in 1897, while, in 1898, General Brooke again extended the suspension for another period. It would appear that General Henry followed this precedent.

This is a very important matter which deserves thorough consideration. Taking into account the present depressed condition of industries and business, it seems probable that many of the existing proprietors will soon be sold out.

This was the subject of a special report to the Department under date of September 5, 1899, and attention to it is respectfully invited.

The cane growers are in a better economic condition than any other agrarian proprietors. Those having modern machinery have, at the present prices of sugar, a margin of profit reaching in exceptional cases 1 cent per pound of sugar produced, and these men are able to arrange not only to meet their old engagements, but also to obtain new loans.

The coffee growers, however, are in very poor shape, for, with the already low prices and the losses by storms, they have no way of meeting overdue payments, to say nothing of securing additional credits.

POLITICS.

Elsewhere in this report will be found allusions to the political parties which have existed in the recent past and to those that still exist.

The two political parties having active organizations and representation in all the municipalities are designated, respectively, Liberal and Republican; but very recently the Liberals have dissolved and reorganized under the name of the Federal Party. Its programme, or what we should call its platform, dated October 1, 1899, will be found in the appendix. While known by the name of Liberals they had no written platform.

Those associated under the name of the Republican Party announced their platform in March last. This will also be found in the appendix.

There are some other active groups having political aims, but no formal organizations. Some call themselves the Labor Party, and there is said to be an offshoot of this with socialistic tendencies.

The hope of all politicians in this island is for an autonomic government. Individuals of both parties differ as to the time when home rule

should be instituted, but all have that ultimate object constantly in mind.

There has been no general election in Puerto Rico since March, 1898, and the issue then at stake was not one that permitted a judgment as to the relative partisan strength of those now calling themselves Federals and Republicans. The names of the parties were then different, and the question at issue was one that is not now pending. Five parties were represented, and the one then called Autonomist-Liberal prevailed.

Each of the two parties now struggling for mastery claims the majority of voters. The people know that municipal elections are soon to be held, and there will be a very active campaign for political mastery of localities. The successful party will hope and expect to elect delegates to and control a Territorial legislature, which all appear to expect will soon be in existence.

As respects the principles of these two parties, no characteristic differences are stated. Each desires to control the insular government, and considers the first elections as stepping stones to that end.

There is much unseemly partisan strife in some towns. A tendency to permit political differences to control in personal relations appears to exist. Individuals of the opposite party are often rated as criminals or blackguards or as in some way disreputable.

Puerto Ricans have had elections, so-called, for many years, but there was no real freedom of action. The government always elected its candidates and the people understood that this would be so. They might turn out generally or stay at home; the result was the same. There was formerly no sufficient motive for zeal and activity, but now there is a reward in sight. Close observers who are old residents, but nonpartisan, declare that whichever party prevails we may expect a continuance of methods similar to those of the past, and a corrupt government administered solely in the interest and for the aggrandizement of the party in power.

Under the title of "Municipalities" there are stated some of the conditions that exist. In order that the town councils may be elected by the people instead of being appointed, as done heretofore and at present, orders have been given for elections, and these will very soon take place.

While the franchise will be a restricted one, permitting only taxpayers and those who can read and write—say, 5 per cent of the population—to vote, those elected will probably be of the same class as those formerly in power, concerning whom there have been the most bitter complaints of maladministration and misuse of power. It remains to be seen if the chosen representatives of the people will show a better record than their predecessors, who held office by appointment. It is scarcely possible that it should be worse.

These party leaders have read of civil rights, are somewhat familiar with representative institutions existing in the United States and elsewhere, and in their essays and political utterances picture to the Puerto Ricans as soon to be theirs all the joys and privileges that the best-governed countries possess. Their promises are certainly alluring.

The old Puerto Rican government was the rule of a class, and the common or plain people had no other relation to the government than as subjects. They had been thoroughly taught obedience, and accepted the situation without more than a murmur, and repression always ended the murmuring.

A political leader is always received with acclamations of praise by his friends and with maledictions by his opponents. The plain people have been led and governed and controlled so long that they expect nothing else; and the leaders will see that they are not disappointed.

Appeals to send military officers to take charge of municipal governments are constant, because, it is alleged, those of minority representation in the town councils are oppressed, buffeted, and insulted. So summary a course is objectionable, and only in three places have the civil authorities been replaced by the military. At this writing appeals are daily received from one of the principal towns in the island detailing the civil commotion and state of unrest that prevail, supplemented with a request that a military man be sent to displace the town council and assume entire charge. From the same town reports come of threats of personal violence toward public men. A military detachment in that locality has orders to see that the public peace is preserved, but to interfere in no way with civil administration. An election will soon be held there and the experiment tried of local self-government by chosen representatives.

It is of record that a few nights since a bottle filled with ordure was thrown into and broken in the sitting room of the family of the alcalde. A night or two later the compliment was returned by a similar salute in the home circle of a rival political leader.

So suspicious are these native politicians that no military officer can be for one month stationed in any town, but no matter how careful he may be in abstaining from any participation with political men and measures, he is sure to be accused by one party or the other of a leaning to its opponent. If such officer should chance to be seen speaking to a politician or showing any civility to one, some rival is certain to assert that the officer has gone over to the enemy, and it is asked that he be at once relieved. It is, of course, impossible to comply with such requests. All military officers are enjoined to abstain absolutely from anything, whether word or deed, that could in any way impair their usefulness for impartial and unbiased action.

MUNICIPALITIES.

This word, as applied in Puerto Rico with respect to government, has no equivalent in the United States. In one respect it resembles the city governments in the States—i. e., it is an administration by a mayor and town council, as in our own cities; but here the powers of a corporation are not conferred by legislative enactment, as with us, nor are the jurisdiction and control limited to the area covered by streets and buildings, but includes farms, pastures, forests, waste lands, and swamps. In the United States what is called a town or township is here called a municipality; but, unlike our rural towns, it is governed and administered in the same manner as our cities, and its officials have duties and responsibilities very much like those of our own city officers.

This system of administering local government is understood to have been general throughout all parts of the colonies of Spain that were inhabited by Europeans or their descendants. Article 53 of the autonomic scheme of government for Puerto Rico, proclaimed by royal decree of November 25, 1897, made municipal government compulsory for every group of inhabitants numbering more than 1,000. The practice was, and is, to subdivide the country into what we would call townships, and to supply these divisions with local governments similar to those that are accorded to our cities; so here were found in control the municipal councils formed on the old lines.

Each municipality has a mayor, or alcalde, from two to five assistant alcaldes, and from ten to thirty aldermen, also a secretary. These com-

pose what is called the ayuntamiento, which in English is properly named the town council. Other officials are: A municipal judge, a prosecutor, a secretary, a municipal physician, police, taxgatherers, and school board.

The municipal district is divided into wards, called here barrios. At the head of each of these is a comissario, or agent, appointed by the town council, and reporting directly to the municipal alcalde.

The town council had power to frame laws, not inconsistent with the general statutes, respecting education, highways, health, and public order, to levy and collect taxes, and to borrow and expend money. The members of the council are civilly responsible for any damage caused by their acts.

Associated with the council is a municipal board, appointed by the town councils, having numbers equal to the whole number composing the municipal council, but their functions related exclusively to financial measures. Only taxpayers were eligible to sit on either board. From the year 1873 the councilmen were required by law to be appointed by popular election, the suffrage being more or less restricted.

The appointment of mayors, according to the laws which had been in force for some time, was in the power of the governor-general, to whom three names from which to make a selection were sent by the council, but if the names of the parties sent were not to his liking, the governor could instead appoint any other councilman, or even an individual out of the council. This case, which the law recognized as an exceptional procedure, became the general rule. By this means the Government secured direct and immediate intervention, not only in the municipal administration, but also in the election of representatives for the Cortes, a very essential point in Spanish practical politics.

The practical working of this system had been most unsatisfactory to the Puerto Ricans during Spanish rule, and is condemned by all who have had opportunity for observation. With the exit of Spanish power and the advent of the United States military rule, it became necessary to find some means through which the councils could be kept going without the intervention of elections, which were impracticable.

The island is racked and torn by political animosities. Under the title of "The former regime" the parties are named which have striven and are striving for mastery.

Municipal elections were impossible for several reasons. In the first place, the whole framework of society was disorganized, in consequence of the war and the change of sovereignty. The civil disorders produced a sort of reign of terror, and disturbers of the peace intimidated almost everyone. As offshoots or outgrowths of the times and of the disturbed conditions two political parties came into being, each striving for mastery of the island when it should be given Territorial existence. It is asserted that each resorted to measures of intimidation and threat that did not leave the well disposed in a state of mind to permit of a free ballot and a fair count.

When vacancies occurred in the towns occupied by the invading army the military commanders filled vacancies of alcaldes and town councilmen, for there was no other practical way of preserving town government, even in name.

After General Brooke assumed command of the department on October 18, he continued the practice, and General Henry pursued the same course, but attempted to regulate the balance of political power by requiring vacancies to be filled in such a way that the councils would be half and half, Liberal and Republican. His orders to this

effect have been continued, but much friction has ensued, for when a majority of one controlled the action of the council on any question it was easy for one man to so manipulate as practically to control the action of the ayuntamiento.

The Advisory Board convened by department order, consisting of five able and representative men who do not belong to either political party, and whose opinions were asked respecting certain features of the existing government, remarked as follows respecting municipal affairs:

Elections have been held in Puerto Rico for the last thirty years with different kinds of suffrage and with divers electoral systems. Unfortunately all the systems have resulted in a farce. On the one hand, the Government always tried to corrupt the suffrage in order to obtain its political ends; on the other hand, the gross ignorance of the large electoral body has always been a fruitful field for the germination and growth of all kinds of abuses.

The abuses that exist in municipalities are notorious. In many of them in this island misgovernment and chaotic conditions are the rule. In a few society seems to have resolved itself into its original elements of individuals acting without concert. In such places civil order is secured through the presence therein of military detachments or through the aid of the insular police.

The aggregate of all the municipal budgets for the year 1897-98 amounted to 2,697,949 pesos, while the total for the current fiscal year has been brought down to 1,429,981 pesos. This last figure is believed to be much too high; but without the cooperation of honest and public-spirited men it is impossible to know where to make reductions.

Just before the hurricane an election was ordered to be held for municipal officers in one of the towns, but the confusion caused by the hurricane prevented the consummation of this measure. Arrangements have been made to complete this election and to hold others throughout the island in pursuance of an order recently issued, in which are contained full directions for conducting the different steps.

By the end of the year it is hoped that all municipalities will have in office town officers of their own choice, so that it will be possible to have a fair test of the capacity of these people to conduct their local affairs in an orderly, honest, and economical manner. The rules governing these elections will result in the supremacy of the dominant party in each town, giving that party a good working majority; but the minority will also have at least a one-third representation.

As before stated, the number of municipalities is now sixty-nine—that is to say, the whole area of the island is made up of political divisions which, while municipalities in so much as concerns the nature or character of government, are such territorial subdivisions as in our own country would be called townships. County and parish subdivisions are unknown, and there never has been any machinery for conducting the administrative affairs of such subdivisions.

By recent orders five district courts were created. These districts, or legal jurisdictional areas, might appropriately be styled counties, as they have an area and population not greater than those commonly included in such subdivisions in the States of the Union.

But it does not seem practicable to change from the present system—this for the reason that the existing municipal government is well known and understood, while the Anglo-Saxon county organization is new to the people. To cut loose suddenly from the familiar governing system that now exists would be very difficult. The basis of municipal government in all Latin countries appears to have been the Roman municipium. This latter, once independent, was secured by conquest, reduced and incorporated into the Roman commonwealth

under the name given, and admitted to a more or less ample participation in the rights of citizenship, retaining, after the annexation, their own distinct organization and political divisions, and their own magistrates, legislatures, and judicatories; but being, nevertheless, subject to the general control of the sovereign body in Rome. Whatever their origin, we now have in Puerto Rico sixty-nine of these political divisions, each entirely independent of all the others and subordinate only to the central government. While this arrangement brings the central government into direct touch with the towns, it also results in a much greater mass of official correspondence and intercourse than would be necessary in a State of 1,000,000 inhabitants subdivided and governed as in the American Union.

With us, county supervisors, or county commissioners, with boards of assessors, have jurisdiction or authority over the whole county of ten or twenty towns or civil districts, and the governing and administrative body consists only of a few trustees or "selectmen," and justices of the peace, often without salary. This gives the utmost simplicity to the governmental organization in our towns and saves expense, while here the machinery required for a municipality (town) is as complicated as in our incorporated cities. The Puerto Ricans, however, are accustomed to this organization, and have no knowledge of any other. Gradually the transformation, if finally found to be desirable, can be made, but a radical measure disjoining and disarranging the existing municipal system would be deplored.

By orders of the military governors, some improvements have already been effected. Municipal courts have been organized, the number of officials being reduced more than half, and several superfluous offices have been abolished. All this has been done in response to public sentiment here formally expressed. Still there has been no change as respects the form of government; the modification relates only to the present administration. The laws of the country are not bad; on the contrary, many of them are excellent. It is only the bad administration of those laws that I have endeavored to reform.

The number of municipalities is excessive, and many of them are unable to sustain the burden of separate existence. Appeals for financial help are constantly coming in, accompanied by the statements that the taxes can not be collected; that officials, school-teachers, and the police are unpaid, and that the sick are without medicines and attendance.

In response to these appeals, the petitioners are enjoined that the only measure of relief suggested is the amalgamation of the weak with the stronger towns. In one case this merging of two towns was accomplished after public voting.

The objections to amalgamation are various and some of them have weight. It is asserted to be the rule that the taxes collected throughout a municipal district are almost exclusively expended in maintaining the officials, police, etc., who live in the central pueblo, or village, and that should one small place be merged into a large one, the former would have no corresponding benefit and would escape the taxgatherer no better than before.

Another ground of objection is the woefully bad means of communication between the municipal centers. Hardly any of the roads between any of the towns are worthy of the name, and it is often absolutely impossible for travelers to get from one town to another save on foot or on horseback.

There are other reasons assigned for refusal on the part of these

feeble municipalities to agree to being merged into others. The above set forth are the most cogent. On the other hand, the reasons why the consolidations ought to be effected are many and scarcely need to be stated. A committee of one of the political parties recommended a consolidation whereby the number of municipalities should be reduced to twenty-six. This board remarked:

It is very important that a plan should be thought out to reduce the present excessive number of municipalities. The present number had its origin in Spanish times when only employees and those persons paying taxes of \$25 and above had the right to vote for representatives to the national parliament. The government stimulated the formation of small municipalities, so as to be able to count on the votes of alcaldes, secretaries, doctors, priests, and other employees. These small villages are very badly governed, and can not support the excessive charges which the present law of municipalities burdens upon them. But they are afraid to annex themselves to the larger towns, which would absorb their income without giving them the necessary service required by every locality in order to live comfortably and decently.

This committee has thought of two methods which it thinks necessary in order to diminish the present number of municipalities. One is to promote the formation of municipal districts composed of two or more small towns. Each town would preserve its name and individuality, and would be governed by an alcalde and three or four minor employees. The municipal district would be governed by an assembly composed of delegates from each of the towns therein comprised. This assembly would vote the budget for the whole district, of which two-thirds of the part collected from each town would be assigned to that town's local expenses, such as town doctor, medicines, slaughterhouse, meat market, schools, health, police, etc. In this way the small towns would not have to fear that, on dispensing with their own councils and annexing themselves to the larger towns, they would lack the service they to-day enjoy, for, on the contrary, they should have better service and more benefits than they now have.

The other method is to stimulate small towns in the neighborhood of the larger ones to annex themselves, assuring them that they will not be absorbed, and that their local existence would be bettered.

Equal guaranties should be granted to the rural wards (barrios) constituting centers of population—for example, Jayuya in Utuado and Cataño in Bayamon.

These wards desire to be segregated from their municipalities, alleging that they pay heavy municipal taxes, and that the municipality to which they form part give their local needs no attention, leaving them unprovided with doctor, dispensary, meat market, police, street lighting, and other services, and using the greater part of their share of taxation to the improvement of the large or head town of the municipal district.

The plan is impracticable save by the military mandate, and that is objectionable in a democracy, a form of government which it is thought to develop here, if the moving thought in the United States is correctly grasped.

The only practicable plan is to limit and restrict the number of municipal officials, fix and define their sources of revenue, supervise expenditures, check excesses, reduce salaries, improve roads and other means of communication, and convince the people that a combination of two or three weak towns would secure for all pueblos, near or remote, a better economic and social state than they could secure by separate existence. But this must all be taught by experience and example.

So great have been and are the social disorders and economic mismanagement that these towns which have abundant wealth and should be able to give ample securities for loans can not secure advances from credit institutions for the most obviously necessary improvements and repairs.

But three towns in the island have any but the most rudimentary arrangements for water supply, and only one has a sewer system—a very poor one at that. There are very few that have adequate municipal buildings; and schoolhouses owned by the towns are generally lacking. Hence the majority of the municipalities are bankrupt, or so nearly so that as borrowers they have no standing. There are a few exceptions. Fajardo has just negotiated a loan of \$20,000 to be

applied to the erection of a normal trade school—this sum to be raised to \$40,000 by an advance of \$20,000 which has been authorized from the insular revenues—all to be expended under the general supervision of the board of public works. Arecibo has the promise of a loan of \$40,000 for the completion of a system of water supply, and general sanction will be given to the application to make this loan, without, however, guaranteeing the payment. Ponce, a town of 45,000 inhabitants, is also endeavoring to make a loan, but the money is proposed to be used to pay a floating debt. San Juan was long since bonded for \$600,000 to pay for water installation which at the time of American occupation was unfinished. My predecessor advanced to this city \$28,000 from insular revenues, which sufficed to permit the turning on of the water. He had the intention to advance a further sum of \$32,000 for other city improvements; but as the capital is in a better financial condition than any other town, and abundantly able to provide by taxation for all its needs, further advance from insular revenues has been refused. The bonds of San Juan, just referred to, carry 7 per cent interest and provision for amortization, and were bought by an American banking house and offered to investors; but the firm has succeeded in placing but an insignificant number, notwithstanding long and general advertisement.

Elsewhere reference is had to municipal elections shortly to be held. To what extent the installation of duly elected town councils will add to the confidence of investors remains to be demonstrated, but it is feared that the immediate effect will not be of great moment. The investors will probably prefer to await developments and to take nothing for granted. They will also note whether the laws of contracts and mortgages are such that protection to invested capital will be assured, and whether the local courts see to it that these laws are faithfully executed.

Until municipal government and administration is reformed and elevated to a very much higher plane than now, I see no hope of greatly improved social, domestic, or economic conditions.

The aggregate of all loans from the insular treasury asked for by the municipalities amounts to many millions. All have, of course, been denied. The applicants for loans are referred to bankers and money lenders, but the latter scarcely even consider the requests except in the cases mentioned above.

It is but just to say that at the time the advance referred to was made to San Juan the city was without water, and that the money granted sufficed for completion of certain works and utilization of the water system, which was a very great advantage to the civil and military interests. The advance is regarded as a loan from insular revenues to be repaid in the form of water used by the military and civil departments.

The credit of these municipalities can be established by and through the same means as those employed elsewhere by corporations that reach a condition of insolvency.

I also invite attention to the reports herewith of Col. I. D. De Russy, Eleventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. C. C. Carr, Fifth Cavalry; Maj. Albert L. Meyer, Eleventh Infantry; Maj. Francis D. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry; Maj. W. A. Glassford, signal officer of the department; Capt. H. S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. C. H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. F. W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Harry L. Lee, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieut. Alonzo Gray, Fifth Cavalry.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

In the appendix there will also be found some interesting statistics respecting the financial operations of the military government.

The accounts of customs receipts and expenditures have been carefully audited by the inspector-general of the department and by Mr. Barre, an auditor sent here from the United States.

In the early period of occupation the orders for expenditures were given direct to the collectors of customs, and it has not been possible to verify the several applications of funds as closely as has been done since the installation of the present auditing system; but there does not appear to be any doubt that all such funds were properly applied, considering the stress of circumstances.

It has not been easy to state the receipts and expenditures of the internal revenues as much in detail and in conformity with our methods as might be wished. The local method of keeping accounts was intricate and difficult of comprehension by our officers. The papers herewith give as full details as could be secured, and a critical audit of these accounts now being made may result in some minor changes.

In this connection special attention is invited to the reports and exhibits prepared by Major Heyl, the able inspector-general of the department, whose assistance has been of very great value to me.

The receipts and expenditures under the military government may be thus classified:

RECEIVED.		
From customs collections	\$1, 238, 535. 93	
From internal taxation	1, 089, 021. 94	
	<hr/>	\$2, 327, 557. 87
DISBURSED.		
Account customs collections	727, 096. 40	
Account internal revenues	1, 033, 424. 45	
	<hr/>	1, 760, 520. 85
Balance on hand June 30, 1899		567, 037. 02
This balance is made up of the following:		
Account of customs	511, 439. 53	
Account of internal revenue	55, 597. 49	
	<hr/>	567, 037. 02
Of the balance stated above there was on June 30—		
Balance in hands of military officers	30, 508. 66	
Balance in hands of customs collectors	30, 478. 04	
Balance in hands of treasurer of Puerto Rico (deposited with De Ford & Co.)	450, 452. 83	
	<hr/>	
Total on account of customs	511, 439. 53	
On account of internal revenue	36, 036. 01	
In debentures, account internal revenue	19, 561. 48	
	<hr/>	567, 037. 02

The figures respecting internal revenue are taken from the statement of the civil secretary and are subject to correction through critical audit.

Attention is invited to the magnitude of the figures for internal-revenue receipts for the period from October 18 to June 30, over \$1,250,000. During the current fiscal year the collections from this source will be very small as compared to the last year's receipts. The reason for this has already been explained. Under present conditions, and until a new tax scheme is worked out, the receipts from all internal taxes will not amount to more than \$500,000.

From October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899 (eight and twelve-thirtieth months), the expenditures of internal revenue amounted to \$1,033,424, which is at the rate of \$123,026 per month, or \$1,476,312 per annum. The expenditures of customs receipts were \$727,096, which is at the rate of \$86,558 per month, or \$1,038,696 per annum. The total average monthly expenditure from the two was, therefore, \$209,584, which would give a yearly total of \$2,515,008. In the present year's budget the estimated average monthly expenditure is \$161,943, which would indicate a yearly saving, as compared with the above, of \$571,692. The expenditures for the first three months of the current year have been much less than the estimated average monthly rate for the year.

THE HURRICANE OF AUGUST 8.

On the morning of the 7th of August, 1899, the United States Weather Bureau, through its branch establishment here, announced the approach of a cyclonic disturbance, and the danger signal was ordered to be hoisted at substations of the Bureau at Ponce and Mayaguez. At the same time I directed that the danger be reported to all commanding officers of posts throughout the island.

There had been no serious or destructive storm in Puerto Rico since 1867, and the inhabitants had ceased to feel great concern on account of tropical tempests. Except at seaports, little heed was given to the caution, and in some cases the telegraph operators failed to receive or to promptly deliver the warning messages.

The vortex of the cyclone appears to have traversed the island throughout its whole length, from about Humacao to Mayaguez, and its path was a scene of very great devastation. The wind must have attained nearly its greatest observed velocity, but there is no authentic record. The anemometer on the Weather Bureau building at San Juan was blown away after having registered a velocity of from 70 to 80 miles an hour. But this port was not in the track of the greatest disturbance. The gale struck the island at Humacao about midnight of August 7, and furiously blew all the rest of that night and well into the next day, while at Mayaguez the violence was not great until 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th. But as the latter town was under the lee of high mountains, it suffered much less than it would have done had it been higher or not thus protected.

Most of the habitations in the track of the center of the cyclone were entirely smashed and the débris strewn all over the country. The full reports of the loss of life bring the number of deaths up to 2,700.

The wind worked dreadful havoc with nearly everything useful to man. Besides the mortality, which was appalling, the material damage was almost beyond belief. But the greatest loss of life resulted, not from the wind, but from the terrible downfall of rain that immediately followed. The precipitation in a few hours of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches was reported at one place, and the volume of rain must have averaged quite 6 inches throughout the island, for the fall was not less severe in districts away from the vortex than in its actual track.

Added to the horror of the situation there came with the gale on the southern coast a tidal wave which submerged large areas with sea water and swept away what the wind and the rain had spared, in some places completing the destruction.

Every river bed or bottom of a land depression was a roaring torrent. The wind uprooted myriads of trees, and the rain, entering and permeating the soil, loosened it, and on steep declivities resulted in avalanches

of earth, mud, and water, covering wide areas and piling up the débris in the ravines and gorges.

The principal industry in the elevated portions of the island is coffee growing. There fine coffee fincas were dreadfully damaged. The trees were at the beginning of the time for the maturing of the fruit. Coffee is only successfully cultivated in the shade of larger trees or plants, which are planted and cultivated for their protection to the shrubs that produce the berries. The large trees of course went down, smashing those they were designed to protect, and a gale tore off the green berries or uprooted the bushes. The material loss to the coffee growers can as yet only be estimated, but the most conservative figures received place this year's crop at one-third of the normal.

The exported portion of the crop for 1897 sold for about 13,000,000 pesos. The promise for this year had encouraged the belief that the value of the crop would not be smaller.

If these figures are accurate, and there is every reason to believe them so to be, the loss in this one crop for the current year will reach nearly 9,000,000 pesos. The losses of other property, especially sugar mills, cane, dwellings, roads, and bridges, will bring the total to an immense sum.

Regard being had to the fact that five years must elapse before the coffee trees and their shade can be replanted and reach a normal bearing condition, the total loss can not be safely placed below 25,000,000 pesos for Puerto Rico on account of this hurricane.

The shipping in port suffered little, as the warnings sufficed to permit of protective measures being taken.

Special attention is invited to the able report herewith of Major Hoff, chief surgeon of the department, who was placed at the head of a board of natives and Americans to concert and concentrate relief measures. The work that was assigned to this board, and especially to its principal executive officer, has been of very great magnitude and most onerous. That many thousands of human lives have been saved through the bounty of the United States Government and people can not be doubted.

The greatest difficulty is encountered in discriminating between those who are really needy and those who pretend to be so. While it is possible that every ration has not fed a really needy person, it is also certain that very little food has failed to reach those who were much pinched by hunger. Those who deserved assistance and have failed to receive it are very few indeed.

It has been found to be practicable to cut down the aggregate of food issued from about 1,000 tons per week to less than 500 tons. Constant and progressive reductions are being made in the issues as the people reach better conditions and reproduction of native fruits is accomplished.

The difficulties which have been encountered in distributing the food are of very great proportions. While all the available means of transport by land and water belonging to the quartermaster's department were utilized, resort was had to the local facilities for conveyance, and ox carts and pack animals were secured.

Every post commander became a relief inspector. Depots were established at all points of central supply. The depots were filled from the San Juan base. In every municipality was a subdepot under an officer or a noncommissioned officer, and food was distributed through auxiliary relief committees composed of the best citizens.

Two months have now passed since the bursting of the heavens and the wrecking of this fair island, resulting in a shocking tragedy. Every-

thing is again green and smiling on the face of nature, but back in the interior are yet unknown thousands upon thousands of families who have as yet no resource for to-morrow save that bounty of the great American nation which has poured out its wealth to feed the hungry and help poor humanity to exist.

FUTURE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In discussing this most important subject all aspects of it should be considered, and I approach it with misgivings and much hesitation, preferring to be excused from attempting any presentation of this question, but the orders from the Secretary of War require it.

With better facilities and more time for reflection and study it is quite possible that conclusions would be reached varying greatly from those now submitted. I therefore ask that this qualification and my confessed inability to master this profound question be noted.

The annals of my country furnished no closely analogous precedents that could aid me, and my preoccupations have been such as to leave little time for a critical study of political economy.

In some of the great universities a professorship of civics has been established, where instruction is given in subjects such as ethics, civil policy, law in its applications involving the interests of society, the laws of the wealth of nations, and the history of civic development and movement. Preparation by a course of study of these subjects under the instruction afforded by our great educational institutions was, unfortunately, not possible.

The problems confronting the United States, respecting its newly acquired islands and their future government, can only be solved by an application of those wise rules and principles that are the product of human experience. To find modern examples of the application of those rules to tropical states, colonies, dependencies, or possessions we must turn to the experience of other nations.

It will not be profitable to study historical precedents unless there be points of resemblance to Puerto Rico in natural conditions, population, and history. Some of the States which have been formed from what we are accustomed to call "Spanish-America," and some of the islands discovered, settled, and populated under Spanish, English, and French domination, have many points of resemblance to Puerto Rico, although it is probable there is none of these save Chile, at date of revolt from Spanish rule, which had so large a proportion of its inhabitants of the Caucasian race as Puerto Rico now has.

The only American tropical regions where the conditions are at all analogous are Venezuela, Colombia, Guiana, Central America, and the Greater and Lesser Antilles. But the Spanish States of South and Central America were very sparsely settled and all of them had a large Indian population, while Puerto Rico is densely populated and has no Indian blood. In Haiti the negro very largely predominated, and the same was true of Barbados, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Jamaica, and indeed nearly all the others save Cuba. The countries which most nearly resembled Puerto Rico as respects the nationality of the inhabitants, climate, soil, and government at the time they were lost by Spain are that portion of Santo Domingo now known as the Dominican Republic and the island of Trinidad. The former became an independent State and the latter was ceded to the English Crown—one a few years before and the other about the beginning of the present century. Both

had Spanish laws and institutions. In each there were a considerable number of negro slaves. In neither were there Indians. The Roman Catholic religion was established in both, and other denominations were not allowed. The natural productions of both islands were similar, sugar being the most important, as it was until recently in Puerto Rico.

In 1797 Trinidad was captured by the English and entered upon a new career under local Spanish laws, which were preserved and properly administered by Great Britain. Not so, however, with the island of Santo Domingo, which at the beginning of the century achieved its independence under Toussaint L'Ouverture.

France endeavored to recover her part of the island, but was unsuccessful. In 1844 the eastern or Spanish part became independent, but later Spain tried to recover it, failed, and since then the Republic of Dominica has been unmolested in its career save by civil wars and some strife with Haiti and Spain, but for more than thirty years the inhabitants of Santo Domingo have been demonstrating their incapacity for self-government. There have been a half dozen civil wars and overturnings, the last but a few days ago.

Statistics show that the negro blood is not very much more in evidence in Dominica than in Puerto Rico, and the persons of white blood are of the same race and have been controlled by the same codes and institutions that have prevailed here. Had Dominica been a dependency of some strong and well-administered government, it is probable that much of this civil strife would have been prevented. But had it had home rule, such as is accorded to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Territories of the United States, there would still have been struggles for preponderance of one party or faction over the other, which could only have been prevented from becoming sanguinary by the military intervention of the supreme government. It does not seem to me possible that the Dominicans would have furnished an example of autonomic government well administered. They seem to know of but one use to make of political privileges, and that is to erect and maintain a despotism or a government of a class for the benefit of its adherents.

This so-called republic has an area more than five times as great as Puerto Rico, a soil of exceptionable richness, adapted to all tropical productions, a salubrious climate, a population containing many highly educated and intelligent men of Spanish origin, and yet we see what misuse has been made of their opportunities, which were of the fairest in the world.

Under a good government, well administered, this little State could as well support a population of 5,000,000 as Puerto Rico can 1,000,000, but so great has been the turbulence, and even chaos, that immigration and industrial development have been prevented, and Dominica has been cited all over the world as a typical example of the incapacity of Spanish-Americans to govern themselves. The contrast to Dominica furnished by Trinidad is so noteworthy that a further mention may be justified respecting the latter.

The inhabitants of Trinidad when the island was conquered by General Abercromby in 1797 were largely of Spanish birth and parentage, although there were many French who had emigrated thither from Santo Domingo following the outbreak in 1793. There were also many thousand negro slaves. Its area is about 1,750 square miles (the largest of the British West India Islands, except Jamaica), or a little less than one-third the size of Puerto Rico. At the date of the conquest it was inhabited somewhat less densely than Puerto Rico, which then had about 36 inhabitants to the square mile.

The population of Trinidad has increased to upward of 300,000, giving it 170 per square mile. Its revenues exceed \$3,000,000, its exports exceed by one-third the same from Puerto Rico, its government is one of order and stability, and crime does not go unpunished. The number of children attending school is more than three times as large, in proportion to population, as here. They have a royal college and several schools for higher education. All religious denominations are free, good roads abound, industries are diversified and are being constantly extended.

If left uncontrolled and free, Trinidad would probably have supplied another example of a chaotic government. It had the most favorable elements for such a result—Spanish, French, negro slaves, “maroons” from the neighboring Spanish and French possessions. Besides, its waters were infested with privateers, who were no better than pirates. Home rule was fortunately not accorded to this island, but instead it was governed at first by military officers directly. It is now a Crown colony, having an executive council of five official and three native appointed members, the governor presiding. It has also a legislative council of 21 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the governor and 11 are elected. The governor presides over this council. Only those who possess a stated property or income qualification, or who are members of the liberal professions, can vote at elections for councilmen.

There is not anywhere in the world a tropical island having a happier and more contented population, nor one where life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness of the humble native, the freed slaves, and the East Indian “cooley,” as well as the rich and powerful, are more firmly secured in the enjoyment of all their natural and acquired rights. While the wage rate of the laborer is small, gauged by United States standards, taxation is so adjusted and revenues are so expended that the poorer laboring classes have many advantages lacking in many other islands, Puerto Rico not excepted.

The conditions in Jamaica and many other British islands not differing materially from Trinidad in regard to orderly government are not closely analogous to Puerto Rico in other respects. The inhabitants of many of these islands are principally negroes. In Jamaica, out of a population of about 700,000, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent are white. In Barbados about 9 per cent are white. Trinidad is the largest of all the Lesser Antilles, and, as above stated, was chosen for comparison with Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo because most of the natural and social conditions are, or were, more nearly the same as in Puerto Rico.

In regard to taxation, all the British islands are similarly administered. Each is self-sustaining and has its own export, import, and internal taxes, the same as though it were an independent government. In some of these places, where sugar was the principal reliance, the industrial and economic conditions are unsatisfactory. The United Kingdom—adhering to free trade—can supply herself with the bounty-fed sugar of continental Europe at a cheaper price than from her own colonies. As there is practically no market save the United States for sugar grown in the West Indies, that industry has greatly declined save in islands where exceptionally favorable conditions exist, and therefore business conditions are very unfavorable and unsatisfactory.

The government of Barbados differs somewhat from the usual Crown colony type. The governor and colonial secretary are appointed by the Crown. The executive council consists of the governor, the commander of the troops, the attorney-general, and the president of the legislative council, and this last consists of 9 individuals, 4 of whom are nominated by the governor from the house of assembly.

This house consists of 24 members, all elected. There is an executive committee connected with the assembly, a sort of committee of "ways and means." It introduces all money votes, prepares all estimates, and initiates all government measures. It consists of the governor, the commander of the troops, the colonial secretary, the attorney-general, the president of the executive council, and five members of the assembly appointed by the governor.

The number of qualified electors was 2,208 in 1897, out of a population of about 190,000.

The assembly, under the direction of the legislative committee, levies taxation, votes supplies, and enacts general laws. Business proceeds by bills read three times and by resolutions. Private members can move an address to the governor in legislative committee, requesting that certain acts may be done involving expenditure, or requesting that certain bills or resolutions may be presented to the assembly which involve expenditure. They may also introduce bills demanding the granting of powers to local bodies to raise loans.

They are 11 parishes or townships, each having a council of from 9 to 11 members. One member of its council is nominated by the governor and from 8 to 10 are elected members. These councils or vestries have power to levy taxes which are subject to confirmation by the governor in council. They have charge of expenditures for the poor and the church and of taxes within the parishes.

It is almost universally admitted that Great Britain has been more successful as a colonizing power than any other, and it has seemed to be profitable to study her examples of successful colonial management of peoples of almost all races. In only one marked instance has that policy been recognized as a failure. It grew out of the effort to make English colonies a direct source of profit to the Crown. Since the American Revolution this policy has been abandoned and all English possessions, save a few military stations, are now maintained and governed on a basis of self-support.

English possessions as respects the character of their government may be arranged into three classes:

First. Those that, like Canada, have a Governor-General appointed by the Crown, but have a responsible parliament.

Second. Those that, like Barbados, have a governor and an executive council to determine the general policy, but also have an elected representative legislature which ratifies and confirms the policy of the governor and his council and enacts into laws or amends the measures proposed by him and some that are initiated in the assembly.

Third. Those that, like Mauritius and Jamaica, have a governor and an executive council by whom the governmental policy is fixed and determined without reference to an elective assembly. In this case the people have practically no voice in their own governmental affairs.

Were England now holding toward Puerto Rico the position and relations borne by the United States, there is little doubt, judging from her past, that she would for the present govern Puerto Rico as strictly as she governs her Crown colonies. Nothing would be taken for granted respecting claims of capacity for establishing and maintaining home rule. The people would have to demonstrate by active practical experience their abilities for conducting a representative government—i. e., for autonomy such as Canada enjoys—before it would be accorded. It also seems certain that Spain would never have accorded autonomous government to Cuba and Puerto Rico but for the external pressure that was applied in 1895-96 and 1897.

New Mexico was held under military rule from its cession until 1850, and the Territory of Arizona dates from 1863. California had no Territorial existence, but until it became a State, in 1850, the military was recognized as the governing power. The government of Washington was military in its character until 1848, Idaho until 1863, Colorado until 1861, Dakota until 1881, Louisiana until 1812, Florida until 1822, and Wyoming until 1868. The sovereignty of Hawaii was transferred to the United States on August 12, 1898, but as Congress has taken no action respecting its future status, the island remains a dependency governed by its former laws. It has parted with its sovereignty as an independent nation, but is as yet in all other respects independent, having a duly organized government possessing the executive, judicial, and legislative branches. Import duties upon goods brought from the United States and from foreign countries are still collected, and the United States gathers import taxes upon products of Hawaii that are not free under treaty stipulations.

It is my understanding that all the islands recently acquired by cession from Spain are held as possessions of the United States, our sovereignty over them being complete and the government administered by the military.

In the Philippine Islands a state of war still exists, and but a small part of the area is within military control. In Puerto Rico there is not only no resistance to the military rule of the President as exercised through the Army, but the people welcomed the coming of the American troops with joy and enthusiasm. After the formal transfer of sovereignty by Spain, the first order issued by the commanding general directed that the island be administered and governed in accordance with local laws in all cases where they were not opposed to the military rule or to the Constitution of the United States. The island never had a civil governor, nor a legislature worthy of the name. The commanding general therefore became the acting governor, and was endowed with legislative powers. The courts were continued in their functions and municipal government was not interfered with, save that vacancies existing in the town councils were filled by appointments made by the general commanding.

The people of this island have been long and thoroughly taught an unfortunate object lesson. They have seen the island governed and exploited by a class in the interest and for the benefit of a few.

The Spanish governing element has disappeared, but their example remains. There is no lack of natives of learning and ability ready to take the place of their former masters, step into their vacant shoes, and take up the government laid down. And, having power, would they not use it as their predecessors did? So long have the people been accustomed to this kind of control and absolute subordination that the most of them would accept it as a matter of course.

There is no lack on the part of these people of pretension to all the virtues, and as beautiful theories of government as were ever propounded by the wisest statesman are put forth continuously. The cause of the brotherhood and the rights of man has as ardent expounders in Puerto Rico as could have been found in France in 1793 or in Philadelphia in 1776. There are here a few really public-spirited men who appear to have ideas of government other than self-seeking, but the number is very small. Were the mass of the inhabitants educated and possessed of some conception of the duties of citizenship and experience in civil government their immediate endowment with rights and privileges equal to those enjoyed by our own citizens would be

gladly recommended. But in view of the profound illiteracy of 85 per cent of the people, of their total unfitness to exercise the elective franchise, of the corruption and maladministration that now characterize the affairs of many municipalities, and of the misuse that would almost certainly be made of political power by those who would inevitably secure it, I can not find warrant or justification for a recommendation to now vest Puerto Rico with the faculties and power of self-government—an investiture that I think should be withheld until there shall have been a plain demonstration of their competence to exercise it. When they govern municipalities well they may have larger duties devolved upon them.

There are very learned and able men in both parties, and their profession of principles and political platforms would receive warm commendation by the most ardent patriot. But I have no knowledge of any country where Latin-Americans, released from arbitrary control, have established well-ordered representative institutions within a generation succeeding their liberation, and there are to-day many unfortunate illustrations of their incapacity to do so in countries which have been independent for sixty or seventy years. History tells us that usually in Spanish-American republics there is a revolution or civil war at intervals of a few years, except when despotic use of power has prevented it. In vain have I diligently sought for a reason justifying a confidence that Puerto Rico would be able to make a better record.

There is one fortunate circumstance, and it certainly warrants some hope that the latent animosities and tendency to do as others of their race have done would be restrained in this island. Puerto Rico, unlike Dominica, Haiti, and Venezuela, and many other republics, never was, is not, and probably never will be, independent. It is now a possession of the United States and must so continue until Congress decides otherwise. Whatever government may be given to the island, it will be subject to the general control of Congress, and, having no local army or navy, it would be without the means and power to carry its local issues to the ultimate of armed repression and subjection of opponents. In other words, riot or insurrections would be suppressed. This is the balance wheel that would prevent the catastrophe which has overtaken so many other Spanish-American States newly vested with sovereign power.

But so long as the tendency to abuse of power exists—and there seems to be no doubt of its existence—the local government would probably be administered purely and solely for the benefit of those who, securing political control, would be able through customary and familiar methods to retain and misuse it.

It is with great regret that this statement is made, for the thought of continuance of an arbitrary government by the military is repugnant to the letter and spirit of our laws and institutions and to the aspirations and instincts of our people.

The knowledge which I possess of the inhabitants of this island, combined with that derived from a study of historical precedents, where failure has always followed an attempt to vest similar populations with the functions of independent or responsible government, forces me to the conviction that such investiture of Puerto Rico would be a disaster to them and to the best interests of their fair island.

The conditions here are quite unlike any that existed in the sparsely settled western territories which were acquired by purchase from France, by cession from Mexico, and under convention with Great Britain. They are unique in our history. We have no American precedent to

which we can refer as an aid to decide the form of civil government that should be set up.

Hawaii has remained more than a year without Congressional consideration of its status. It is not only not a State; it is not even in a legal sense a Territory. There seems to be no reason why it could not remain indefinitely as now. Its local municipal government is recognized by Congress and its continuance sanctioned.

But the continuance of any government enforced by the orders of a general of the Army is obnoxious to Americans, and should be replaced as soon as possible by one in which the people themselves should have a voice, and as complete control as they are capable of exercising. The people of Puerto Rico should not wish for more power than they were capable of justly and wisely exercising.

It is assumed that a long continuance of the military government is impracticable. It is unnecessary to say that this island is not now capable of carrying on such a government as Hawaii is able to maintain. The suggestion is dismissed for its abandonment by the United States to entire self-control and independence, for the Puerto Ricans do not deserve it. The island was forcibly seized, and the people had no voice in determining their own destiny. They do not wish for national independence, but instead seek final incorporation with the American Union, which it would seem they have a right ultimately to expect. This hope may be finally realized if the grave duty devolving upon us is well done and events take their natural course.

I am satisfied the island is not ready for full Territorial autonomy. Only a few desire it, and I fear that the great mass of the people feel no interest in the question of government at all, beyond the notion they had and have that with American sovereignty would come free trade and high prices for labor and produce, bringing general prosperity. They have been disappointed and loudly complain, but it seems to an observer that only stolid indifference is shown by the lower classes as to their political future. The business class is strongly opposed to Territorial government, for they see in store only maladministration and misgovernment, and taxes misapplied, if full control is now given to the natives.

Probably one-eighth of all the inhabitants are foreign. Among them there must be well on to 100,000 souls, natives of the peninsula, the Canaries, the Balearic Islands, and Corsica, nearly all of whom may wish to preserve their foreign nationality. A very large part of the mercantile and proprietor class are Spanish, and the feeling manifested toward them by the native Puerto Ricans causes the foreigners to fear that oppression and injustice would be their lot if the former should have full power. Unless foreigners here renounce their foreign nationality, and probably very few of them will do so at present, they can not take part in the civil government; but they are entitled to the protection which is guaranteed to them by treaty, and which is always accorded under the unwritten rules of international comity.

Being called upon to submit a recommendation for a governmental measure adapted to this island, I have the honor to propose the following scheme for a temporary government, to be established on _____ [date]:

PROJECT OF GOVERNMENT.

The island of Puerto Rico to be styled a *Dependency* and placed under the executive control of the President, through the Secretary of State of the United States.

I. This contemplates an organization to consist of a governor, an executive council, a judiciary, and later on a legislative assembly.

II. The chief executive of the dependency to be the governor, reporting direct to the Secretary of State of the United States.

III. The administrative duties to be assigned to a secretary, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an auditor, a commissioner of public works, lands and agriculture, a commissioner of posts and telegraphs, and a commissioner of education.

IV. The executive council to consist of the governor, the seven above-named chiefs of administrative offices, and four other members chosen by the governor from the legislative assembly.

V. The legislative assembly to consist of thirty-five assemblymen—i. e., one from each municipality or group of municipalities, according to population, all chosen as hereinafter provided.

VI. A town council for each municipality.

VII. A comisario or commissioner for each barrio or ward.

VIII. The judiciary to consist of a supreme court, a United States Federal court, five district courts, and municipal courts.

IX. The supreme court to consist of a chief justice, two associate justices, a prosecuting attorney, a secretary, and a marshal.

X. The United States Federal court to consist of two judges, a prosecuting attorney, a clerk of the court, and a marshal.

XI. The district courts, five in number, each to consist of two judges, a prosecuting attorney, a secretary, and a sheriff.

XII. The municipal courts, one for each municipality, each to consist of a judge and a clerk.

The governor and official members of the executive council, the officers of the supreme court and those of the Federal court, all to be appointed by the President of the United States, with confirmation by the Senate.

The political division of the island to be five districts or counties, corresponding to the existing judicial districts, each composed of municipal districts and represented in the legislative assembly by seven assemblymen.

There will be seven or more municipalities in each district; if more than seven the smaller ones would be so grouped and combined as respects population that representation in the assembly would be as nearly equal as practicable.

The organic law should provide for the ultimate consolidation of municipalities into, say, 35, with population as nearly equal as may be. Each municipality to have full autonomy and its government administered by an alcalde and town council elected by popular suffrage the same as the members of the legislative assembly.

DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

He would attend and preside at all meetings of the council. In case of his absence on account of illness or for other grave cause, the secretary to act as governor; and should the latter also be absent or disabled, the attorney-general to so act. The governor to pass upon and dispose of

all routine matters and correspondence, without reference thereof to the council, and also in all matters too urgent to admit of their advice being given within the time in which it would be necessary for him to act in respect thereto, but in all such urgent cases, the governor, as soon as possible, to communicate to the council the measures he may have adopted, with the reasons therefor.

The council to meet at least once each week, the day and hour being fixed by the governor. The ex-officio members present to take precedence in the order above stated, and the members appointed by the governor to take rank next below the ex-officio members, in the order in which their names appear in the order of appointment. The ex-officio members to hold office until their successors should be appointed, or during the pleasure of the President of the United States, and the appointed members to hold office during the time of the existence of the legislative assembly.

The council not to be authorized to proceed to the dispatch of any business, unless it be duly summoned by authority of the governor, and at least six of the members, exclusive of the governor or presiding officer, are present throughout the whole sitting.

A clerk for the council, appointed by the governor, to be required to keep a true and exact journal, or minutes, of all the proceedings, and for this purpose to be allowed the necessary clerical assistance; and at each meeting the proceedings of the meeting last held to be read over and approved or amended as the case might require, before proceeding to the dispatch of other business.

Twice a year a full transcript of all the said minutes for the preceding half year to be transmitted to the Secretary of State in Washington. All orders in council to be published in the Official Gazette.

Except in the cases above mentioned, the governor to be required, in the execution of his powers and authority, to consult with the executive council, unless he believes that the public service would sustain material prejudice by his so doing. But, if any member should in writing suggest the submission of any matter upon which the governor may have acted, or may have reserved action, independently of the council, it would be competent for that member to require that there be recorded upon the minutes the written application together with the answer of the governor to the same. In case the governor should take such independent action upon any matter, it would be his duty to immediately report the grounds and reasons for his action to the Secretary of State in Washington; and to have entered in the minutes of the council a full statement of the grounds or reasons set forth by the member or members for requesting reference to the council of the subject of the request.

The governor, upon resolution of the legislative assembly, in his discretion and with the advice of the executive council, to have the power to remit and order the repayment of any duties raised, levied, collected, and paid into the Treasury.

Subject to the review of the executive council, the governor, in his discretion and in cases of emergency, to have the power to authorize the expenditure, out of funds voted in the estimates, of a sum not to exceed \$100 at one time.

The appointment to office of all persons, whose pay or emoluments are voted by the assembly and do not exceed \$1,200 per annum, to be made by the governor with the concurrence of the executive council: *Provided*, That the secretary and the employees of the legislative assembly be appointed by the speaker of the assembly.

In cases of riot or disturbance of the peace, and in cases of imminent danger to the peace of the community, the governor, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of all of the members of the executive council, to have the power to call upon the commanding officer of the United States forces stationed in Puerto Rico for the assistance of the troops to quell the riot or disorder, and such commanding officer to be required to promptly respond to the call made by furnishing the troops called out, the facts to be immediately reported to the Secretary of State in Washington.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The sphere of control of the council to include:

The transaction of public financial business.

The consideration of ways and means.

Advising with the governor on any measure that he may deem expedient to bring before the legislative assembly.

The conduct of public works.

The control and management of public institutions.

The initiation in the legislative assembly of money votes by bill, resolution, or otherwise.

To prepare estimates in detail of the probable expenditures and revenues of Puerto Rico for each fiscal year.

To prepare and submit supplementary estimates.

To consider all bills or resolutions passed by the legislative assembly, and to recommend to the governor his approval or veto of the same.

To execute all conveyances, leases, contracts, or documents, and to sue and be sued in the name of the Secretary.

To lease for such time and on such conditions as shall be fixed by the legislative assembly, such portion of the public property and lands, not including public lands in the control of the War Department, as may be applied to a useful purpose in the interest of the public. But all leases of such property and lands for any term more than five years, including all extensions of the same, to require the approval of the legislative assembly by formal resolution.

To publish three times in the Official Gazette all laws, resolutions, and appropriations passed and made by the legislative assembly, such publication to be a sufficient announcement of the enactment of said laws, resolutions, and appropriations.

DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The members of the legislative assembly to be elected for two years by popular suffrage, the elective franchise to be restricted as herein-after provided. The elections for assemblymen to take place on the first Tuesday in April of each second year.

The first election for assemblymen to be held under the direction and control of the military governor of Puerto Rico, it to be his duty to see that orderly elections be held in all municipalities for the purpose of choosing members of the legislative assembly. Subsequent elections to be held under the direction of the governor in executive council.

The following qualifications to be required of a resident of Puerto Rico in order to vote in elections for assemblymen:

(1) To be a male, over 21 years of age, an actual resident of the municipality for at least six months and of the island for at least two years preceding the election.

(2) To be able to read and write, or else to be a taxpayer of record in his own municipality.

(3) Foreigners to fulfill foregoing qualifications, and in addition to have renounced under oath their foreign allegiance and declared their intention to become citizens of the United States (Puerto Rico?).

The assembly to meet annually on the third Tuesday in April of each year, the sessions to be numbered consecutively. The assembly to be the sole judge of the qualification of its members; to elect its own presiding officer, who would be styled and designated "The speaker" and be addressed as "Mr. Speaker." The speaker to appoint a secretary and the necessary employees.

The assemblymen to be entitled to pay at the rate of \$5 per day for forty days' continuous session in each year (not including Sundays, national holidays, and Puerto Rican feast days). If the session should be extended beyond forty days, except as above noted, no pay or emolument to be allowed for such additional time.

In case of absence from meetings of the assembly without satisfactory excuse, the assemblyman to forfeit his pay for the time of such absence.

No mileage or personal expenses to be allowed assemblymen.

A majority of the whole number of assemblymen to constitute a quorum for business. In the event that the speaker should be absent for any cause, the assembly to choose a speaker pro tempore.

The speaker of the assembly and the clerk to sign all bills and resolutions, and a committee of the assembly appointed by the speaker to deliver all such bills to the governor in executive council.

All bills or resolutions to be either approved or vetoed within ten days of their receipt by the governor in council. Should he approve the measure submitted, he would immediately so notify the house of assembly in session. Should he veto the bill, he would return it with his objections. In such case a two-thirds vote of all the members of the assembly could pass the bill over the governor's veto, and in that event it would become a law notwithstanding his objections.

The initiation by individual members of the assembly of all money appropriations—either annual, supplementary, or special—by bill, resolution, or otherwise to be forbidden, for such initiation would rest exclusively with the governor in executive council, but the house of assembly would have and exercise its undoubted and exclusive right to withhold, reduce, or grant such aids and supplies, and to direct, limit, and appoint the ends, purposes, conditions, limitations, and qualifications of such grants, aids, and supplies, but it would not be competent for the house of assembly to increase any of the items or the aggregate of any estimates submitted by the governor in executive council.

The right of individual members of the house of assembly to introduce any bill, resolution, or any other measure of legislation is not to be prevented, impeded, or restricted, provided such bill, resolution, or measure of legislation does not create any charge upon the revenues of the island or in terms provide for the expenditure of public money.

All laws would be styled "ordinances," and the enacting words to be "Enacted by the governor of Puerto Rico, with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly thereof."

Legislative business to proceed by bills, read three times, and by resolutions. Individual assemblymen to move an address to the governor in executive council requesting that certain acts be done. They would also introduce bills providing for the granting of powers to municipal bodies to raise loans.

The legislative power to extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States locally

applicable; no private charters, franchises, privileges, or immunities to be granted without the authority of the Congress of the United States. The assembly to be able, by special acts, to permit persons to associate themselves together as corporate bodies for general manufacturing, agriculture, and other industrial pursuits, and for conducting the business of insurance, savings banks, banks of discount and deposit, but not of issue, loan, trust, and guaranty associations, cemeteries, railways, wagon roads, vessels, irrigation ditches, colleges, churches, seminaries, libraries, and divorces. No loan to be raised that would make the total indebtedness of the dependency more than 7 per cent of the value of the taxable property. No loan to be authorized that would exceed in any one year 1 per cent of the taxable property.

It would be within the power and authority of the President of the United States to disallow, repeal, alter, or annul any order of the governor in council, and any law or ordinance passed by the assembly; such disallowance, repeal, alteration, or amendment to take effect from the time when the same shall be promulgated in Puerto Rico.

The duties of the heads of administrative offices would comprise, for—

The secretary.—To see that all proceedings of the executive council be properly kept, and all executive orders, as well as all laws and resolutions passed by the assembly, be duly promulgated.

To furnish the Secretary of State of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States one copy each of all such laws and orders.

To furnish the Secretary of State of the United States a copy of the minutes of proceedings of the executive council.

To act as governor in case of the death, disability, or absence of the executive.

To have charge of all correspondence with municipal town councils and of all consular correspondence.

To furnish to the governor an annual report upon the general condition of the dependency; and to perform many other duties, not necessary to specify, that would also devolve upon him.

The attorney-general.—To perform the ordinary duties of that office as is customary in the States of the Union; also to have general authority and supervision over all prisons and penitentiaries, and over notaries and escheat of lands.

In case of the death or disability of both the governor and the secretary, to act as governor.

The treasurer.—To have supervision of all matters respecting taxes and the collection of the same, licenses, corporations, copartnerships, trade statistics, newspapers, conveyances, patents, trade-marks and labels, bonds of fidelity, etc.

The auditor.—To have control of all matters respecting the auditing of accounts and the expenditures of public funds.

The commissioner of public works, etc.—To have supervision of all public works, pounds, weights and measures, buildings and building regulations, explosives, eminent domain, markets, parks, cemeteries, pilots, harbor police, quarantine establishments, light-houses, buoys, harbor lines and police, the leasing of lands and buildings, mines, agricultural experiment stations, etc.

The commissioner of postal service and telegraphs.—To have charge of these services throughout the island.

The commissioner of education.—To have supervision over all matters concerning public instruction in Puerto Rico.

The appointment and employment of all persons whose salary or compensation is less than \$1,200 per annum would be in the discretion of the heads of departments in which those persons should be employed, but the rates of compensation of all officers and employes appointed by the President would be fixed by him, while the rates of compensation of all other officers and employees would be fixed and determined by the assembly; provided, always, that the salary of no such officer or employe would exceed that recommended by the executive council.

There would be a quarantine officer, presumably appointed by the President and working under the general supervision of the Marine-Hospital Service.

The expectation is that the number of municipalities would be reduced to thirty-five, corresponding to the number of assemblymen; but should that result be not attained, then the combined vote of two or more of the smaller municipalities would be necessary to choose an assemblyman.

Of course the above is but an outline of the proposed government. To supply the requisite verbiage and to put the whole into chapters and sections would require much time and further study. I have attempted to give only the framework.

The degree of autonomy or home rule that this project contemplates is very much broader than that accorded now to the English Crown colonies, and approaches to that accorded to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape Settlements. It provides for as large a measure of self-government as the Puerto Ricans are capable of using wisely. When it is demonstrated by a few years of experience—if it should be—that these powers can be wisely extended, it will be easy to broaden them, and such extension will be very much easier than later to curtail and restrict them.

While this proposed scheme bears some resemblance to that under which some English colonies are now administered, there are many points in which it differs. The bill "To provide a territorial government for Hawaii," printed in Senate Document No. 16, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, supplied some features which have been incorporated, but as a whole it does not bear a very close resemblance to any existing system of government.

This proposition contemplates a civil government pure and simple, the military remaining here returning to the duties they perform in the States and Territories of the Union and only intervening in local affairs when, under dire necessity, called out by the Executive, as has often been done in the States of the Union.

The question of salaries is left to be worked out when and if the general project should be deemed worthy of further consideration by the Department or by Congress, but, excepting the governor, no official should receive more than \$4,000 per annum.

Regarding general legislation by Congress, it is recommended that the trade between the United States and the island be left as free as possible, and that the customs revenues collected here be left to the island temporarily as an income for local expenditure. As soon as a new local internal-revenue tax law can be framed and put into operation, the custom-house collections would inure to the General Treasury, but for a few years it will be very difficult to balance the budget without this aid.

The proposition is to make the island self-supporting, and to maintain all services here, including posts and quarantine, as a charge against local revenues; to extend the existing wagon roads and rail-

roads; to build hospitals, schools, and asylums; to deepen the harbors; to extend or create dock facilities; and to foster and promote the general welfare by utilizing for this purpose all available resources as well as the proceeds of wisely-placed loans.

In the foregoing project of civil government I have suggested the three coordinate branches—executive, legislative, and judicial—proposing ultimately to include in the legislature a lower house or assembly, but I do not wish to be understood as proposing the immediate creation of this body, and this for reasons stated in the preceding pages. For the present the governor and executive council should control legislation. When experience shall have shown that the people comprehend the gravity of the duties and obligations of self-government will be soon enough to establish the lower house.

I have previously referred to the special merits and able assistance in the discharge of civil duties rendered by Maj. John Van R. Hoff, chief surgeon of the Department, and Maj. Charles H. Heyl, inspector-general. It is but due to Maj. A. C. Sharpe, acting judge-advocate of the Department, that I should place upon record my sense of official and personal recognition of the services of this very able officer. His knowledge of civil and criminal law has been of the utmost importance.

Capt. George T. Langhorne, Twenty-seventh U. S. Volunteer Infantry, has been with me as an aid during the time of my command here. He has rendered very valuable services and this official recognition of them is his due.

Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, the adjutant-general of the Department, has acted as chief of staff, and intelligence and ability have characterized his services.

In closing, attention is invited to a quotation from the report to the President of the Hawaiian commissioners, dated December 2, 1898, printed on pages 17 and 18 of Senate Document No. 16, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session. It is as follows:

Much has been said to the effect that the policy or scheme of government for the Hawaiian Islands will be taken and accepted as an index or precedent to be followed in the plan of government of Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

It can not be said that the Puerto Ricans or the Filipinos are at all familiar with our system of government, or with any other based on the principles of liberty.

The underlying theory of our government is the right of self-government, and a people must be fitted for self-government before they can be trusted with the responsibilities and duties of free government.

These remarks are made to negative the idea that, because the people of Hawaii can, in the judgment of the commission, be consistently given self-government to an extent almost equaling that given the people of the United States, it can be safely inferred that other insular possessions that the United States have, or may acquire by treaty with Spain, can be granted equal freedom in government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 15, 1899.

It is due to the people of Puerto Rico that the commanding general, who also exercises the functions of military governor, should make public announcement of the general features of the policy he is pursuing and intends to pursue touching the affairs of government in this island.

The present military governor has devoted the three months of his residence here to a study of those more important and engrossing problems of government and administration that came before him. He has spared no pains or effort that would facilitate his task, one that presents many difficulties.

While an arbitrary government over any territory included within the United States is not contemplated by the American Constitution and laws, under those laws it is impossible to supply any other form of governmental control than the military over territory conquered by the arms of the Union until Congress shall by suitable enactment determine and fix a form of civil government for such conquered territory.

Under the American Constitution the whole theory of government is based on the principle that the people themselves are to make and enforce their own laws. It has been the practice of the military governor to endeavor by every practicable means to learn the views and wishes of the people themselves respecting those measures that have been suggested, or that he has proposed to institute, looking to the adaptation of the system of laws and administration of this island to the one which, judging from the past, Congress may be expected to enact for Puerto Rico.

It is the unanimous recommendation of the ten members of two advisory boards on governmental reforms—composed exclusively of distinguished citizens of Puerto Rico—that as regards the present organization of the civil branch of the military government, the system existing ought to be radically changed in some respects.

The military governor has also taken counsel with many other public men, who are well known as distinguished for intelligence and patriotism, and during his residence in the island he has very patiently and earnestly studied the subject of administrative reforms. His hope, which corresponds to that of all the people, looks to an organization that may, as nearly as possible, correspond to the one which in due course of time—a time which all hope is close at hand—may be instituted in Puerto Rico by Congressional enactment.

The changes that have already been made, and those now intended, should supply for the island, until otherwise provided by Congress, a form of government resembling, as respects the superior branches, the territorial form heretofore applied in the United States to those portions of the national domain in a transition stage or one preparatory to full statehood and membership in the National Union.

The territorial government, should such be organized by Congress, might be expected to consist of a governor, a legislature, a judiciary, a secretary of state, an attorney-general, a treasurer, an auditor, a bureau of public works, a bureau of agriculture, a board of prisons, a board of health, a board of charities, and a few minor branches.

The judiciary may be expected to consist of a supreme court, district or circuit courts, and primary or probate courts, there being a circuit court for each judicial district.

The political divisions in the island would, following United States practice, be counties or provinces, and towns or municipalities.

The government proper would consist of three coequal though interdependent branches, viz, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

All administrative officers and heads of boards and bureaus would report direct to the governor.

As Congress has as yet taken no measures or action respecting Puerto Rico, the supreme government is, under the Constitution, vested in the President of the United

States, as commander in chief of the Army and Navy. He has designated a general officer to represent him and to perform the functions of civil governor.

As the Spanish system of administration, which has long prevailed in Puerto Rico, is unknown to United States law, and as some of the statutes found in force in Puerto Rico are in conflict with the provisions of the American Constitution, it has been found to be necessary to modify or repeal some of those statutes, and this has been done by order of the military commander of the island, as representing the President of the United States; but the changes have never been made without the fullest consideration, and always on the advice of leading Puerto Ricans, irrespective of party.

Every step taken by the commanding general in changing the existing order of things has for its ultimate, and indeed its primary, object, the adaptation of the laws and administration to suit the change that must soon come and which all desire; that is, complete territorial autonomy. Several important orders have been issued of great import, and among those relating to superior administration and the judiciary are:

(1) The announcement by General Brooke, on October 18, 1898, that the laws of the land not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States would be enforced.

(2) The abolition of the court of appeals by General Brooke.

(3) Continuation of the council of secretaries as constituted October 18, 1898—order by General Brooke.

(4) Abolishing the provincial deputation by General Brooke.

(5) Dissolution of the council of secretaries by General Henry.

(6) Appointment of heads of department in the civil government by General Henry.

And the following by General Davis:

(7) Instituting writ of habeas corpus.

(8) Creating a board of prison control.

(9) Appointing a United States provisional court and authorizing trial by jury.

(10) Appointing a superior board of health.

(11) Discontinuing the secretary of justice and delegating some of his duties to a judicial advisory board and to the courts; also establishing the independent judiciary.

(12) Reorganizing the judiciary on recommendation of the judicial board.

The effect of the orders issued and of the changes resulting therefrom tends directly to harmonizing the existing system and that to come with territorial autonomy, should such be enacted by Congress. Then the military governor would give place to a civil governor, the solicitor-general to an attorney-general; the judicial board would disappear, and the courts would be supreme in their respective spheres. The provisional United States court would be replaced by a court created by Federal legislation.

The governor would have a legislature—senate and house of representatives—to regulate his actions, to make laws for the people, and to control expenditures. The treasurer, auditor, and various bureau chiefs all reporting directly to the governor, and indirectly to the legislature, would continue. But another change is necessary to carry forward the transformation and adapt it to the system which all thinking men expect and desire.

There are now provided a department of the treasury, a department of the interior, and a department of state, each with its respective head. The functions of the secretary of the treasury relating to the disbursement of funds have been committed to a treasurer and an auditor. The most important function now remaining to the secretary of the treasury is the oversight of the collection of internal revenue. Ultimately this branch of public service will also devolve upon the treasurer; but that officer is not yet ready to assume the duty of assessment and collection of internal taxes. An internal-revenue bureau must therefore be maintained for the present under supervision of native and military officials.

Complete autonomy for municipalities is very greatly to be desired and is intended to be instituted as rapidly as possible, the government of the towns to be as independent as they are in the United States. But at present a bad economic state exists in many municipalities. Some are heavily in debt and have no visible means of liquidating their obligations; large sums of money in the form of uncollected taxes are owed in nearly all the municipalities; to meet current expenses some of them propose extraordinary taxes that are not now authorized by law; in many municipalities there are mayors and councilmen who have not been elected by the people, and complaints against town administration are numerous.

All the towns need assistance to extricate them from their difficulties, and for this help their appeals are very numerous. They need public improvements in shape of schoolhouses, hospitals, almshouses, water supply, sewers, and a great many other accessories to efficient town administration. For these reasons it is necessary to maintain a municipal bureau in the insular government so as to keep it in close touch with the times and the people.

A beginning has been made at one place in supplying local self-government to the inhabitants. This is to be repeated in other towns and elections held in all of them as rapidly as possible; but this requires attention and supervision from the central government.

There are two prominent political parties, each striving for mastery, and partisan feeling runs at high tide. A defeated party at an election is sometimes carried away by prejudice. Those who are unsuccessful sometimes assert that their party is unfavorably discriminated against or is unjustly treated. Honest and intelligent supervision of these elections is necessary; and this can only be supplied through public-spirited and honest Puerto Ricans assisting the military government.

An official exercising functions such as usually devolve upon a secretary of state will be necessary for reasons stated.

The bureau of education, which regulates the affairs of a branch of the public service of the utmost importance to the people, and especially to the rising generation, has been separated already from the department of the interior and reports direct to the military governor as it should later report to the civil governor and to the legislature.

The bureau of public works is a technical branch of the service, and in all our States reports direct to the governor. Of the same character is the bureau of agriculture.

It results from the foregoing that the necessity ceases for retaining the separate departments that have been presided over by able officers, collectively called "The cabinet;" and it follows that the departmental organization should cease to exist, and announcement to that effect is now made.

A very considerable proportion of the population calls for the institution of changes that may confer self-government and full autonomy. It is believed that the course being pursued will lead directly to that end by the most expeditious means possible.

When the municipalities or towns shall have demonstrated their capacity and ability to govern themselves as do all orderly and law-abiding communities, the first and most important advance toward insular autonomy will have been taken. In the absence of Congressional legislation it is the wish and intention of the military governor to rapidly furnish an opportunity, through carefully and honestly regulated elections, for the municipalities to govern themselves, and for all towns to have absolute freedom from superior restraint as soon as their governments are carried on in accordance with principles of law, equity, and absolute justice.

The files in the office of the commanding general are now full of complaints alleging dishonest, corrupt, and unlawful municipal administration in many towns. Investigations made by impartial officers have unfortunately justified the complaints in many cases. The law-abiding people of Puerto Rico can not expect or wish that the military government should cease and the towns be left in the chaos in which some of them were and, it is feared, still continue.

A general plan for municipal elections has been resolved upon by means of which educated men and business interests of the island may have expression. This has been explained to the accredited leader of each of the political parties, and both of these gentlemen have assured me of their hearty approval and support of the proposal to hold municipal elections in the manner indicated. If all their adherents will act according to the dictates of justice and equity, it is intended there will soon be installed in all the towns municipal governments really representing the will of the people.

It is probably beyond the power of man to devise and to carry into execution an election law that is absolutely free from defects, and that in its application may be shown to be perfect; but the adage should always be remembered, that "To err is human, to forgive divine." Each of the parties clamors for municipal elections and autonomic government of towns. The military governor has no doubt that each of these parties, in the strife for the political mastery, will govern all its actions by a high sense of duty and will resort to no methods or acts that will in the slightest degree tend to discredit themselves, their respective parties, and their beautiful island.

When all the municipalities shall have happily reached a firm basis, when justice and right shall reign supreme, and local affairs are honestly administered, the problem of the future government of Puerto Rico will have been solved; for the next step, an insular legislature, should be an easy one, and the civil functions of the military commander should cease.

The military governor can not accomplish the objects for which he comes here without the cordial support of the people. Were he able to do this without their help, it would be a miracle. His best and most earnest efforts will be directed to the difficult task of making ready this island for a territorial régime when Congress shall be ready to enact it.

The industrial and economic condition of the people is now in a very sad state, but not only is it far from hopeless—it is instead full of promise.

It is the earnest hope of the undersigned, and it is also his expectation, that the tariff and trade laws now prevailing will soon be materially changed so that an impetus may be given to industrial development and remunerative labor found for the unemployed.

If all classes of the inhabitants, native and foreign, will work together for the common good, Puerto Rico should soon be the gem of the Antilles—the best governed, happiest, the most prosperous island in the West Indies.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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GENERAL ORDERS, 1898 AND 1899.

[Nos. 1-21 issued by General Brooke.]

General Orders, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
 No. 1. } *San Juan, October 18, 1898.*

I. In compliance with the orders of the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Puerto Rico.

II. For the convenience of military and civil administration the Department of Puerto Rico is divided into two geographical districts, as follows:

III. The District of Ponce, the limits of which include the jurisdictions of Aguadilla, Mayagüez, Ponce, and Guayama. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Volunteers, is assigned to its command, with headquarters at Ponce.

IV. The District of San Juan, the limits of which include the jurisdictions of Arecibo, Bayamón, Humacao, and adjacent islands. Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, United States Volunteers, is assigned to its command, with headquarters at San Juan.

V. District commanders are responsible for the supply, health, efficiency, and discipline of their commands as provided by Army Regulations and orders, and are authorized to make or direct such inspections as are necessary to promote those ends.

VI. Under no circumstances will the criminal courts of Puerto Rico, or its adjacent islands, exercise jurisdiction over any crime or offense committed by any officer or soldier belonging to the Army of the United States, or any retainer of the Army, or person serving with it; nor over any crime or offense committed on either of the same by inhabitant or temporary resident of the territory. In such cases jurisdiction is vested in courts-martial or military commissions.

VII. District commanders are also charged with maintaining peace and good order among the inhabitants within the lines of their districts, but need not confine themselves to these lines in the pursuit and arrest of offenders if occasion demands. The protection of life and preservation of property will receive their special attention, and they will exact from subordinate commanders zealous activity in the performance of every duty connected with civil, as well as military, administration.

VIII. The cession of Puerto Rico, with its adjacent islands, to the United States has severed the political relation of the inhabitants thereof with the Kingdom of Spain, and until Congress acts the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief, has placed the newly acquired territory under military government, which is absolute and supreme; but wherever the inhabitants yield obedience to the civil representatives of law and order it is not intended that the military shall intervene.

Wherever obedience to law and order is not thus rendered the military will sustain the civil authority with armed force to secure the prompt arrest and punishment of malefactors.

IX. The provincial and municipal laws, in so far as they affect the settlement of the private rights of persons and property and provide for the punishment of crime, will be enforced, unless they are incompatible with the changed conditions of Puerto Rico, in which event they may be suspended by the department commander. They will be administered substantially as they were before the cession to the United

States. For this purpose the judges and all other officials connected with the administration of justice who accept allegiance to the United States will administer the laws of the land as between man and man; but in cases of the nonacceptance of such allegiance or malfeasance in office, or for other cause, the department commander will exercise his right of removal and the appointment of other officials. To aid in executing the provincial and municipal laws the present local constabulary and police will be preserved as far as practicable and necessary, provided their allegiance to the United States is assured.

X. The freedom of the people to pursue their customary avocations will not be abridged. Private property belonging to individuals or corporations, and all public property and buildings belonging to the United States and the provincial government or municipalities, and all school buildings, churches, and houses devoted to religious worship must be protected.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

General Orders, }
No. 4. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, October 27, 1898.

I. The royal decree of the Government of Spain, dated July 26, 1898, concerning judicial limitations, is from this day abolished; it being understood, however, that this does not invalidate the effects resulting from its application during the time it was in force as to annulment of sentences, judicial proceedings, and findings, which exclusively appertain to the courts and judges in each case.

II. From and after the date of this order the use of all stamped paper and stamps of every kind and character whatsoever heretofore required by Spanish law will be discontinued in Puerto Rico and its adjacent islands, and all documents, titles, bank checks, and papers of every kind and character will have legal effect in Puerto Rico and its adjacent islands without the use of said stamped paper and stamps.

III. The tribunal known as the court of appeals (*contencioso administrativo*) is hereby abolished, and the duties and functions of the said court are transferred to the supreme court of justice.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

General Orders, }
No. 8. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, November 4, 1898.

As the laws that were in force in Puerto Rico and its adjacent islands are to be continued in force as long as they are compatible with the military government now administering the affairs of Puerto Rico and its adjacent islands, the relations that heretofore existed between the local or inferior centers of public administration and the council of secretaries must also be preserved; so, then, it is directed that each local or inferior center send to the secretary to which it appertains the class of business of which he has heretofore had charge, in order that the said secretary may lay such business before the department commander for his action.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

General Orders, }
No. 11. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, November 9, 1898.

The rules and regulations heretofore in existence, and governing importation of merchandise of every description and class, will be continued in force, and collectors of customs will not admit the entry of any merchandise except such as is consigned to merchants matriculated as importers (*comerciantes importadores*).

By command Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

General Orders, }
No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, November 12, 1898.

I. With the exception of such taxes as have been expressly abolished by the major-general commanding the department all imposts established in this island by the Spanish Government, and especially the territorial tax levied on rural and town property, on cultivation and cattle growing, and on industry and commerce, shall continue in force as heretofore until otherwise determined, as also the regulations issued for their assessment and collection:

II. The secretary of finance and other officials and agents charged with the collection of said taxes shall proceed at once with the greatest diligence to collect them, instituting the necessary proceedings for the collection of those due, or in arrears from last year, these funds being absolutely needed to defray the manifold expenses of the civil administration which is now under military direction.

The major-general commanding hopes that, without having to resort to extreme measures, taxpayers and officials alike will hasten to perform their duties, thereby avoiding the attending losses and responsibilities.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

General Orders, }
No. 16.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, November 26, 1898.

The ordinance of July 4, 1885, promulgated by Royal Decree No. 301, of same date, creating the tax known as royal dues on conveyance of property, as also the additional tax imposed by article 7 of the budget act of 1893-94, upon property transferred, either as free gifts in life, or by reason of death, inheritance, and legacy, are hereby abolished.

Hereafter all contracts shall be exempt from aforesaid taxation, and no tax, therefore, shall be levied on property of any description upon the transfer of title and possession thereof, whether by virtue of inheritance, contract, or any other title whatsoever.

This order will be carried into effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of Puerto Rico.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

General Orders, }
No. 17.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, November 29, 1898.

I. The existence of the body known as the "diputacion provincial" being considered as wholly unnecessary and incompatible with the present administration of public affairs it is hereby discontinued and abolished. The responsibilities as well as the duties heretofore performed by the said "diputacion provincial" are distributed and assigned as follows:

II. The secretary of state (secretario de gobernacion) will take charge of all matters appertaining to charitable institutions, public health, and of the examination of accounts which were formerly in charge of the "diputacion provincial."

III. The secretary of the interior (fomento) will have charge of all matters relating to public works and education that were formerly in charge of the "diputacion provincial."

IV. The secretary of finance (hacienda) will have charge of the now existing assets and liabilities of the "diputacion provincial," the collection of all its claims and the liquidation of all its debts.

V. A commission is hereby created consisting of Juan Hernandez Lopez, secretary of justice, president; Ramon Mendez Cardona, assistant secretary of finance; Francisco de Paula Acuña, attorney of supreme court; Manuel Camuñas, assistant secretary of state, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the assets and liabilities of the "diputacion provincial," to receive all its property and to distribute the same among the different departments of the government as mentioned above. The commission will meet at the call of the president.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

General Orders, }
No. 18. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, December 1, 1898.

- I. The royal subdelegation of pharmacy is hereby abolished.
- II. Until a university is established in Puerto Rico, the courses and examinations necessary for a diploma in pharmacy will be in charge of the institute of higher education.
- III. The fees for examination and diplomas will be the same as were charged by the subdelegation of pharmacy.
- IV. From February next the degree of bachelor will be required for matriculation in pharmacy.
- V. As in the case of the degree of bachelor, that of pharmacist may be obtained by private tuition, provided it be shown by yearly certificates that the candidate has, during three years, gone through a practical course of studies in a registered pharmacy.
- VI. The institute of higher education will take charge of the archives of the subdelegation of pharmacy.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

General Orders, }
No. 19. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, December 2, 1898.

- I. The full bench of the supreme court of justice, consisting of seven magistrates, including the president, shall hear all the appeals pending decision, as well as those that may hereafter be established and are authorized by the laws of civil and criminal procedure, which, under the Spanish régime, devolved upon the supreme court of Madrid, whose jurisdiction regarding this island ceased by virtue of the peace protocol.
- II. In cases of incompatibility, vacancy, or absence, the incumbent magistrates shall be substituted by the assistant or vice magistrate, and in default of these, by the primary court judges of the capital.
- III. Causes where the death penalty has been demanded will be heard and decided by a bench composed of three full magistrates and two assistant magistrates, and in default of these, by the primary court judges of the capital, provided there be no incompatibility.
- IV. The appeals forwarded to and still pending decision at the aforesaid supreme court of Madrid shall be claimed through diplomatic channels without detriment to the action taken for that object by the parties concerned, and upon their return shall be transferred to the hearing of the supreme court of justice.
- V. The exposition or report referred to in article 948 of the law of criminal procedure in cases of death penalty shall be addressed to the secretary of justice, in order that he may propose, should he deem it equitable, commutation of the penalty to the military commander, Department of Puerto Rico.
- VI. In like manner the supreme court of justice shall hear the appeals which, under the late régime in administrative matters, devolved upon the supreme court established for the purpose at Madrid.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

General Orders, }
No. 20. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, December 3, 1898.

The college of lawyers (bar association) is hereby reestablished in the manner prescribed by its former statutes, authorized by royal decree of May 28, 1838, in so far as these are not opposed to the sovereignty and Constitution of the United States, such provisions of the "compilation" of January 5, 1891, as are contrary to said statutes being abolished.

The secretary of justice is intrusted with the details for the execution of this order.
By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

General Orders, }
No. 21.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, December 4, 1898.

From and after this date the granting of exclusive fishing privileges in the streams, rivers, bays, inlets, and other waters of Puerto Rico and its adjacent islands will be discontinued, and the right of fishing in the said waters will be absolutely free; but all persons who enjoy said free privileges will be subject to the common and statute laws which govern fishing in said waters.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

[Nos. 27 to 39 issued by General Henry.]

General Orders, }
No. 27.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, December 8, 1898.

It having become evident that the civil courts can not, owing to their slow process and the overcrowded state of their dockets, act with sufficient promptness against the bandits who are still committing crimes of arson and murder on the island, there not having been as yet a single conviction in such cases, and an immediate example being necessary, military commissions will be appointed for the trial of such cases as may be properly brought before them.

By command of Brigadier-General Henry:

W. V. RICHARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 35.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, December 26, 1898.

The following order of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Until otherwise ordered, no grants or concessions of public or corporate rights or franchises for the construction of public or quasi public works, such as tramways, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, waterworks, gasworks, electric-light lines, etc., shall be made by any municipal or other local governmental authority or body in Puerto Rico, except upon the approval of the major-general commanding the military forces of the United States in Puerto Rico, who shall before approving any such grant or concession be so especially authorized by the Secretary of War."

This order will be distributed to all alcaldes, who will be governed by it in the several municipalities. Projected or intended improvements submitted by individuals or companies requiring franchise will be received by the councils and forwarded with recommendation to these headquarters for the action of the department commander.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,
First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 37.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, December 28, 1898.

I. A board of health is hereby constituted at San Juan, to be composed as follows:
1. Capt. L. P. Davison, Fifth Infantry, president of board, executive officer, and sanitary inspector of the island.

2. The health officer of the port.

3. The health officer of the city.

4 and 5. Two members of the city council, to be selected by that body, one member having special interest in and knowledge of street cleaning, policing, etc.; the other member of public works, water supply, sewerage, etc.

II. District commanders will have similar boards organized in their towns. In the absence of troops the alcalde will be the head of the board, the number of councilmen can be reduced to one, and at towns not on the sea the health officer of the port will be omitted.

These boards will gather vital statistics and other information and recommendations, which they will furnish to the board at San Juan.

The latter board will keep the department commander informed of all matters needing his attention.

III. The board at San Juan will formulate regulations governing sanitary surroundings; overcrowding of buildings; policing of houses inside, front, and rear; throwing of refuse matter of any kind into the street or on the ground; proper clothing of men, women, and children, or exposure of person, and fix a fine for the violation of such regulations, said fine to be collected and turned into the municipal treasury for charitable purposes.

In event of failure to pay this fine, an imprisonment of a number of fixed days will be imposed and carried out by each alcalde.

The regulations fixed by the board at San Juan to govern at other places as well will be complied with and any failure to carry out its orders will be reported so that other action may be taken.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 39.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, December 30, 1898.

In order to cheapen the cost of bread and fresh meat consumed in the island, encourage competition among dealers, and place said necessities within reach of the poorer classes, the following rules are established to go into effect from January 1, 1899:

1. The industry of making and selling bread is hereby declared free from all municipal taxation in this island.

2. The sale of beef, pork, or mutton shall henceforth be entirely free in this island and no taxes, whether direct or indirect, shall be levied upon same by the municipalities thereof.

3. All industries based upon the sale of meat, such as those of victuallers, butchers, slaughterhouses, and any others, are also exempt from all municipal dues.

4. Absolute freedom is likewise granted for the establishment of meat stalls in the towns and rural districts.

5. The foregoing rules shall have no limitations beyond the proof of ownership of the animal to be slaughtered.

6. The alcalde in the towns or the delegates of the municipal corporations in the rural districts shall inspect the live animal, ascertain if it corresponds with the description on the owner's register, seal and file same, and authorize the slaughter.

7. Where doubts arise as to the healthy condition of the animal intended for slaughter, a physician, veterinarian, or expert, previously appointed for the purpose, shall be called to decide the matter.

8. In order to make up for the reduction in municipal receipts occasioned by the above exemptions, municipal corporations are hereby authorized to issue licenses for the sale of all liquors, cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, in whatsoever shape or form.

9. The following schedule or tariff of taxation on liquors and tobacco is proposed to the municipal corporations, which tariff may be modified to meet the requirements of their respective localities:

For every liquor or tobacco store or stand in towns of from—

5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants	\$50.00
10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants	60.00
15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants	70.00
Above 20,000 inhabitants	80.00

10. No establishment whatever shall be allowed to sell articles subject to license, unless furnished with the latter.

11. In case the receipts from licenses for the sale of liquor and tobacco should fail to make up for the deficiency resulting in the budget, municipal corporations shall adopt such measures of economy as they may judge advisable and are compatible with the law, in order to cover said deficiency.

12. Municipal corporations are hereby authorized to increase the value of above licenses when issued to wholesale dealers in liquors and tobacco.

Failure to pay the required tax will result in payment of fines which shall be double the tax, and if necessary, besides, the closing of the establishment and imprisonment of the offender.

It is hoped that this taxing of sales of liquors may have the effect of closing a number of saloons and taking temptation to drink away from the inhabitants, a vice

of the island which tends to demoralize its people, cause misery and suffering to the innocent, and interfere materially with moral progress, upon which depends the success of any nation.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—General Orders, No. 39, are the last of the series for 1898.

[Nos. 1 to 58, issued by General Henry.]

General Orders, }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, January 3, 1899.

I. In accordance with orders from the postal department no mails of municipalities will be transmitted without proper postage.

No mail will be admitted free unless inclosed in a regular official penalty envelope.

II. The orders requiring vaccination throughout the island will be executed in all municipalities. Boards of health will report failure to obey these orders, and alcaldes will see to the punishment by fine or imprisonment of persons who fail to comply with orders of the board of health.

III. The municipality of Hormigueros having, by a vote of 190 to 2, voted in favor of being annexed to Mayaguez, it is hereby declared a part of the municipality of Mayaguez. The ayuntamiento of Mayaguez will take immediate steps to relieve from their offices the present municipal officers of Hormigueros, and will make the necessary arrangements for governing the former municipality of Hormigueros.

It is hoped that other small municipalities will follow the example of Hormigueros, and thus reduce their own expenses and concentrate for the administration of the laws.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 4. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, January 17, 1899.

I. The inspection, care, and maintenance of light-houses adjacent to the coast of this island are hereby removed from the control of the secretary of the department of fomento and transferred to the control of the navy officer in charge.

II. Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer United States navy-yard, San Juan, Ensign W. R. Gherardi, United States Navy, is hereby announced as in charge of the light-house district of Puerto Rico, and will report to the commanding officer United States navy-yard for instructions. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 5. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, January 18, 1899.

The collections of the customs duties and of the internal revenues of this island are hereby separated.

The internal revenue will hereafter be collected by the secretary of finance, who will give the necessary directions for the economical carrying out of this order.

Collectors of internal revenues are hereby designated for the places set opposite their respective names, as follows: Luis R. Velazquez, Ponce; Felipe Cuebas, Mayaguez; Alejandro Salicrup, San Juan; Manuel Colon, Arecibo; Sandalio Valdejuli, Humacao; P. San Clemente, Arroyo; Eduardo Garcia Alonso, Fajardo; José R. Vidal, Aguadilla; Adolfo Rieckehoff, Vieques.

These collectors will give bonds of \$2,000 each before entering upon their duties.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 6. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, January 19, 1899.

In order to remedy the evils due to unjust apportionments, the following are the orders concerning the taxation of lands on this island. Any variation from this order, or excess in taxation under it, will, upon being reported to these headquarters, result in the punishment of the offending parties.

1. The assessment of taxes upon lands will hereafter be made in accordance with the various cultivations existing in the island and the quality of the land taxed.

2. In accordance with the various cultivations there will be taxes on cane lands, coffee lands, tobacco lands, pasture lands, minor-produce lands, and forest lands.

3. In accordance with the quality of the land there will be taxes of the first, second, and third classes—the first class comprising the best lands, the second class the next best, and the third class the poorest.

4. On all lands of the first class there will be a tax of 1 peso per cuerda (acre); on all lands of the second class a tax of 0.50 peso per cuerda; on all lands of the third class, a tax of 0.25 peso per cuerda.

5. Each municipal corporation will appoint a classifying commission which will select subcommissions in the different districts of each township, these subcommissions to report to the classifying commission on the class of lands in their respective districts.

6. These commissions will be guided by the following instructions:

First-class cane lands are plains and valleys and other alluvial lands lying near settled communities, highways, railroads, and seaports, and the lands of drained lagoons and mangrove marshes.

Second-class cane lands are the highland plains, generally surcharged with oxides of iron and known in the country as clayish lands.

First-class coffee lands are valley lands and hills abounding in organic detritus.

Second-class coffee lands are highlands having a calcareous or limy formation.

First-class tobacco lands are valley lands watered by rivers.

Second-class tobacco lands are loamy highlands mixed with clay and sand.

Third-class tobacco lands are sandy lands along the coast and calcareous lands among the hills.

First-class pasture lands are valleys, lagoons, and glens, where grow "malojila" and Guinea grass.

Second-class pasture lands are those on the hills and on the coast where grow Guinea and dog grass.

Third-class pasture lands are those along the coast and limy hills where grow only brush, "rat-tail," sweet grass, etc.

First-class minor-produce lands are valley lands.

Second-class minor-produce lands are highlands.

Third-class minor-produce lands are sandy and limy lands.

First-class forest lands are those growing virgin forests whose timber can supply building and cabinet woods, e. g., "aceitillo," cedar, "capá," "ausubo," etc.

Second-class forest lands are lands with a rocky and calcareous soil growing only bushes available for fuel.

7. Taxes on lands whose owners reside abroad will be increased by 50 per cent.

8. All ordinances or decrees conflicting with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked and rendered null and void.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 7. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, January 27, 1899.

I. The inhabitants of this island must be protected from smallpox. Every resident who has not had this disease will be vaccinated, and hereafter all infants must be vaccinated before reaching the age of 6 months.

II. The chief surgeon of the department is charged with the duty of providing the material and carrying out the details necessary in the work of vaccination.

III. The following-named officers of the medical department are hereby appointed directors of vaccination and assigned to the designated divisions for temporary duty:

Maj. P. R. Egan, brigade surgeon, U. S. V., to the division of Guayama and of Humacao, south of the municipality of Naguabo and including Vieques, with headquarters at Guayama.

Maj. George G. Groff, brigade surgeon, U. S. V., to the division of Arecibo, with headquarters at Arecibo.

Capt. Charles Wilcox, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to the division of Mayaguez and Aguadilla, with headquarters at Mayaguez.

Capt. F. P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to the division of San Juan and of Humacao, north of and including the municipality of Naguabo, with headquarters at San Juan.

Acting Asst. Surg. Azel Ames, to the division of Ponce, with headquarters at Coamo.

IV. In addition to his duties as director of vaccination, Acting Asst. Surg. Azel Ames will take charge of the production and distribution of the necessary supply of vaccine virus.

V. The above-named officers will report by letter to the chief surgeon of the department for the necessary instructions in the performance of this duty.

VI. All medical officers serving at posts in the different divisions are hereby detailed as inspectors of vaccination, and will report, when their services are required for this purpose, to the directors of their respective divisions. The care of the sick of the command must not be neglected in performing this special duty. All other officers will render any assistance they may be called upon for in facilitating the work of vaccinating the people.

VII. Inspectors of vaccination will report to the chief surgeon of the department any neglect on the part of the civil authorities to carry out this order, with view to such action as may be deemed necessary by the department commander.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, January 28, 1899.

Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the usual port jurisdiction of the harbor of San Juan is transferred to Commander Albert S. Snow, U. S. N., commandant United States naval station, San Juan. Commander Snow will assume and perform all the duties which are ordinarily performed by what is known as the captain of the port—the police of the harbor, the enforcement of rules and regulations regarding anchorage of vessels arriving at the port, the shifting of vessels from one anchorage to another, the boarding of vessels upon arrival, the enforcement of quarantine regulations, dumping of garbage, and all other matters pertaining to the jurisdiction of the harbor.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, January 29, 1899.

I. The following reduction in notarial fees is hereby ordered and published for the information and guidance of all concerned; it will go into effect February 1, 1899.

The Official Gazette should be consulted for further information concerning the paragraphs specified, as well as for other important notarial requirements:

Articles of present tariff.	Present tariff.	Reduced tariff.	Remarks.
1	\$1.88	\$1.00	Reduced from \$1.88 (pesos) to \$1 (peso) for each leaf of original documents on all sorts of contracts, wills, and nuncupative codocils, and other instruments not specifically excepted under this tariff.
4	4.80	1.00	Par. I. Value not exceeding \$300. Reduced from 1.60 per cent to \$1 per leaf.
	11.00	1.00	Par. II. Value between \$300 and \$500. Reduced from 2.20 per cent to \$1 per leaf.
5	.....	.....	Comprised in article 1 at \$1 per leaf.
6	.....	.....	Reduced from 1 per cent to one-half per cent.
7	.....	.....	Comprised in No. 1 of the new tariff. Reduced from three-fourths per cent to one-half per cent.
15, 16, 17	.....	.....	No reduction.
18	1.00	.50	Reduced from \$1 to 50 cents.
23	.....	.....	Canceled, being included in the reform for the Notarial Mont de Picté already approved.
24, 25, 26, 27	.....	.....	Canceled, being included in No. 1 of the new tariff.

II. All articles of the original tariff not mentioned in Paragraph I of this order are hereby canceled and will cease to be operative on and after the date this order goes into effect.

III. Any violation of this order by a notary will be reported to these headquarters, and will be regarded as a misconduct subjecting the offender, under notarial laws, to removal from office.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 12. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 6, 1899.

I. It having become evident after a careful trial of two months that the organization created under the Spanish system and continued by the representatives of the United States Government, known as the insular cabinet, is not compatible with American methods and progress, the same is dissolved.

II. Four departments are hereby constituted, to be known as the departments of state, justice, finance, and interior (late fomento).

Each chief or minister will have charge of his own department, and when called together by the governor-general the latter will preside and give the necessary directions. Each head of department will receive orders from and correspond direct with the governor-general.

III. Heads of departments or others objecting to the introduction of American methods of business and progress, or to the investigation of the affairs of the departments when properly ordered, will be relieved from office or their resignations accepted if tendered.

IV. Any vacancy occurring in a department will be filled by the most competent person available, irrespective of party affiliations, and temporary charge of such department will be taken by the officer next in rank to the head, unless another person has been designated.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 13. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 7, 1899.

I. The police force of the island, heretofore under the state department, will henceforth be under the immediate control of the governor-general. All papers and documents in connection with the police force will be turned over to Mr. Techter.

Mr. Frank Techter will take temporary charge of the organization of the force and submit for approval all names selected. As soon as enrolled they will be assigned to stations and duties, at the most important points first. Those chosen will be the best men to be had, irrespective of party affiliations and independent of politics. Those in the future mixing in politics will not be tolerated on the force. None will be discharged except for the above reason, neglect of duty, or inefficiency.

II. Cemeteries which have been consecrated for use by Roman Catholics will be used only for the burial of those of that faith and will be administered according to the perpetual laws of that dedication. Burials subject to the order of parish priests may be allowed in portions of grounds not dedicated. For others a suitable burial ground will be established by the municipalities.

The existing habit of exhuming bodies in cemeteries and placing their bones in a corner of the cemetery or some other place, thus desecrating the dead, will be discontinued. Any violation of this order will result in a fine or some other form of punishment of the person responsible for the observance thereof.

By command of Major-General Henry:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Orders, }
No. 15.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 9, 1899.

I. The following appointments of heads of departments, under General Orders, No. 12, current series, these headquarters, are announced: State, Señor Francisco de P. Acuña; justice, Señor Herminio Diaz Navarro; finance, Señor Cayetano Coll y Toste; interior, Señor Federico Degetau y González.

II. The following are the subdivisions of the functions of the four departments created under General Orders, No. 12, current series, these headquarters:

State.—Municipal councils or corporations, public order and health, elections, and necessary correspondence connected with questions submitted from Washington or coming from diplomatic or other sources.

Finance.—Collection of taxes, payment of public expenses, weights and measures, banks, bankers, and brokers.

Justice.—Administration of justice, appointments of judges and notaries, penal establishments, judicial appeals.

Interior.—Public and private educational institutions, public works, farming settlements, grants of patents and trade-marks, chambers of commerce, forests and mines, charitable institutions.

III. Each head of department will organize his branch of the government into bureaus and place reliable chiefs over them, discharging inefficient or unnecessary men.

For the present the chief of the bureau of education will be Gen. John Eaton, and that of public works (engineering, roads and bridges, waterworks, etc.) will be Maj. Francis L. Hills.

Each bureau chief will report to his head of department for orders or other instructions.

Each head of department is independent of the others and will report direct to the governor-general.

When convened by the governor-general, the heads of the four departments or a majority thereof will form a cabinet, over which the governor-general will preside.

IV. A special department of police is created, the head of which will be subject to the direct orders of the governor-general. The police referred to is what was known as the insular police, and is independent of the municipal police, which is under the control of the respective municipalities.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 16.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 10, 1899.

I. *Department of State.*—All appointments of councilmen recommended and of alcaldes will be made by the secretary of state without reference to these headquarters. All municipal correspondence will be addressed direct to the secretary of state, only cases of appeal being forwarded to these headquarters.

II. *Department of Justice.*—Appointments of notaries will be made by the secretary of justice. In order to introduce American methods or to simplify the work of this department and to repeal unnecessary laws or those interfering with proper personal liberty, Maj. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., acting judge-advocate, will be associated with and subordinate to the secretary of justice. He will advise with and assist the secretary in preparing laws or systems in accord with those in vogue in the United States and will recommend annulment of such laws as are not in accord with progress.

III. *Department of Finance.*—First Lieut. Frank McIntyre, Nineteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp, will be associated with and subordinate to the secretary of finance. He will when called on assist him by advising him with reference to American methods in the conduct of his department. All correspondence as to taxation or complaints will be direct with the secretary, only appeals being sent to these headquarters.

IV. *Department of Interior.*—A board to consist of such persons as the secretary of interior deems best will be organized by him to make such changes in his department as may be required, particular attention being paid to systems of contracts for building roads and other works.

V. All persons are invited to report to the commanding general any misdemeanor, improper conduct of officials in office, inefficient officeholders, laws or customs at variance with proper methods, with a view to correction or annulment of such laws and the punishment of offenders. Such complaints should be presented in writing and an accusation against any person should be accompanied with proper evidence, so that intelligent action may be taken in the matter.

All Americans or Puerto Rican Americans are urged to help in the cause of bringing this island to a high standard in everything, and thus reflect credit upon themselves and upon the United States.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 17. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 10, 1899.

The following resignation of the cabinet officers is published for public information:

To the Honorable Major-General Commanding the Department.

SIR: There exists in the United States an organization of the executive power identical with that which you apply to this island by your general orders of to-day. The President of the Republic governs with his secretaries, the latter being independent each from the rest of them. But there exists also an organization of the legislative power which arises out of suffrage, and which act with two deliberative Houses. In those two Houses the people of the United States have their supreme representation.

We would accept with gratefulness and pride, even more, we are anxious to have a system which has made our nation great and free; but we would accept it complete, so that it would answer to the legitimate aspirations of our country. You in the government, next to you the cabinet which you would appoint, and very near to all the popular legislature, telling you all the time which are the ideas and necessities of the island.

On the council of secretaries disappearing, it drags along with it the only collective representation of Puerto Rico, inasmuch as the North American system has not been yet implanted here, in all its grand and perfect amplitude. And a responsibility not to be eluded would fall upon us if we were to admit participation in a measure with which we do not feel ourselves in conformity.

So, then, the undersigned secretaries respectfully declare:

That they respect and comply with the orders of the major-general commanding the department, whereby the council of secretaries is dissolved.

That they resign into your hands the charges with which you were pleased to confide to them.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, February 6, 1899.

Very respectfully,

L. MUÑOZ.
JUAN HERNANDEZ LÓPEZ.
CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE.

In accepting these resignations the department commander remarks that these officials have at all times displayed zeal and ability. He regrets that they ask at present for the impossible—suffrage and a legislature. These come with Congressional legislation and are not possible now.

The council of secretaries, consisting of heads of departments, with a president, which was of Spanish origin and was abolished by General Orders, No. 12, current series, these headquarters, simply gave to one man the opportunity to dominate all the departments and to enhance his political power. Such a system is contrary to that which should exist under the present form of government, in which there can only be one head, the department commander or governor-general of the island.

Both parties, liberal and radical, are represented in the new cabinet, so that all the people may feel they have representation therein.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 18. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 12, 1899.

In view of the fact that it has been represented to the department commander, by petition and otherwise, to his satisfaction, that owing to the crisis caused by the late war and by the scarcity of money of the island seeking investment, planters owning valuable estates are unable to meet their debts, and that a number of firms in liquidating their business interests in the island are proceeding to foreclose mortgages on plantations to the great distress of the owners thereof, and under existing laws these proceedings are of a summary nature, so that actual sales can be effected

in thirty days from the time judicial notice is given, thus allowing debtors no sufficient opportunity to raise money, it is hereby directed, in the interest of equity and, to save the agricultural industry from loss and ruin, that the said law of foreclosure and all legal or judicial proceedings thereunder with reference to agricultural property and machinery be, and they are hereby, suspended for the period of one year from this date, namely, January 19, 1899, provided that the interest on such debts is paid when due at a rate not exceeding 12 per cent per annum.

This order is not intended to affect proceedings for the collection of insular or municipal taxes.

That this order may be put into immediate operation it is directed that it be printed in the Official Gazette, and also promptly communicated to all alcaldes, judges, and courts on this island for their information and compliance.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 19. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 12, 1899.

It has been determined that at places or towns where apparently troops and citizens do not harmonize, owing to improper interference of troops, to withdraw such from those towns and to hold the alcalde and his council strictly responsible for law and order in his municipality. If they fail to preserve law and order, or show an indifference and neglect of duty, towns in which said neglects occur will be put under a military officer and necessary troops, and the functions of the alcalde, council, and courts be suspended, and the town governed by military law.

In the proposed movement of troops away from the island many towns must thus be left without troops, and if the civil authorities can not or will not do their duties the military will do it for them. If councils are composed of men who are indifferent to progress, honesty of action, or not properly representing the people, they will, on representation to these headquarters by the business men of the municipality, be relieved and others put in their places.

It is hoped that it will not be necessary to make an example of any municipality by thus showing that they are incapable of governing themselves, and thus injure the island and stop its progress, or future legislation.

This order will be communicated to all concerned and placed in the Official Gazette, or other papers of the island.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 20. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 12, 1899.

It having been demonstrated to the department commander for some weeks that matters are generally mismanaged at Aguadilla—that the councilmen quarrel with one another, that they refuse to act in the interests of the people, and that money is corruptly used, Capt. F. W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, commanding at Aguadilla, will notify the alcalde and the councilmen that they are deposed from office and that the civil authority is entirely suspended in the town.

The above order will also apply to Moca.

Captain Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, will assume command of the town, exercising the necessary civil functions, and use his troops as required by the circumstances.

He will then call a meeting of the representative men of the town, and as soon as they agree upon reputable men to govern the town in the interests of the whole, he will induct them into office and report to these headquarters that they are desirable men.

From the report of the commission, composed of one radical and one liberal, which was sent from here, it is concluded that the liberals are more to blame than are the radicals, so there is no objection to a radical council if good men of that party are obtainable.

The jail is also reported as dirty and overcrowded. Captain Mansfield will release therefrom all those who are serving light sentences, and order the jailor to clean the prison. If the latter has neglected his duty, he will be replaced by a capable man.

If the judges have failed to do their duty, report them to these headquarters for removal.

In carrying out these orders it is assumed that Captain Mansfield will use good judgment and discretion. If any opposition is displayed, either through failure to carry out his orders or through disrespect on the part of anyone, he will cause the offender to be placed in jail, and report the case to these headquarters.

Captain Mansfield is also authorized to call upon several of the reputable men of the town to investigate the accounts of the city officials for report to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 21.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 15, 1899.

1. "La Junta del Obras del Puerto de San Juan de Puerto Rico" not being compatible with American methods, its duties properly pertaining to the Navy and Engineer Corps of the Army, is hereby dissolved.

2. Commander A. S. SNOW, U. S. N., is appointed inspector of the works, formerly under the Junta.

3. Maj. E. A. Root, chief engineer, U. S. V., is placed as engineer in charge of these works.

4. The inspector and engineer officer will reorganize the personnel of these works, retaining in service only those employees necessary, discharging the others and making such other changes as are necessary to make the harbor works conform to the American system. The tonnage dues heretofore collected by the collector of customs for harbor improvement being done away with and the finances of the municipality being in such condition as to render the payment by it of the annual appropriation impossible, there is appropriated from the revenues of the island \$6,000 per month for the improvement of harbor facilities of San Juan, and additional appropriations will be made to execute approved plans when necessary.

The secretary and treasurer of the Junta will turn over to Maj. E. A. Root all records and funds pertaining to that body, and hereafter all disbursements will be made by the engineer on vouchers approved by the inspector.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 22.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 17, 1899.

One hundred dollars reward will be given to any person for the apprehension and delivery to the military authorities and conviction of any one guilty of arson, murder, robbery, or violent assault for the purpose of murder or robbery on the part of anyone forming a combination known as the banditti or organization for violating the law.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 23.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 20, 1899.

Alcaldes and councilmen are reminded that orders are issued to be obeyed. In a recent case the alcalde and council resigned because they supposed they had received an order not agreeable to them. No order had been given, but if it had been, and not carried out, the course of the council would have been contumacious and in defiance of authority, and other action would have followed instead of resignations being accepted.

It can not be too strongly impressed upon municipal councils that the interests of the municipalities depend upon their honesty, zeal, and attention to duty. Without this, the people they represent suffer and the progress of the island is held back. No more important body of men exists than the various councils, and the people should insist upon being properly represented by their best men and no others, and it should be considered an honor to hold such positions of responsibility.

They must learn one lesson, however: that is, before they govern others or can give proper example to people, they must govern themselves, and obey promptly all legal orders, submitting for appeal any unjust ones, which will always be remedied.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 24. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 21, 1899.

To-morrow, February 22, being the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, will be observed as a holiday. All public offices will be closed during the day.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 26. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 24, 1899.

I. The *La Metralla*, of Ponce, is hereby suspended from publication, and its editor will be brought to trial for publishing an article derogatory to a public official. Charges supported by proper evidence will always be considered when properly submitted, but publication of same will result in suppression of offending paper and the trial of its editor.

II. The conduct of the case now being tried at Ponce is unsatisfactory from reports received, and Mr. José María Figueras, of the supreme court, will proceed to Ponce to investigate and report upon the condition of affairs, giving upon his return such information as may do justice to all concerned and bring to punishment those who have violated the law or neglected their duty.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 27. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 27, 1899.

On February 12, owing to reported disagreement of councilmen and irregular conduct of affairs, the civil authorities at Aguadilla and Moca were suspended and the military placed in charge. This warning of proposed action was made in previous orders in the following words:

"If they (the councilmen) fail to preserve law and order or show an indifference and neglect of duty, towns in which said neglects occur will be put under a military officer and necessary troops and the functions of the alcade, council, and courts suspended and the town governed by military law."

The above action was forced upon the department commander, who has always prevented the interference of the military with civil affairs so far as possible in order to give the latter an opportunity to govern themselves, using only the military to preserve law and order when called upon or found to be necessary.

This statement of facts is made because it is falsely claimed by some who should know better that a condition of "military despotism exists on this island."

This government is a military one, but conducted so as to give every latitude to the civil authorities as long as they show themselves capable of good behavior and self-government.

The towns of Aguadilla and Moca have elected their councilmen, but Aguadilla has failed to elect an alcade, the military officer still acting as such by request of the people.

Beginning March 1, the military authority will be withdrawn from these towns and the civil reestablished, and all reports or complaints will be made to the respective cabinet officers at San Juan.

If councils fail to elect alcaldes the secretary of state will take such action as may be required.

The military will interfere with nothing, and the withdrawal of same from Aguadilla will follow if necessary to give the people of these towns a full trial in self-government.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 28. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, February 28, 1899.

I. The subdelegation of medicine and surgery is authorized, in accordance with orders of the Spanish Government dated May 29, 1866, to grant certificates of practitioners in minor surgery, provided the requirements in said order shall have been fulfilled.

II. All certificates of surgeon dentists issued by the said subdelegation, understood as entitling the holders thereof to perform the duties of doctors in dental surgery, not being authorized by said Spanish orders, are hereby declared null and void.

III. The holders of these certificates shall return them within ten days to the subdelegation of medicine and surgery, where they will be exchanged for certificates of practitioners in minor surgery.

IV. Those who at the end of the time indicated shall not have exchanged their certificates, and continue practicing the profession in spite of the orders given, shall be called up by the mayors of the respective places, who will compel them to deliver the certificates, and besides levy a fine of \$50 on every certificate holder.

V. The practitioners of dental surgery shall be allowed to practice only under the supervision of a doctor in dental surgery.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 29. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, March 7, 1899.

* 1. All people from abroad residing in or carrying on any industry or business in this island have precisely the same privileges and are subject to the same restrictions and taxations as the native residents and business men, except where otherwise specially provided in the laws of the island as at present established. They are therefore required to obey the laws of the island and of the municipality where they may happen to reside or carry on any industry or business.

2. In accordance with the above all such persons must pay the tax that the ayuntamientos may levy upon their industry or business, and refusal to obey the lawful commands of such legally constituted bodies, or evasion to meet said just demands, will result in precisely the same stringent measures being used against them as would properly be used by these ayuntamientos in the case of the resident native people.

3. The ayuntamientos are hereby warned not to consider the above paragraphs as authorizing any improper procedure or discrimination; strict justice and impartiality should be applied in all cases, and any violation of authority on their part should be promptly reported and action should be taken against them through the necessary legal channels.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 30. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, March 8, 1899.

I. Pursuant to the third paragraph of the order of the President of the United States, dated January 20, 1899, relating to the current money of Puerto Rico, viz, "It is further ordered and directed that out of the Puerto Rican coins so received a convenient supply shall be retained and carried for exchange for United States money at the rates hereinbefore enumerated, namely, \$0.60 United States money for one Puerto Rican silver peso," there shall be kept in the custom-houses at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, Puerto Rican money for exchange for American money at the authorized rate of exchange, that is, 1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ pesos, Puerto Rican money for \$1 American money.

In making this exchange preference will be given to those who desire exchange for legitimate purposes, and in no case will it be exchanged for persons who are themselves engaged in exchanging money for profit.

So long as this exchange of money shall be continued, no person engaged in business in Puerto Rico shall refuse to accept American money when tendered at the rate prescribed by the President of the United States.

On and after July 1, 1899, and until further orders, all public dues, insular and municipal taxes, fines and costs will be assessed in United States money. Where changes in dues, salaries, etc., are not provided for, the amount of dues, salaries, etc., will be determined in accordance with the prescribed rate of exchange.

It is urgently recommended that all tradesmen throughout the island express the price of their goods in American money, with alternate price in Puerto Rican money, with due regard to the authorized rate of exchange.

II. It having been brought to the attention of the department commander that liquor is sold to children, to the detriment of their health and morals, the sale or giving of liquor of any kind by any person to any child under 14 years of age is

strictly prohibited, under penalty, if convicted of violation of this order, to imprisonment for sixty days, and a fine of \$60 for each offense.

The civil authorities, police, and others are enjoined to see to the proper execution of this order, and to do everything possible to rescue the young from reported conditions, which, if continued, are certain to ruin them morally and physically, and to impair their future usefulness.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 32.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, March 10, 1899.

The municipal jail at San Juan, P. R., is designated as the place of 'confinement for all military convicts upon this island who are sentenced to over six months' imprisonment, and who are not sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary. All such convicts will be sent by the commanding officer, under proper guard, to this place of confinement, where they will be delivered to the custodian of the jail, together with a copy of the order promulgating their sentence, and also a list of such property and clothing as may be in their possession. So much of their sentence as refers to hard labor will be executed under the direction of the health officer, to whom they will be delivered, under suitable guard, at such times as he may desire.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 33.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, March 13, 1899.

I. Hereafter prisoners in jail will not be shackled or placed in stocks for punishment. Punishment for misbehavior or violation of prison rules will be solitary confinement with a bread and water diet, to be continued until the offender promises to reform.

Those now in prison who have six months or less to serve and who have behaved well during their imprisonment will be restored to liberty. The names of those released under this order will be sent to these headquarters.

In the future a credit of five days in each month will be allowed to each prisoner for good behavior, such credit to be applied in reducing the length of sentence. Misbehavior will remove the credit thus earned and a new start will be necessary.

II. At the inspection of the department commander of the prisoners at the penitentiary yesterday that institution was found to be in excellent order, very cleanly, and not an ill smell, its condition reflecting great credit upon the chief keeper, Mr. Maximino Luzunaris. If all jails were in the same condition it would be well for the island.

The object of all prisons is for the protection of peaceable people living outside as well as for the reform of criminals by detention. When this reform has been effected there is no further necessity of punishment of the man. Any excess beyond this tends to degrade him.

Those in charge of prisons should do everything possible consistent with duty to elevate the moral tone of their prisoners, and to this end they are at liberty to call upon members of the religious orders to hold services with these prisoners on Sunday, and thus aid in elevating their moral characters. Such services, if properly conducted, particularly those of song, will save many a despairing man who in his surroundings has lost all hope.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 35.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, March 20, 1899.

I. It has come to the knowledge of the department commander that in some districts on the island many people are suffering and some have died for want of food, caused by poor crops, resulting from lack of rain or other unavoidable conditions.

The department commander therefore directs that until further orders post commanders consult with the alcaldes so that by a judicious issue of portions of the ration as set forth in paragraph 7, General Orders No. 5, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, to those in want, the distress may be alleviated. Attention is also invited to

paragraph 8, General Orders No. 110, Adjutant-General's Office, series 1898. The natives have suffered patiently, but care must be exercised in this issue to reach the needy who have been unable to secure work, and not to encourage people in shirking work or in depending on Americans.

II. Referring to the idle talk, the threats of violence in certain neighborhoods, the reported assemblages for revolutionary purposes and the numerous newspaper articles appearing in the press of the United States, showing a restless state of affairs here, all these conditions intimidating the work of capitalists desiring to invest here are now bearing their fruit to the injury of the well-being and progress of the island.

People of education and all having the good of the island at heart should instruct the ignorant, whose characters are unknown in the States, concerning the harm they are doing by their childish threats and utterances, exhorting them to silence of speech and suppression of such correspondence.

It is not believed that any thought of determined opposition to law and order exists in Puerto Rico, but should such be the truth it would be crushed at once and would prove to be the suicide of the island.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 41.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, March 28, 1899.

The time to be used by all the government departments in Puerto Rico will be that of the sixtieth meridian, designated as intercolonial time. This time is sent daily to all the telegraph offices, and will be obtained therefrom.

The signal officer of the department is charged with the carrying out of this regulation.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 43.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, April 6, 1899.

I. In accordance with orders from the War Department, native products of Puerto Rico purchased by the Commissary Department for the use of the United States Army will be exempt from the consumption tax.

II. The War Department having forbidden the issue of rations to Puerto Ricans, commanding officers of posts are authorized, to prevent suffering among the people in their respective localities, to purchase necessary articles of food at a rate not to exceed 10 centavos a day for each needy person and to send bill for same to this office for payment from the moneys of the island, as directed by the authorities at Washington. Great discretion must be used in carrying out these instructions, and aid should only be extended to those who are unable to work or to obtain the same.

III. The recent visit of the department commander to Caguas, Cayey, Aibonito, Coamo, Coamo Springs, Santa Isabel, Guayama, and Arroyo showed a satisfactory condition of affairs, and that the people are strongly in sympathy with American methods and progress. At Coamo Springs a most patient and commendable work is progressing in procuring vaccine for the benefit of the people of this island. At some of the towns complaint was made as to the cost of bread, 8 centavos a loaf, the same as last summer, although the price of flour is much less now. The price should not be over 6 centavos a pound. In the city of San Juan the price of bread is down to 4 centavos. It is the duty of the alcaldes to reduce as far as possible the cost of all the necessities of life and to increase the tax on other articles.

The prison at Guayama was not clean. The prison at Caguas was clean, but an old building.

The quarters of the insular police and appearance of men at Santa Isabel, Guayama, and Caguas were very good, and particularly so at the latter place.

While the meals were good and the beds clean at the hotels visited, the location and dirty condition of the water-closets; placed in or near the kitchens, as is probably the case also in many private dwellings on the island, were most disreputable. Until this insanitary condition is remedied great discredit will be brought upon the island, as Americans view such conditions with disgust, and their recollection of otherwise agreeable surroundings will be marred by this unnatural and disgusting practice.

IV. The habit of delegations coming to San Juan at the expense of the people or municipalities must be discontinued. All applications should be addressed to the

proper secretary. If a reply is not received nor any action taken within a reasonable time, a direct application should be made to the governor-general, stating what is desired, the fact of inaction, and date of appeal. Valuable time is taken up in talking about matters that can only be attended to in writing and by reference to the proper secretary.

The work of building roads, taking charge of schools and jails, so as to reduce the taxes of the people, will be taken up as rapidly as possible. In the meantime all budgets will be reduced to the lowest possible limit, honest economy practiced in all directions, and patience exercised during this period of transition.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 46.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, April 15, 1899.

The attention of the department commander has been invited by Puerto Ricans to the immoral conditions existing in this city, which were ignored by the Spanish Government, and if continued will surely impede the progress of the island.

Children should not be allowed on the streets at night after certain hours.

While gambling has not been interfered with, it should, if allowed, be regulated so that it will not become a nuisance. Police rules of well-ordered localities should govern in this matter.

Every effort should be made by all good citizens and by the police to protect the young from evil and to bring to punishment those who defy the laws of decency, morality, and manhood, rules of action so strongly implanted in the human heart that, when violated, the conscience of the most depraved appeals to the higher nature.

What applies to San Juan may also apply to other places.

Alcaldes are directed to use every possible effort to improve the moral conditions in their towns.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 48.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, April 18, 1899.

The cost of cleaning or policing the towns belongs to the municipal budget, and if necessary an extra tax will be levied upon the people. Whenever troops occupy a town where the water system is defective, every possible assistance will be given by the island moneys. Money was used at San Juan for this purpose, owing to a threatened water famine and the pressure for an increased water supply. An American will use a bucket of water to a glassful by others. They have been accustomed to an abundance of water for all purposes. Some money was also allowed for sanitary work at the capital, the city being in a bad condition in this respect. If sickness or an epidemic started at the capital it would injure the whole island. It will readily be seen that if moneys were devoted to other towns, or each obtained a share, none would be left for schools, jails, and building of roads. The latter is most important for commercial purposes, to keep the people employed, and to obtain money for food. It must therefore be impressed upon the people that they must clean their own towns and to keep them in that condition, not only to reflect credit upon the island, but to also prevent disease or epidemics, which are almost always the result of lack of cleanliness. The latter is one of the great evils here, and has always been. The lack of sanitary regulations or the nonenforcement of the same must be remedied. Boards of health will report all alcaldes who fail to do their duty in this most important part of hygienic reform, and when they fail, removal will follow.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 49.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, April 19, 1899.

The following proclamation of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

(Reservation for naval purposes—Puerto Rico.)

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is deemed necessary in the public interests that certain lands lying to the eastward of the city of San Juan, in Puerto Rico, be immediately reserved for naval purposes;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known that the following-described lands be, and the same are hereby, reserved for naval purposes until such time as the Congress of the United States shall otherwise direct, to wit:

First. The public land, natural, reclaimed, partly reclaimed, or which may be reclaimed, lying south of the Caguas road, shown on the United States hydrographic map No. 1754, of July, 1898, and for 250 feet north of said Caguas road, to be bounded on the west by a true north and south line passing through the eastern corner of the railway station shown on said map, on the south by the shore of the harbor, and to extend east 2,400 feet, more or less, to include 80 acres.

Second. The entire island lying to the southward of the above-described land, and described on the United States hydrographic map No. 1745, of July, 1899, as Isla Grande, or Manglar.

The military governor of the island of Puerto Rico will make this transfer through the representative of the Navy, the commandant of the United States naval station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, who will present this proclamation.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

March 29, 1899.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*General Orders, }
No. 50. }HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, April 22, 1899.

The department commander and military governor announces to his command and to the people of this island that upon his own application he will soon be relieved from duty here.

In seeking this relief, which he did with reluctance, as he is deeply interested in his work, he felt that during the heated term he would be unable to continue his arduous duties and that his successor had better be appointed now than later.

Landing in July last at Guanica and visiting Yauco, Utuado, Adjuntas, Ponce, and San Juan, he received abundant proofs of the loyalty and intelligence of the Puerto Ricans and their desire to be true Americans and to adopt the methods that have resulted in making the United States a great nation.

The promises made to the military governor at the meeting of delegates last December have been fully realized and he is thankful to all for their good will and hearty cooperation.

He appreciates the honest and zealous work done by his secretaries and the aid given him in instituting reforms and amending laws.

The Puerto Ricans must be patient and adopt as rapidly as possible all suggested changes, which are for the better and lead to success and to the improvement of the island.

Allowances must be made for the difference in customs, in language, and the associations of years, all of which are hard to eliminate in a short time, but which must be changed before any great advance can be made.

The methods to be pursued, he trusts and believes, will be based upon humanity and justice and with a due regard to the golden rule of doing unto others as we would like to have done to us. Following these lines considerably, success and harmony will follow. Honest and zealous performance of duty by all officials and the prompt carrying out of all laws and reforms based upon just and moral codes should be the foundation stone of all action.

He thanks the various officers and soldiers for their cooperation and willing subordination to the civil authorities, in order that the latter might have an opportunity to learn and practice what will be required of them upon the removal of the military forces.

He believes that a continued advance upon lines of operation already indicated, starting from an honest base, will meet with success and prosperity and ultimately result in victory and the happiness of the people. This will be the wish and thought of the retiring military governor, who will always cherish a most pleasant life memory of his associations with the Puerto Ricans.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 54. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, May 2, 1899.

The following orders are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned:
I. Eight hours in twenty-four shall be considered a day's work throughout the island.

II. There shall be no tax on salaries of men or women employed or working in any capacity whatsoever.

III. Only taxpayers shall be members of the municipal councils and no councilman shall be exempted from paying any portion of his share of legally and duly apportioned taxes.

IV. At the end of each calendar month municipal councils shall make a report of absentees from their sessions to the secretary of state; and any councilman absent from three consecutive sessions without just cause shall be dropped under instructions from the secretary of state and his place duly filled.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 55. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, May 2, 1899.

Before leaving the island the department commander wishes to thank the insular police for the work they have done. He has already announced in orders his approval of their appearance at the various towns he has visited.

The men composing this force should remember that they are to preserve law and order, and set an example to others. They should not go beyond their duty. Any interference with civil authorities should be avoided, as has been required by the military.

The insular police have succeeded in quieting the bandits and arresting violators of the law and securing of criminals. This could not be done by the United States troops, owing to their unfamiliarity with the people, the country, and the language.

He thanks Mr. Frank Techter for the good judgment and impartiality shown by him in the selection of the material that has given such good results.

He hopes this force will continue its good work and reflect credit upon the retiring military governor, and bring to themselves the praise of all good citizens.

The insular police should not hesitate to report neglects on the part of higher officials, but they should leave these cases to the proper authorities for settlement.

What little trouble there has been in the past has arisen from a too great desire to perform duties belonging to other departments, an error likely to occur, but which must be guarded against.

The military governor is much pleased with the words of commendation received from all parties, and again thanks the insular police and their chief for the good services they have already rendered.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

[Nos. 61-151, issued by General Davis.]

General Orders, }
No. 61. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, May 13, 1899.

The provisions of paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 54, Headquarters Department of Puerto Rico, announcing that eight hours in twenty-four shall constitute a day's work throughout the island, must not be understood as forbidding agreement between employers and employees for more or less than eight hours in one day. The order in question does not touch upon the matter of rate of compensation for those who

are employed either by the United States, the insular or municipal governments, or by private individuals and corporations. It is competent for the parties in interest to arrange and agree upon a rate of employment by the hour, but under the order in question it is illegal to require that any employee in public or private service shall work more than eight hours in one day unless the conditions of the agreement warrant such extension of the working hours. This regulation applies only to engagements for service where definite compensation is agreed upon for such service.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 62.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, May 15, 1899.

Capt. L. P. Davison, Fifth United States Infantry, in addition to his other duties, is appointed inspector of the penitentiary in this city, known as the "Presidio," and will receive and disburse all insular funds derived from customs revenue appropriated for the use of this penitentiary, rendering proper accounts and vouchers for the same to these headquarters through the secretary of justice.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 64.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, May 19, 1899.

The following regulations are published in elucidation of General Orders, No. 63, current series, these headquarters. In any respect in which this order may be in conflict with these regulations the latter will govern.

(1) Telegrams will be concise; all useless words omitted, and so written that punctuation marks are not required to insure correct understanding. The last name of the person addressed and of the sender of a message, or the titles of their offices, will generally be sufficient.

(2) The military telegraph can be used only in the transmission of important messages of urgency relating to public business, which if sent by mail would probably result in detriment to public interests.

(3) Messages from the following classes of officials relating to urgent public business will be passed without charge for tolls:

(a) Officers of the United States Government connected with the military, naval, postal, marine-hospital, weather, and customs services; also members of commissions appointed by the President who may be in Puerto Rico.

(b) The secretaries of the civil government, viz, state, justice, treasury, and interior, or officers acting in any of said capacities. Replies to such officers, if conforming to the provisions of paragraph 2, will also be free.

(c) The members of the supreme court and the fiscal and replies thereto.

(d) Judges of instruction and first instance.

(e) Alcades in communicating with secretaries of the civil government and the governor-general.

(f) Officers of the insular police.

(g) The heads of the civil departments of public works and education, including replies from their subordinates.

(4) Should messages sent be which, in the judgment of the chief signal officer, contain matter not entitled to free transmission, he will submit copies of such messages to these headquarters.

(5) Should important military information of an urgent character come to the knowledge of any telegraph operator he will transmit the same to the chief signal officer.

(6) At the end of each month the chief signal officer will prepare, for the information of the commanding general, a statement showing what would have been the earnings of the telegraph on business done for each of the classes of officers designated in subparagraphs *b c, d, e, f, and g* of paragraph 3.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 67.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, May 24, 1899.

I. The judges of instruction and courts of justice in the island will hereafter try such criminal cases now pending and incomplete before military commissions which may be referred to them from these headquarters through the secretary of justice.

II. In such cases judges of instruction and courts of justice shall bear in mind what has been prescribed by the department of justice in the matter of detentions.

III. Judges of instruction shall report to the department of justice such cases as they may have taken charge of by virtue of the present order, with specification of the offense and name of the indicted party in each case.

IV. Where no proceedings have been instituted against a prisoner placed at the disposal of the aforesaid military commissions the proper judge of instruction shall try the case on the strength of the antecedents or record thereof furnished him and report the facts of each case to the secretary of justice.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 68.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, May 24, 1899.

I. Hereafter the chief of the penitentiary and wardens of jails in the island shall render weekly reports to the secretary of justice of the number of prisoners confined in their respective establishments on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon.

II. Said weekly reports shall be placed in the first outgoing mail after the above-mentioned hour, and the secretary of justice shall render to these headquarters a consolidated report of all weekly reports so received.

III. The chief of the penitentiary and wardens of jails shall release all prisoners at 12 o'clock noon on the day on which their sentences expire unless they receive an order in writing from competent authority to hold them in prison for other cause. In case such an order is received a copy of it shall be attached to the next weekly report, the prisoner being reported among those released at the expiration of their term and entered among those who have subsequently been admitted.

IV. Printed forms for reports shall be furnished by the secretary of justice to officials for whose use they are intended.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 69.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, May 24, 1899.

Authority having been granted by the War Department to Spanish lawyers here resident to practice their profession in this island, the limitation of one year imposed by paragraph 1 of judicial order of April 18, published in No. 95 of the Official Gazette, is hereby rescinded, and their right to practice law is guaranteed without limitation as to time.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 71.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, May 31, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice, the following is promulgated:

I. Any justice of the supreme court of Puerto Rico, or of any audiencia, or any judge of instruction, shall issue the writ of habeas corpus on the petition of any person who is restrained of his liberty within their respective judicial districts. But when such writ so issuing from such court is served upon any person who holds a prisoner subject to United States authority, the body of the prisoner will not be produced, but respectful return will be made setting forth that the prisoner is held under color of the authority of the United States, and that therefore the court issuing the writ is without jurisdiction, and praying that the writ be therefore dismissed.

II. Upon ascertainment by such judge or court issuing the writ that such return is true in fact, the writ shall be dismissed.

III. The secretary of justice will see that this order is duly observed. Instructions, approved by the commanding general, and printed blank forms will be supplied on application to the secretary of justice.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W.P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 72.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, June 2, 1899.

I. On and after July 1, 1899, the office of court physician (*médico forense*) shall cease to exist.

II. The duties heretofore pertaining to the office of the court physician shall be performed by the municipal physician (*médico titular*) of the district in which the case or subject for medical examination arises.

III. On and after June 10, 1899, the office of chaplain in jails of this island shall cease to exist. Religious services may be conducted in the penitentiary or in any jail by a priest or minister of any religious society or denomination upon application to the warden twenty-four hours in advance of the proposed services. Sick prisoners will be permitted to receive personal visits from ministers or priests upon application to the warden.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 77.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, June 12, 1899.

I. On and after June 15, 1899, the jails of this island will be under the management of a board of prison control.

II. This board will be composed of five members, as follows:

Hon. José Severo Quiñones, president of the supreme court.

Maj. A. C. Sharpe, inspector-general, U. S. V., acting judge-advocate.

Maj. L. P. Davison, U. S. V., commanding Puerto Rican Battalion.

Hon. Rafael Romeu y Aguayo, fiscal of the supreme court.

Hon. Manuel F. Rossy, lawyer.

III. Three members will constitute a quorum. The first member named herein will preside. In his absence the board will choose a temporary chairman.

IV. The board will meet at San Juan on the first Monday in each month and at such other times as it may desire.

V. The board will also act as a board of pardons, to whom all applications for pardon, remission, or mitigation of punishment of prisoners will be submitted and its recommendations transmitted to the commanding general for his action.

VI. The board will meet as soon as practicable to prepare and submit to the commanding general regulations covering the administration of prisons, the supply of food, clothing, and medical attendance of prisoners, as well as for the maintenance, repair, and construction of jail buildings.

VII. The inspector of jails will act as secretary and interpreter for the board.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 80.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, June 17, 1899.

It having come to the knowledge of this office that certain *alcaldes* have failed to comply with that provisions of Circular No. 3, from these headquarters, which directs them "to use all their authority to secure prompt compliance on the part of the people with the order requiring all the inhabitants to present themselves for vaccination when notified," and whereas by reason of this neglect on the part of the *alcaldes* some persons have resisted vaccination and others have regarded it with indifference; therefore it is ordered that—

First. Upon receipt of notification from the director of vaccination of the time that the vaccinators would begin work in any particular municipal district, or part thereof, the *alcade* of that district will immediately order the people to assemble at the appointed time and places for vaccination.

Second. Within ten days, counting from the day after the publication of the order, all the inhabitants of the municipality so notified must comply with the law requiring them to be vaccinated, or present a certificate from proper authority that they have been successfully vaccinated within a year, or must present satisfactory evidence of their inability to comply with the order.

Third. Those who at the end of the specified time are not vaccinated or who do not possess the required certificate, or are not excused by proper authority on account of sickness or other disability, shall be arrested and fined by the *alcalde* (for the benefit of the municipal treasury) the sum of \$10 United States currency, and if

they then refuse vaccination, will be fined \$5 United States currency for each day thereafter until vaccinated.

Fourth. Those who fail to pay the fine within forty-eight hours, counting from the time they are notified to do so, shall instead suffer ten days' imprisonment and thereafter five days for each additional offense.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 84. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

San Juan, June 23, 1899.

I. For the examination of documents presented by teachers who compete in the concourse announced in the Official Gazette for the provision of vacant schools, a commission will be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior upon recommendation of the bureau of education to consist of one member of the board of education of San Juan, one public school professor, one lady teacher of the public school, one of the inspectors of the bureau of education, and one father of a family.

II. This commission will meet the day following the last day of the concourse to examine the documents and to nominate, in conformity with the provisions of the law, the teacher who possesses best rights to each school for which application is made.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 87. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,

San Juan, June 16, 1899.

The system and methods of accounting for insular revenues and disbursements from insular funds under the United States military government of Puerto Rico, as provided for in the Executive order of the President of United States, of May 8, 1899, and the rules and instructions to carry the same into effect, promulgated by the Assistant Secretary of War, May 11, 1899, will be enforced and observed in the island of Puerto Rico and its dependencies from and after July 1, 1899.

I.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING FOR INSULAR REVENUES.

1. All revenues collected and received under the United States military government of Puerto Rico, excepting those collected for the support of municipalities, are required to be paid in full to the treasurer of Puerto Rico, at San Juan, without any deduction.

2. Officers and agents who collect and receive insular revenues will not, therefore, be authorized or permitted to use and apply the same or any part thereof to the payment of the salaries and expenses of their respective officers, or for other purposes, and to charge such disbursements in their revenue accounts. Advances of money to pay needful and proper expenditures will be made to officers and agents authorized to disburse insular revenues upon requisition and warrants, as hereinafter provided, and in paying such warrants the treasurer may draw on the revenues in the hands of any officer, as hereinafter provided in paragraph 18.

3. The monthly revenue accounts rendered by the officers or agents who collect and receive insular revenues must embrace the full amounts collected and received during the month for which such accounts are respectively rendered, which amounts will be paid in full to the treasurer of Puerto Rico, as hereinafter provided; and any draft of the treasurer drawn in favor of any officer payable from revenues in his hands, as hereinafter provided in paragraph 18, when so paid, indorsed, and returned to the treasurer, will be treated as a remittance in cash.

4. The treasurer will issue receipts in duplicate for moneys paid to him, which receipts must be countersigned by the auditor of Puerto Rico, in order to make them valid vouchers. After such receipts have been countersigned by the auditor, the originals will be retained in his office and the duplicates will be delivered or transmitted by him to the officers or agents by whom the payments were made. Such duplicate receipts will constitute the official vouchers upon which the officers or agents making the payments will receive credit in the settlement of their monthly revenue accounts by the auditor, and must be transmitted with such accounts when rendered.

5. The collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenues stationed in San Juan and Ponce will each day deposit the revenues collected by them, respectively, with De Ford & Co. (the depository for insular funds in those cities) to the credit of the treasurer of Puerto Rico and taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall in each case be transmitted by the person making the deposit to the treasurer of Puerto Rico, with a written statement showing on account of what fund or class of revenues the deposit was made; and upon receiving the same the treasurer will issue his receipts in duplicate to such depositor in the manner already indicated. The receipts issued by the depository for insular funds at San Juan and Ponce must show that the deposits are made to the credit of the treasurer of Puerto Rico, and give the names and official titles of the officers making such deposits.

6. The collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenues at ports or places other than San Juan and Ponce will transmit the funds collected by them, respectively, to the treasurer of Puerto Rico by an agent or officer of the military government duly authorized to receive and receipt for the same, who will visit the places where such collectors are stationed at least once in each month, and oftener if deemed necessary, for the purpose of receiving the funds.

7. The collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenues will deliver the packages containing the funds to be transmitted to the treasurer, with a written statement therein giving the amounts and kinds of money inclosed and on account of what funds or class of revenues the money is to be credited. Such packages will be sealed with wax and addressed to the treasurer of Puerto Rico at San Juan, and the amount and kind of money inclosed in each package must be indorsed thereon.

8. The packages when received by the treasurer will be opened in the presence of witnesses, the money counted, and duplicate receipts issued by the treasurer in favor of the officers making the payments for the respective amounts contained in the packages.

II.

RENDITION OF REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

9. All officers or agents who collect or receive revenues of any kind or class under the United States military government of Puerto Rico, excepting those collected for the support of municipalities, are required to render their accounts of the same monthly to the auditor of Puerto Rico at San Juan.

10. The rules and instructions aforementioned, promulgated by the War Department, require that such revenue accounts shall be "accompanied with proper itemized and certified statements and returns of revenue collected, showing when, by whom, and on what account paid."

11. Collectors of customs for each of the ports of Puerto Rico and its dependencies, to which collectors are assigned, will render monthly accounts of all customs revenues and duties collected directly to the auditor of Puerto Rico at San Juan.

12. Acting postmasters will render monthly accounts of all postal revenues collected and fees received from money-order business directly to the auditor of Puerto Rico at San Juan. Accounts for postal receipts and accounts for fees from money-order business must be rendered separately. Money-order statements must be rendered weekly to the auditor.

13. Collectors of internal revenues for each of the nine districts provided for in the regulations approved by the governor-general of Puerto Rico, January 28, 1899, will render monthly accounts of all internal revenues and miscellaneous receipts, of whatever kind collected and received, to the auditor of Puerto Rico through the secretary of finance at San Juan.

14. Accounts for internal revenues collected, namely, rural tax, urban tax, tax on industries, tax on commerce, taxes in arrears, and other outstanding debts will constitute one class of revenue accounts; while accounts for miscellaneous receipts collected, namely, licenses to carry arms, government fines, judicial fines, sales of unclaimed property, "canons" (rents of buildings and lands belonging to the island of Puerto Rico), rents of insular property, annuities for property formerly monarchical, state promissory notes, imposts on mineral claims, and rents of salt mines will constitute the other class of revenue accounts.

15. Collectors of internal revenue are required to render separate revenue accounts monthly of all money collected and received under each of the two classes or heads of accounts; that is, one monthly account of internal-revenue receipts (internal revenues) and another monthly account of miscellaneous receipts.

III.

DISBURSEMENTS AND THE RENDITION OF DISBURSING ACCOUNTS.

(a) Requisitions.

16. All officers and agents authorized to disburse insular revenues will make monthly requisitions for such amounts as shall be required to defray the necessary expenditures for one month to be paid by them, respectively. Such requisitions should be made at least ten days before the expiration of the month for which the funds are needed, should be transmitted to the auditor of Puerto Rico in the manner hereinafter provided, and in every case be accompanied with an itemized estimate setting forth in detail the character and class of expenditures for which the advance of funds is asked. Printed forms for requisitions and estimates will be furnished by the auditor.

17. Every requisition will be referred by the auditor, with the required information from the books in his office, to the governor-general, and after his approval of same an accountable warrant drawn upon the treasurer will be issued by the auditor and countersigned by the governor-general, payable from the proper fund. The amount of such accountable warrant will be charged on the auditor's books to the officer or agent receiving the advance of funds, and he will be held accountable therefor until his monthly account for the same with the necessary vouchers shall have been received and allowed by the auditor.

18. In the payment of such accountable warrants the treasurer will issue a draft in favor of the officer or disbursing agent to whom the warrant is made payable, such draft being drawn on the depository for insular funds, either at San Juan or Ponce, or upon the officer himself; in which latter case the treasurer's draft so drawn will be the authority to the officer to pay the same out of revenues in his hands, and when so paid and properly indorsed such draft will be returned to the treasurer in lieu of cash when the officer makes remittances of funds to close his revenue account at the end of the month. In order that the treasurer may be advised whether the revenues in the hands of an officer are sufficient to pay the amount to be advanced on his requisition, each officer who collects revenues and also makes disbursements, in forwarding his monthly requisition to the auditor, will state the amount of revenues in his hands at the time of making such requisition.

19. Collectors of customs will forward their requisitions for the amounts necessary to pay the salaries and expenses of their respective offices for one month, with properly itemized estimates, directly to the auditor of Puerto Rico at San Juan.

20. No requisitions will be made by acting postmasters. The director-general of posts, at San Juan, will make monthly requisitions for such amounts as shall be required to pay the expenses of the postal service of Puerto Rico and its dependencies, including the salaries and expenses of all post-offices, for one month, and forward the same with an itemized estimate of the amounts required, directly to the auditor of Puerto Rico at San Juan.

21. Collectors of internal revenue for the several districts will make requisitions for the amounts necessary to pay the salaries and compensations in their respective offices, for necessary office supplies, and for all other compensations and expenses payable by them within their respective districts, and transmit with the same itemized estimates giving in detail each class and character of expenditure. The requisitions of collectors of internal revenue will be addressed to the auditor of Puerto Rico and forwarded to him through the secretary of finance at San Juan.

22. Officers making disbursements in special departments, such as the bureau of public works, board of health, insular police, bureau of education, bureau of agriculture, quarantine office, marine hospital, harbor works, provisional court, and light-houses, will forward their monthly requisitions, with properly itemized estimates of the amounts required for one month, directly to the auditor of Puerto Rico at San Juan.

(b) Rendition of accounts of disbursements.

23. The officers or agents disbursing insular revenues will render monthly accounts of their disbursements to the auditor. In such accounts the officers or agents will charge themselves with the respective amounts received upon requisitions, giving the numbers, dates, and amounts of the drafts received from the treasurer, and the warrants on which such drafts are drawn; and they will take credit for the respective amounts disbursed, which must in all cases be supported by proper vouchers. Each account of disbursement must be accompanied with an abstract of the vouchers paid, entered therein according to the numbers of the vouchers. The vouchers should be numbered consecutively, according to the dates of payment.

24. Monthly accounts of disbursements made by collectors of customs, acting as disbursing agents, will be forwarded with proper vouchers, directly to the auditor of Puerto Rico at San Juan.

25. The director-general of posts will render his monthly accounts of disbursements and expenses of the postal service, including the salaries and expenses of post-offices of Puerto Rico and its dependencies, with proper vouchers therefor, directly to the auditor.

26. Collectors of internal revenue for the nine districts of Puerto Rico and its dependencies, will render their monthly accounts of disbursements, with proper vouchers, to the auditor of Puerto Rico, transmitting the same through the secretary of finance.

27. Officers disbursing for special departments, such as the bureau of public works, board of health, insular police, bureau of education, bureau of agriculture, quarantine office, marine hospital, harbor works, provisional court, and light-houses, will render their monthly accounts of disbursements directly to the auditor of Puerto Rico at San Juan.

28. The treasurer will render his monthly account of general receipts and expenditures directly to the auditor.

29. The treasurer, as disbursing agent, will pay the salaries and contingent expenses of the office of the auditor of Puerto Rico, and such salaries and contingent expenses in the office of the governor-general and in the treasurer's office and board of prison control, as are paid from insular funds. For this purpose moneys will be advanced to the treasurer, as disbursing agent, upon monthly requisitions (with proper estimates) and accountable warrants. He will render his accounts monthly for such disbursements to the auditor.

IV.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

30. Accounts must be rendered and stated with the United States military government of Puerto Rico and in the money of account of the United States.

31. Accounts and vouchers must be written in ink or typewritten, or with indelible pencil.

32. Accounts and vouchers should be rendered in the English language, or where the original account and vouchers are made out in the Spanish language, if possible, a correct translation into the English language must be forwarded therewith. Original vouchers will be required in all cases; copies of vouchers can not be accepted as sufficient. Where the officer, for his own protection, desires to retain an original voucher, he should take the receipts or vouchers in duplicate, forwarding the original with his account and retaining the duplicate.

33. Where the signature to a receipted voucher is not written by the hand of the party purporting to sign same, but is made by his cross mark (X), such signature must be properly witnessed.

34. All vouchers for supplies purchased should have indorsed thereon the usual certificate, stating that the prices are correct and the goods have been delivered, and vouchers for services rendered should be certified, showing that the periods of time charged for are correct, and that the services have been rendered.

35. It is made the duty of the auditor of Puerto Rico in every case where the monthly account of any officer or agent collecting or disbursing insular revenues has not been received in the auditor's office within twenty (20) days after the expiration of the month to which such account pertains, to report the name of such officer or agent and his delinquency to the governor-general for proper action. Accounts must, therefore, be rendered promptly so as to reach the auditor's office within the prescribed time.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

36. To facilitate the labor of auditing customs revenue accounts, the collectors, in rendering the same, are required to attach together in proper order all entries and papers relating to the duties collected on account of each vessel, namely: Original manifests, original declarations with invoices and bills of lading attached, returns of tonnage dues, and returns of alien passenger tax, and to file therewith a list of the amounts collected properly footed. The returns of tonnage dues must show whether charged on the registered tonnage of the vessel or on the gross weight of the cargo unloaded. When the tonnage is charged on the gross weight of cargo unloaded and the manifest does not show the gross weight, a list of the amounts of the gross weights as set forth in the declarations, correctly footed, should be furnished with

the collector's account. Returns of alien passenger tax or head money should give the names of the persons on whose account the tax of \$1 per capita was collected.

37. The collectors of each port are required to forward with their monthly account of customs revenues collected lists of all articles remaining in the warehouses of such ports, respectively, which have not been entered for payment within five days after their arrival in port, and also lists of abandoned articles remaining in such warehouses.

38. The findings of the inspectors of customs showing the kind, quality, and quantity of articles inspected, must be indorsed on each invoice.

39. Itemized returns, duly certified, of receipts of goods sold and receipts from storage dues and seizures, must be furnished with each monthly account.

40. Declarations should not be extended by importers further than to state the rates of duties to be assessed, and the rates of duties thus stated on the invoice shall be advisory only; the final column showing the total duty to be paid should be extended by the collector and not by the importer.

41. Collectors of customs will take up and account for all consular fees received by them under the provisions of Circular No. 16, from the War Department, 1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 88.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,

San Juan, June 27, 1899.

I. In view of existing and steadily increasing legal business requiring judicial determination, which does not fall within the jurisdiction of the local insular courts, such as smuggling goods in evasion of revenue laws, larceny of United States property, controversies between citizens of different States and of foreign states, violation of the United States postal laws, etc., and pursuant to authority from the President of the United States, conveyed by indorsement of April 14, 1899, from the Acting Secretary of War, and after full conference with the supreme court and members of the bar of the island, a United States provisional court is hereby established for the department of Puerto Rico.

II. The judicial power of the provisional court hereby established shall extend to all cases which would be properly cognizable by the circuit or district courts of the United States under the Constitution, and to all common-law offenses within the restrictions hereinafter specified.

III. Art. III, sec. 2, paragraph 1, of the Constitution is as follows:

1. "The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States; between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and Foreign States, Citizens or Subjects."

IV. The decisions of said court shall follow the principles of common law and equity as established by the courts of the United States, and its procedure, rules, and records shall conform as nearly as practicable to those observed and kept in said Federal courts. Its terms and places of sitting shall be fixed by the court at such times and places as may be most convenient for the parties litigant and to insure the expeditious transaction of business.

V. The provisional court shall consist of three judges, one of whom shall be known as the law judge, and the other two as associate judges, one United States district attorney, one marshal, one clerk, three deputy clerks, one stenographer and reporter, one interpreter, one bailiff and janitor, and one messenger. The law judge shall preside and shall determine and decide all technical questions of law. A majority vote of the bench shall determine all questions of fact. The jury system may be introduced or dispensed with in any particular case, in the discretion of the court.

VI. The judges of the provisional court shall be clothed with the powers vested in the judges of the circuit or district courts of the United States.

VII. The district attorney shall be authorized to present to the court informations against all parties for violations of the United States statutes and regulations. He shall also in like manner present informations for violations of orders issued by the department commander relating to civil matters which may be referred to him from these headquarters. It shall also be his duty to represent the United States in all

suits to which it is a party and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to the district attorneys in the Federal courts of the United States.

VIII. In order to define more clearly certain branches of the criminal jurisdiction of the provisional court, it is hereby provided that it shall include and be exclusive in the following classes of cases:

First. All offenses punishable under the statutory laws of the United States, such as those indicated in Paragraph I of this order.

Second. Offenses committed by or against persons, foreigners, or Americans, not residents of this department, but who may be traveling or temporarily sojourning therein, or against the property of nonresidents.

Third. Offenses against the person or property of persons belonging to the Army or Navy, or those committed by persons belonging to the Army or Navy, not properly triable by military or naval courts, but not including minor police offenses.

Fourth. Offenses committed by or against foreigners, or by or against citizens of another State, district, or Territory of the United States residing in this department.

IX. Cases arising under Article XI of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain will be determined as therein provided.

X. In civil actions when the amount in controversy is \$50 or over, and in which any of the classes of persons above enumerated in Paragraph VIII are parties, or in which the parties litigant by stipulation invoke its jurisdiction, shall be brought in the provisional court: *Provided*, That in the determination of all suits to which Puerto Ricans are parties, or of suits arising from contracts which have been or shall be made under the provisions of Spanish or Puerto Rican laws, the court shall, as far as practicable, conform to the precedents and decisions of the United States courts in similar cases which have been tried and determined in territory formerly acquired by the United States from Spain or Mexico. In all other civil actions the case shall lie within the jurisdiction of the proper insular court as now provided by local law.

XI. If any party litigant shall feel aggrieved by the judgment or decree of said court, a stay of ninety days shall be granted such party before the execution of such judgment or decree, upon the filing of a bond by him with sureties in an amount and with such conditions as the court may determine, for the purpose of allowing such party to make application to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari or other suitable process to review such judgment or decree. But if at the end of said ninety days such process has not been issued by the Supreme Court execution shall forthwith issue.

XII. The department commander will exercise the power of pardon, commutation, or mitigation of punishment in criminal cases.

XIII. All fees, fines, and costs paid to the clerk of the provisional court shall be turned over by him at the end of each calendar month to the treasurer of the island, with a statement of the sources from which they are received.

XIV. Members of the bar of Puerto Rico will be admitted to practice in the provisional court upon presentation of a certificate signed by the president of the supreme court of Puerto Rico certifying to their professional standing.

XV. All lawyers practicing in the provisional court who are unfamiliar with the English language shall be permitted upon application to use their own interpreter when addressing the court.

XVI. The court shall adopt an appropriate seal, which will be procured by the treasurer of the island. The clerk of the court shall have the custody of the seal for use in attesting legal documents in the usual manner.

XVII. In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph V of this order the following appointments are announced to take effect July 1, 1899:

To be law judge, Noah Brooks Kent Pettingill.

To be provisional United States attorney, J. Marbourg Keedy.

The following officers are hereby detailed on the special duty set opposite their respective names:

Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Maj. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, associate judges of the United States provisional court.

First Lieut. Robert Alexander, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, clerk of the United States provisional court.

Private Samuel C. Bothwell, Troop D, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is detailed on special duty as marshal of the United States provisional court.

The necessary deputies will be detailed in subsequent orders.

The officers named will proceed to San Juan and report to the adjutant-general of the department.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 91.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, June 29, 1899.

I. A superior board of health is hereby constituted for Puerto Rico, the authority of which will extend throughout this department, and to which all local boards of health will regularly report.

The board will for the present be composed of six members, as follows: Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, U. S. A., chief surgeon of the department; Surg. Arthur H. Glennan, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service; Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N.; Dr. George G. Groff; Dr. Gabriel Ferrer, and Dr. Ricardo Hernandez.

The chief surgeon of the department will act as president of the board and Dr. George G. Groff is appointed secretary and treasurer.

The office of the board will be at these headquarters, where its meetings will ordinarily be held at such times as may be appointed. Four members will constitute a quorum.

The board will meet as soon as practicable to prepare regulations covering the scope of its work, which will be submitted to the department commander.

II. On and after July 1, 1899, the management and control of the insane asylum at San Juan, now under charge of the bureau of education, will be transferred to the superior board of health of Puerto Rico, and the public funds allotted for the support of the asylum will be disbursed and accounted for by the treasurer of the board under its direction.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 93.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 8, 1899.

With a view to lessening the expenses of school administration and to securing the advantage of competent counsel in educational matters, and upon the recommendation of the director of public instruction, a board of education similar to like boards in States of the Union is hereby constituted for this island. This board shall act in a general advisory and superintending capacity over the educational interests of Puerto Rico, and shall report directly to the governor-general of the island.

I. This board will consist of five members, who shall be men conversant with educational affairs, and who are willing to serve without compensation, except for necessary traveling expenses. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

II. Meetings shall be held monthly at the office of the president of the school board, in San Juan, and at such other times as the board may deem necessary.

III. The employees of the bureau of education, as provided for in the educational budget for the coming fiscal year, shall be transferred to the board of education, and said bureau shall cease to exist with the issue of this order. The president of the school board shall perform the duties formerly falling upon the director of public instruction, except so far as they are modified by this order.

IV. The duties of the board of education shall be—

1. To receive complaints and petitions from citizens or teachers affecting public instruction, and to act upon the same.

2. To approve the warrants for appropriations due the bureau of education and to audit and approve the monthly financial report to the director of public instruction to the auditor of the island.

3. To approve the appointment of administrative officers and teachers in secondary and higher schools.

4. To grade schools and determine the courses of studies, examinations, and standard of requirements to be maintained in schools of different grades; to grant charters to private educational institutions desiring to confer degrees; to grant diplomas to students who have completed required courses in chartered educational institutions or in a public institution under the direct supervision of the board.

5. To decide, subject to the approval of the governor-general, upon the sites and location of public educational institutions under the direct control of the State, and upon the appropriations necessary for the support of the same, and to supervise and control the erection, maintenance, and repairs of buildings occupied by such institutions, and of the furniture and apparatus employed in the same.

6. To nominate to the governor-general suitable persons as members of the local boards of trustees in each municipality to discharge the duties now performed by local juntas of public instruction wherever in the judgment of the board such change is deemed advisable.

7. To make a quarterly return to the governor-general of the property of the bureau of education and the institutions under its direct charge, with a list of their employees and salaries.

8. To recommend modifications and amendments to the school laws.

9. Appeal from the decisions of the board may be taken to the governor-general.

V. The following gentlemen, having consented to serve under the conditions stated in this order, are hereby appointed members of the board of education of Puerto Rico:

Victor S. Clark, Ph. D., acting director of public instruction, San Juan (ex officio); George G. Groff, M. D., Ph. D., ex-president Bucknell University, Pennsylvania, San Juan; Prof. Henry Huyke, Arroyo; José E. Saldaña, M. D., San Juan; R. H. Todd, San Juan.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 95.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
SAN JUAN, *July 11, 1899.*

Upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice the primary court of the district of the cathedral, in the city of San Juan, is hereby discontinued.

The business pending before this court, together with the records thereof, will be transferred to the primary court of the district of San Francisco, which will hereafter be designated as the primary court of the district of San Juan.

The jurisdiction of the primary court of the district of San Juan will embrace the districts heretofore controlled by the primary courts of the district of the cathedral and San Francisco, including the district of Bayamon, which is transferred from the jurisdiction of Vega-Baja.

The officials and employees of the primary court of the district of the cathedral will be discharged, to date July 15, 1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 97.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, *July 14, 1899.*

The following rules will be observed as respects the conduct of the public business in the several civil departments and bureaus:

I. The heads of the several civil departments and the heads of bureaus and offices which are independent of the civil departments will have the control and management of the administrative and executive work committed to their charge. They will be held responsible that the work of their respective offices is efficiently performed and that all persons employed under their direction render full and efficient service.

II. Officials and others who are receiving salaries exceeding \$1,200 per annum will not be appointed, discharged, or promoted without the approval of the governor-general, but this approval is not necessary with respect to discharges, appointment, or promotion of employees whose rate of compensation is \$1,200 per annum and less. Action with respect to the latter class of employees will rest with the head of the department, office, or board, as the case may be.

III. Officials, clerks, and other employees provided for and authorized to be employed in any department, office, board, or bureau will not be assigned to duty or permitted to work in any other office, board, or bureau.

IV. The allowance in the annual budget for any branch of the public service will not be exceeded without the express authority of the governor-general given in writing.

V. In view of the unavoidable delay in publishing the budget for the fiscal year 1899-1900 it is ordered that all officials and employees who continue in office shall receive their salaries from the 1st of July and during their employment in accordance with the budget for the current year, but those holding positions that have been discontinued and are not hereafter to be allowed will be paid to date of their discharge in accordance with the allowances made therefor in the last annual budget.

VI. The use of the "penalty" envelope in the transaction of official business by the heads of departments, boards, bureaus, and the higher courts of justice connected with or carried on under the military government of the island is allowed, but courts of first instance have an allotment for postage in the budget and will not therefore be permitted to use the penalty envelopes. The postal expenses of municipal gov-

ernments and municipal courts are to be provided for by their respective municipal councils.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 98. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 15, 1899.

In order to further reduce public expenditures, and in practical accordance with the recommendations of committees composed of public-spirited citizens of this island, whose advice and counsel has been solicited, and with the advice of the secretary of justice, it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. The department of justice will hereafter exercise no control over the courts, and the judiciary will be entirely independent. Judges, however, will be subject to impeachment, and subordinate court officers and employees will be liable to prosecution for official misconduct as hereinafter provided.

II. The department will hereafter be charged only with duties similar to those which pertain to the Department of Justice and the office of the Attorney-General in the United States and in the several States of the Union, such as rendering opinions on contracts to which the insular government is a party, investigate claims against the insular government, prosecuting officials of the insular government for malfeasance in office, investigating titles to public lands, interpretation of laws for the guidance of the executive departments, supervising prosecuting attorneys in the various insular courts, etc.

III. The department of justice will be under the direction and control of a judicial board of five members, all of the legal profession, who are willing to serve without salary for such services.

IV. The office of the department of justice will be under the immediate charge of a solicitor-general, who, under the direction of the board, will perform all the duties appropriately pertaining to the office, as indicated in Paragraph II.

V. The office of the secretary of justice is hereby discontinued. The secretary of justice will turn over to the solicitor-general all the books, records, furniture, and other property pertaining to his office, together with a list of employees and the salaries of each.

VI. Subject to the approval of the judicial board, the solicitor-general will employ the necessary clerical force for the proper performance of his duties, and will be responsible for the safe-keeping of all books, records, office furniture, and other property which may be intrusted to him.

VII. The solicitor-general will render to the governor-general, through the judicial board, a quarterly return of all property pertaining to his office, together with a list of his employees and the salaries of each.

VIII. Questions requiring investigation, legal opinions, or report from the department of justice will be transmitted to the solicitor-general through the judicial board, and returned through the same channel.

IX. The solicitor-general will act as secretary of the judicial board of the department of justice. In case of his absence through sickness or other unavoidable cause, his chief clerk will so act.

X. The judicial board will meet one day in each week in the office of the solicitor-general, and at such other times as they may deem necessary. Three members shall constitute a quorum. It will be their duty to receive from the solicitor-general all reports, opinions, and recommendations which he may submit, and transmit them with their remarks to the governor-general. They will also propose to the governor-general, from time to time, such reforms in the laws and in the procedure of the courts as they may deem wise.

XI. It will be the duty of the judicial board to present to the supreme court, through its fiscal, articles of impeachment against any judge of an insular court, except a justice of the supreme court, against whom they may receive charges of corruptions or malfeasance in office, or of immoral or vicious habits unbecoming his station.

XII. The fiscal of the supreme court shall prosecute all such cases of impeachment so presented, and shall be assisted in this duty by the solicitor-general.

XIII. Where complaints are presented against a member of the supreme court, the judicial board shall submit the matter to the governor-general, who will name a special commission of five judges to try and determine the case.

XIV. The solicitor-general shall prosecute impeachments against members of the supreme court. He shall also file informations and prosecute the same, or cause them

to be prosecuted, before the proper tribunals in all cases of official misconduct on the part of other officers, secretaries, clerks, bailiffs, and other employees of the insular courts or of the insular administrative departments or members of the insular police.

XV. It shall also be the duty of the judicial board to nominate to the governor-general suitable persons for appointment as judges and fiscals of all the courts whenever vacancies occur.

XVI. Any resident of the island can file informations against any magistrate, judge, or judicial officer for misconduct in office or immoralities in private life unbecoming his station, subject to the usual penalties for false and malicious accusations.

XVII. In case of conviction of any judge or other court officer or employee, the sentence shall include dismissal from office.

XVIII. All judges and judicial officers are enjoined to abstain from active participation in partisan politics.

XIX. The following-named gentlemen, having consented to serve, are hereby announced as constituting the judicial board: Hon. D. Hilario Cuevillas Hernández; Hon. N. B. K. Pettingill, judge United States provisional court; Maj. A. C. Sharpe, inspector-general, acting judge-advocate; Hon. Juan Hernández Lopez, and Hon. Manuel F. Rossy.

XX. Hon. Rafael Nieto Abeillé is hereby appointed solicitor-general.

The foregoing appointments will take effect this date.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 99.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 15, 1899.

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, U. S. A., is appointed inspector of the orphan asylum in this city and will report fully to these headquarters respecting the conduct of that institution.

All complaints respecting bad food or treatment that may come to the attention of Chaplain Brown will be fully investigated, and abuses, if any exist, will be corrected. He is authorized to give the necessary orders in each case and see that they are carried out, making report of his action to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 100.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 15, 1899.

First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, Fifth United States Cavalry, is appointed secretary and treasurer of the board of prison control, established by General Orders, No. 77, current series, these headquarters, and so much of Paragraph VII of that order as relates to the secretary of the board is revoked. Lieutenant Hornbrook will report to the president of the board.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 101.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 18, 1899.

1. From and after this date the sale of fresh meat throughout the island by the system known as subasta (or auction) is prohibited. Contracts now existing, if any, shall be limited to expire not later than July 31, 1899. Any person whose cattle can pass the inspection of the municipal authority appointed for such object shall (after paying the slaughterhouse dues fixed by the municipal authorities) be allowed to slaughter them at a place which the alcaldes shall designate for the purpose in his own municipality, and shall be permitted to freely expose said meat for sale in any building or market place in the municipality in which the cattle may be slaughtered which fulfills the requirements of public hygiene, without tax or license of any kind.

2. Every meat market, butcher's stall, or other place in which meat is exposed for sale shall have posted therein in a conspicuous place a price list of the various classes of meat for sale. Sales of meat not named in this list or at prices different from those so stated are prohibited. But this does not apply to contracts with the Army or Navy.

3. No municipality shall pass any measure excluding the introduction of live meat from any other municipal district. The suitability of cattle for slaughter shall be decided by the inspector of the slaughterhouse.

4. Nothing in these rules is to be construed as preventing the introduction of refrigerated native meat into any municipality, provided it is accompanied by a proper certificate from the health authorities of the municipality in which it is killed, which shall also state the hour at which the meat has been slaughtered and prepared for shipment. No restriction shall be imposed by any municipality upon the free sale of imported refrigerated meats, subject to the usual hygienic inspection.

5. Appeal from the decision of the meat inspector in places where troops are on duty may be taken to the board of health. In places where no troops are on duty appeal may be taken to the alcalde. The decision of these officers shall be final.

6. The alcalde of each municipality shall submit, for the approval of the commanding general, a scale of slaughterhouse charges, such as may be absolutely necessary to cover expenses.

7. A copy of this order in Spanish shall be posted in every alcaldia. Each municipality is also authorized to enact any regulations beneficial to or needed for public hygiene, but they must be free of taxation in any shape.

8. If, in the judgment of any municipal corporation, the system of "free slaughter" should, on account of special circumstances and existing local conditions, prove detrimental to the public health and the interest of the community under its jurisdiction, a report to this effect, setting forth a clear and precise statement of the causes, will be submitted to the secretary of state within ten days after the promulgation of this order, together with an application soliciting special authority to apply the "contract system," if in their judgment such action is deemed necessary to insure justice and equity to all concerned. Requests of this nature will be accompanied with the necessary evidence in justification thereof, together with a proposed scale fixing the maximum prices of the several kinds of meats offered for sale.

9. Whenever a municipal corporation has been authorized to resort to the "contract system upon a fixed scale," the reasons therefor will be published for the information of the public concerned. This authority will only be granted upon the condition that when the bids for contracts exceed the rate fixed, the bids will be rejected and the municipality charge itself with the service of slaughter through administrative methods. The regulations in this respect shall only provide for the actual expenses incurred and for the time intended to be covered by contract had the bids not been rejected.

10. It is the purpose of this order to secure the absolute freedom in the sale of meats, fish, and fowl, subject only to necessary hygienic regulations. Any person convicted of obstructing or interfering with the full operation of this order shall, for each such offense, be subject to a fine of 100 pesos. It is hereby made the duty of all boards of health, fiscals, judges of instruction, alcaldes, town councils, and municipal police officers to see that the spirit of this order is fully observed.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 102. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 18, 1899.

For the information of all concerned the following orders are published relative to the duties of the superior board of health constituted for the island of Puerto Rico by General Orders, No. 91, current series, these headquarters.

It shall be the duty of the superior board of health:

I. To have general supervision of all the interests of the public health of the island, and to especially study its vital statistics.

II. To make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially of epidemic diseases, including those of domestic animals, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, condition, habits, food, beverages, and medicine on the health of the people.

III. To disseminate information upon these and similar subjects among the people.

IV. To institute sanitary inspections of all public institutions or places throughout the island.

V. To consider and report to the governor upon the plans and specifications for all new water supplies, drainage, sewerage plants, and public institutions of all kinds, or for alterations in such public works or institutions. Copies of such plans and specifications will be filed in the office of the board.

VI. To suggest amendments to the sanitary laws of the island, and to have power to enforce such regulations as will tend to limit the progress of epidemic diseases.

VII. To have power and authority to order nuisances, or the causes of any special diseases or mortality, to be abated and removed, and to enforce such interior quarantine regulations as said board shall direct, in cities, municipalities, districts, or places where there are no local boards of health, or in case the sanitary laws or regulations should be inoperative in places where boards of health or health officers exist. Any person who shall fail to obey or shall violate such order, shall upon conviction be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$100, or be imprisoned for not more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

VIII. To have general supervision of the insular system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and of prevalent diseases, and to insure the faithful recording of the same; also to prepare the necessary methods, forms, and blanks for obtaining and preserving such statistics.

IX. To prepare regulations governing the admittance of persons to the practice of medicine and surgery, pharmacy, dentistry, midwifery, embalming, and undertaking, and to enforce such regulations as are adopted by the government of the island.

X. To inquire into and report upon violations of laws governing the purity and wholesomeness of foods, drinks, drugs, and medicines. To submit through the governor of the island regulations to control offensive and dangerous occupations, and to report upon and make recommendations regarding any special sources of danger to life or person.

XI. To require all health officers and health boards throughout the island to forward to the superior board copies of all their reports and publications and such other sanitary information as it may request. To require reports and information concerning such matters or particulars in respect to which it may in its opinion need information for the proper discharge of its duties, from all public dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons, penitentiaries, schools, and from the managers, principals and officers thereof, and from all other public institutions, their officers and managers, and from the proprietors, managers, lessees, and occupants of all places of public resort throughout the island.

XII. To from time to time engage suitable persons to render sanitary service, or to make or supervise practical and scientific investigations and examinations requiring expert skill, and to prepare plans and reports relating thereto. This regulation must not be considered as authorizing any expenditure beyond the sum specifically allotted to the board for such purposes in the annual budget. When the cost of such investigations exceeds the allotment, special authority for the expenditure must be obtained from the governor of the island.

XIII. To make a written report to the governor on or before June 30 of each year, covering the general sanitary conditions of Puerto Rico, the work of the officers and agents of the board, and a detailed statement by the treasurer of all moneys received and disbursed during the year. To submit special reports from time to time as the occasion may demand.

XIV. To especially supervise subjects directly relating to public health, as follows:

- (1) Public water supplies.
- (2) Markets, bakeries, groceries, and milk depots.
- (3) The purity and wholesomeness of all foods, drinks, liquors, drugs, and medicines.
- (4) Public institutions, schools, asylums, jails, hospitals, dispensaries, barracks, court rooms, theaters, etc.
- (5) Tenement houses.
- (6) Vital statistics—marriages, births, deaths.
- (7) Licensing and registration of physicians and surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, undertakers, etc.
- (8) Plumbing and registration of plumbers.
- (9) Sewering.
- (10) Street cleaning.
- (11) Privies, water-closets, cesspools, etc.
- (12) Nuisances.
- (13) Slaughterhouses, stables, yards.
- (14) Contagious and infectious diseases.
- (15) Trades, factories, and industries offensive or injurious to the public health.
- (16) Undertaking and cemeteries.
- (17) Disinfection.
- (18) Licenses and permits.
- (19) Vaccination and the production of vaccine virus.
- (20) Diseases of domestic animals communicable to man.
- (21) Interior quarantine.
- (22) Poisons, explosives, and special sources of danger to life and person.
- (23) Sanitary supervision of travel and traffic.

XV. To institute prosecutions for violations of the provisions of this order in the nearest local court, or in the United States provisional court, as the governor may direct.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 103. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 20, 1899.

I. For the purpose of facilitating preliminary inquiries into criminal charges made against persons who would be tried before the United States provisional court, under General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, it is hereby ordered that the commanding officers of the military posts within this department, shall act *ex officio* as United States provisional court commissioners, and that as such they shall have the power to administer oaths, issue warrants of arrests, and hold preliminary hearings for the purposes hereinafter provided.

II. Whenever any person shall apply to any post commander, or other court commissioner, for a warrant of arrest and shall make oath in writing before him, setting forth the commission by any party of an offense which comes within the jurisdiction of the United States provisional court, under the terms of General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, it shall be the duty of such post commander, or other court commissioner, to take the oath of such person and forthwith to issue a warrant to arrest and bring the party so charged before him for a preliminary inquiry into the facts of the charge so made. Such inquiry shall be made at as early a day as the witnesses can be conveniently brought before such commissioner, and after an examination of all the witnesses produced before him, said commissioner shall decide from the evidence whether there appears probable cause of the guilt of the defendant. If he finds such probable cause, the commissioner shall bind the defendant to appear for trial before said United States provisional court at its next term to be held at the place most convenient to the place of hearing and fix such bail as in his judgment the case demands. If the commissioner finds no probable cause of the defendant's guilt, the defendant shall be discharged and the complaining witnesses shall be adjudged to pay all the costs which such defendant may prove he has incurred by such hearing.

III. In case any commissioner shall adjudge costs against a complaining witness under the preceding section, such commissioner shall forthwith send to the clerk of the said United States provisional court a certificate setting forth that such a hearing has been had, and such adjudication made, and upon the recording of such certificate in the judgment docket, it shall have all the force and effect of a judgment of said United States provisional court.

IV. The court commissioners aforesaid shall have the further authority to approve bonds of defendants bound over under the provisions of Paragraph II hereof: *Provided*, That in each case the bond must be signed by two good and sufficient sureties. In all cases where persons are bound over under the provisions of this order, the commissioner shall upon the conclusion of the proceedings before him, transmit all papers in each case under seal to the prosecuting attorney of said United States provisional court.

V. In case a defendant is bound over at a preliminary hearing and is unable to give bond, or the commissioner finds that the offense is not a bailable one, he shall forthwith send the prisoner, under proper guard, to be delivered into the custody of the marshal of the said United States provisional court.

VI. Said court commissioner shall also keep a docket containing a memorandum of each preliminary hearing held before him, the number of witnesses examined on each side, the amount of bond required, if defendant was bound over, and the disposition made of the defendant. All commissioners will submit at the end of each quarter, to the clerk of said United States provisional court, a duly certified copy of this docket. Whenever a post commander, acting as commissioner, is transferred from his station, he will immediately submit to the said clerk of said United States provisional court a certified copy of his docket, covering the cases heard by him during the portion of the quarter in which his transfer takes place.

VII. Post commanders will exercise great care in their inquiries to determine whether the cases brought before them fall clearly within the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters. In case any doubt should arise regarding the question of jurisdiction the commissioner will suspend the hearing and report the matter to the provisional court for instructions.

VIII. All correspondence relating to the duties herein prescribed will be conducted directly between the provisional court and the commissioners.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 104. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 19, 1899.

I. Under the provisions of paragraph 16, General Orders, No. 87, current series, these headquarters, Francisco Acosta, chief clerk in the office of the solicitor-general, is designated as disbursing officer for the officers and employees of the solicitor-general's office and for the judges, court officers, secretaries, clerks, and officials of the insular courts in San Juan. He will furnish a bond in such an amount as may be determined by the judicial board for the faithful discharge of his duties. He will also prepare monthly separate memorandum estimates of funds for salaries and expenses of all the courts of the island and submit them through the solicitor-general to the judicial board for examination and approval. These the judicial board will forward with their approval to the auditor of the island.

II. The payment of the salaries and expenses of the insular courts located outside of San Juan will be made by the collectors of internal revenue, who will forward their monthly estimates for funds to the secretary of finance before the 20th of each month.

III. Hereafter when any insular court imposes confinement as a punishment for crime, it will at the same time designate the prison in which the confinement is to be executed. On the date on which the prisoner is sent to the prison so designated the court will transmit a transcript of the sentence to the warden of the designated prison, and a duplicate copy of the same to the secretary of the prison board at San Juan.

The practice of sending these reports to the department of justice will be discontinued.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 105. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 19, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the operation of General Orders, No. 95, current series, these headquarters, is temporarily suspended.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 106. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 21, 1899.

Paragraph 4 of General Orders, No. 87, of June 26, 1899, is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows:

"4. The treasurer will issue receipts in duplicate for moneys paid to him, which receipts must be countersigned by the auditor of Puerto Rico, in order to make them valid vouchers. After such receipts have been countersigned by the auditor, the originals will be retained in his office and the duplicates will be delivered or transmitted by him to the officers or agents by whom the payments were made. Such duplicate receipts will constitute the official vouchers upon which the officers or agents making the payments will receive credit in the settlement of their monthly revenue accounts by the auditor, and must be transmitted with such accounts when rendered. Acting postmasters will, at the beginning of each month, make remittances to the director-general of posts at San Juan of all postal revenues and money-order fees received by them respectively during the preceding month. The director-general of posts will receipt in duplicate for such remittances, forwarding one receipt to the party making the remittance and the other to the auditor of Puerto Rico, and he will deposit such remittances, in the names of the respective persons making the same, with the treasurer of Puerto Rico, who will issue his receipts in duplicate therefor."

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 108. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 28, 1899.

The degree of bachelor in the educational system of Puerto Rico will be no longer issued. In lieu thereof there will be furnished by the insular board of education and signed by the president thereof, a certificate, containing a statement of the subjects that have been completed by students to whom the degree of bachelor was for-

merly conferred. For this certificate there will be no charge, and it will have all the force that belonged to the degree formerly given.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 109. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 31, 1899.

The United States provisional court, instituted by General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, having been vested with jurisdiction over cases arising in Puerto Rico under United States statutes, the following section of these statutes will apply to this military department (in addition to the existing local law, articles 150 and 249, Penal Code) and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * * *

"SEC. 5336. If two or more persons (in any State or Territory) conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to take, seize, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, each of them shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

* * * * *

"SEC. 5283. Every person who, within the limits of the United States, fits out and arms, or attempts to fit out and arm, or procures to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly is concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any vessel with intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, or issues or delivers a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any vessel, to the intent that she may be so employed, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years. And every such vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States."

* * * * *

The following are authoritative opinions relating to the foregoing statutes:

"It is also a well-established principle of American law that if a publication be calculated to alienate the affection of the people by bringing the Government into disesteem, whether the expedient resorted to be ridicule or obloquy, the writer and publisher are punishable; and whether the defendant really intended by his publication to alienate the affection of the people from the Government or not, is immaterial; if the publication be calculated to have that effect it is seditious.

"Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have from the commencement of our Government been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and so much deserving punishment as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory.

"No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country or to violate its laws upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States."

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 110.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 2, 1899.

Municipal councils are hereby authorized to appoint and dismiss municipal policemen for their respective localities. The exclusive authority heretofore exercised by the mayors for this purpose is hereby revoked. Councils will exercise great care in selecting only such persons for appointment to the police force as are of good moral character and intelligence and are physically qualified for the performance of this important duty. They are also charged with the enforcement of the rules for the government of the police force of their respective municipalities.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 111.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 3, 1899.

I. Civil employees connected with the insular government who are charged with the disbursement of funds will be required to furnish bonds of fidelity, forms of which will be furnished by the auditor of Puerto Rico.

II. Chiefs of departments, bureaus, offices, and administrative boards will see that all employees referred to in the preceding paragraph are required to furnish bonds as herein directed.

The bonds may be—

In money of the United States, deposited with the treasurer of Puerto Rico, a written instrument accompanying the same to show the character and purpose of the deposit.

In the form of a paper signed by the disbursing employee and two sureties, each of the latter to be held jointly and severally responsible for the whole amount of the bond, and each to make affidavit that he is worth double the amount of the sum stated in the bond over and above all his debts and liabilities. The sureties on the bond must be residents of the island of Puerto Rico. Those not owning unencumbered property in Puerto Rico of double the value of the bond named will not be accepted as bondsmen. A description of said property must be given.

The bond may also be given by a surety company doing business in Puerto Rico, whose character for responsibility is approved by the governor-general. The responsible representative of the surety company and the principal or disbursing officer must both sign the bond.

III. Every bond of fidelity that may be tendered must be approved by the treasurer of Puerto Rico and made payable to or collectible by the treasurer of the military government of Puerto Rico.

IV. Civil employees now in office who are not under bond must furnish the same with the least possible delay. Those who may be hereafter appointed must qualify by filing their bonds before entering upon their respective duties. The certificate of the auditor to the fact of the filing and the sufficiency of the bond will evidence those facts.

V. Bonds of fidelity will be sent to the treasurer of the island through the office of the auditor of Puerto Rico. No bonds will be required of commissioned officers of the Army or Navy who are engaged in disbursing duties.

VI. The bonds required of civil disbursing officers will be determined and fixed by the auditor of the island, who is authorized to correspond directly with the heads of offices and their disbursing officers in respect to bonding.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 112.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 7, 1899.

Information having been received at these headquarters regarding the official action of the various boards of supervisors at the election for municipal officers held at Adjuntas on the 25th of July last, a careful investigation has been made by the commanding general of all the facts connected with this matter.

1. It appears that during the noon hour on the day of election the various boards of supervisors adjourned for breakfast, suspending the election for a certain period of time, removing the ballot boxes from public view and carrying them to private houses or hotels where the supervisors were taking breakfast.

It further appears that the ballot boxes during this interval of time were kept constantly in the possession of and under the eye of the supervisors, and there is no evidence that they were tampered or interfered with in any way.

The commanding general is satisfied that no corrupt practices were resorted to in this matter, and that the election was fairly conducted and is a just expression of the choice of the people of Adjuntas; but inasmuch as the ballot boxes were removed from the polling places, and thus withdrawn for a time from public view, it may be regarded technically as a vitiation of the election, and in order that every appearance of illegality may be removed another vote is hereby ordered to be taken at Adjuntas for this purpose on the 22d day of August, 1899.

2. A new board of registration of five members will be organized by the commanding officer at Adjuntas, consisting of one army officer as president, and two members of each of the political parties. Each civilian member of this board before entering upon his duties will take oath before the municipal judge (for which oath there will be no charge or fee) for the faithful discharge of his duties. After this board is thus duly qualified, the commanding officer at Adjuntas will turn over to it the official list of voters which was prepared by the former board of registration, which shall be regarded as the official list of voters. The board will post copies of this list for three days prior to the day of election at the post-office, the alcalde's office, and such other public places as it may deem advisable.

3. It having been alleged that certain persons not bona fide residents of Adjuntas, and therefore not qualified to vote at that place, were included in this list of voters, the new board of registration will convene and remain in session three days after the public posting of the lists for the purpose of receiving challenges or objections to any of the voters named in said list. The place, dates, and hours of meeting of said board shall be publicly announced by the commanding officer by posters at the post-office, the alcalde's office, and in such other manner as he may deem proper.

4. The qualifications of a voter are that he must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality; he must be over 21 years of age, a taxpayer of record at the date of this order, or must be able to read and write; he must have resided upon the island of Puerto Rico for two years next preceding the election and for the last six months of that time within the municipality of Adjuntas.

5. In determining the ability of voters to read and write any standard book or newspaper may be used by the board of registration, the voter being required to write one or more phrases from dictation.

6. No challenges will be received at the polls except as to the identity of voters with the persons whom they represent themselves to be, named in the official list.

7. Upon the revision and completion of the polling lists the board of registration will certify to the correctness of the lists, each member signing the certificate, and will then turn the lists over to the proper boards of supervisors.

8. Boards of supervisors to superintend the balloting, and each to consist of one army officer as president and one member each of the opposing political parties, will be appointed by the commanding officer at Adjuntas. Each civilian member of these boards shall take oath as prescribed in paragraph 2 of this order for the faithful discharge of his duties.

9. Should there be any doubt in the mind of any member of the board of supervisors as to the identity of a voter with the person whom he represents himself to be, proof will be required to establish his identity to the satisfaction of the board.

10. Any person who fraudulently votes, or attempts or offers to fraudulently vote, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subjected to a fine of \$100, or imprisonment at hard labor for three months, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

11. It shall be the duty of each member of the boards of supervisors having knowledge of fraudulent voting or of attempt to fraudulently vote to file information in the proper court against the person so offending. Upon receipt of such information the court will institute the proper proceedings without delay.

12. For the purpose of establishing the identity of voters whose identity is challenged the president of the board of supervisors in each polling place is empowered to administer oaths to the challenged party and to the witnesses whom he may produce to establish his identity. False swearing under this article shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as perjury.

13. The Australian ballot will be used. The necessary ballots will be prepared by the commanding officer at Adjuntas, being identical in every detail with those that were used at the election of July 25 last.

In voting for councilmen each elector will be permitted to vote for not more than eight candidates of one party, so as to permit the defeated party to have a minority representation of four members in the council.

Voters are cautioned to put no writing or marks on the ballot except a characteristic mark, thus X, or thus +, in the margin opposite the name of the person for whom they desire to vote. Ballots otherwise marked will be rejected.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen of the same party, that one will be declared elected whose name appears nearest the head of the list on the ballot.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen of different parties, those will be declared elected whose party elects the alcalde.

14. From the hour that the polls open until they close the ballot boxes shall remain publicly exposed in the custody of the proper boards of supervisors.

15. Ballot boxes must not be removed from the polling places until the polls are closed.

16. No polling places shall be located outside the limits of the town of Adjuntas.

17. All polling places and the hours for balloting will be publicly announced by the commanding officer at Adjuntas, by written or printed posters displayed at the post-office, and at the alcalde's office; also in such other manner as he may deem proper, at least three days before the day of election. This order will in like manner be published for three days.

18. Every precaution will be taken to see that every person who is entitled to vote has opportunity to do so. The necessary precautions will be taken by the commanding officer at Adjuntas to avoid disturbances at the polls and to keep the way to the ballot boxes unobstructed.

19. Immediately after the polls are closed the various boards of supervisors will begin the counting of the ballots which have been deposited in the ballot boxes under their particular charge. The ballots will be carefully preserved. A certificate of the count and result of the votes will be signed by the three members of the board, and shall state that the vote was conducted fairly and honestly, or shall state such irregularities, if any, as may have occurred. All the ballots, together with the certificate of the board, will, in the presence of the board, be inclosed in one package, carefully sealed, and delivered by the board immediately to the commanding officer at Adjuntas. These packages, with seal unbroken, will be brought by the commanding officer at Adjuntas to these headquarters by the first available transportation.

20. In determining any question that may come before any of the boards a majority vote of the members of the boards will decide.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 113. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 7, 1899.

Upon recommendation of the board of education, it is hereby ordered that the funds appropriated by the insular government for the support of the public schools shall be apportioned as follows:

1. On or before the 20th of each month the disbursing officer of the insular board of education shall deposit with the government's bankers in San Juan the money appropriated for the public schools for that month, to the credit of the treasurers of the different municipalities, pro rata, according to the share of the annual appropriation that each municipality respectively receives. Each municipal treasurer shall give vouchers in triplicate for the sum so received to the disbursing officer of the insular board of education.

2. The money so deposited shall be expended each month by the treasurers of the municipalities exclusively for the payment of the salaries of legally qualified teachers serving in the public schools of each municipality under legal contract, approved by the insular board of education. The municipal treasurer shall receive for all payments so made vouchers approved by the president and the secretary of the local board of education, and signed in duplicate by the teachers. One copy of said vouchers shall be filed with the disbursing officer of the insular board of education before the appropriation for the subsequent month is received.

3. When the number of schools in any municipality is increased by the organization of new districts or otherwise, the municipal treasurer shall divide the money received from the insular government among all the teachers serving in this municipality, pro rata, in proportion to the full salary received by each teacher according to the grade of his school. The additional amount necessary to complete the salary prescribed by the school laws shall be paid by the municipality, or, in case of organized districts, by the district board of trustees.

4. Organized districts shall not be taxed twice for school purposes. Where districts are organized, such districts shall determine in their local meeting or election the amount of taxes which they will levy for the support of their schools, and they shall be relieved of all contribution to the municipal treasury for school purposes.

5. The municipal treasurer of each municipality shall give bond to the disbursing officer of the board of education, satisfactory to the auditor of the island, for twice the amount of the monthly appropriation from the insular treasury that will come into his hands, and he and his bondsmen shall be responsible for any money expended contrary to the provisions of this act.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 114. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 7, 1899.

I. Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the judicial system of Puerto Rico is reorganized as follows, to take effect August 10, 1899, on and after which date the present system will cease to exist, according to instructions which will be published later:

1. The supreme court of Puerto Rico, with residence fixed in San Juan, will hereafter consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, who will constitute a judicial bench for all civil and criminal business. A prosecuting attorney shall also be attached thereto who shall represent the State on all proper occasions.

The supreme court shall have one secretary, two court clerks, one file clerk and taxer of costs, six clerks, one janitor, and two bailiffs.

2. The island is divided into five judicial districts, whose respective capital cities are San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Humacao.

3. The judicial district of San Juan will comprise the following municipalities: San Juan, Vega Baja, Vega Alta, Corozal, Naranjito, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Dorado, Bayamon, Río Piedras, Trujillo Alto, Carolina, Río Grande, Loiza, Caguas, Aguas Buenas, Comerio, Cayey, and Cidra.

4. The judicial district of Ponce will comprise the following municipalities: Ponce, Juana Díaz, Coamo, Barros, Adjuntas, Peñuelas, Salinas, Guayanilla, Yauco, Guayama, Santa Isabel, Aibonito, Barranquitas, and Arroyo.

5. The judicial district of Mayaguez will comprise the following municipalities: Mayaguez, Añasco, Rincon, Aguada, Aguadilla, Moca, Isabela, San Sebastian, Las Marias, Maricao, San German, Sabana Grande, Lajas, and Cabo Rojo.

6. The judicial district of Arecibo will comprise the following municipalities: Arecibo, Manatí, Morovis, Ciales, Barceloneta, Utuado, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, and Lares.

7. The judicial district of Humacao will comprise the following municipalities: Humacao, Piedras, Naguabo, Fajardo, Yabucoa, Maunabo, Juncos, Gurabo, San Lorenzo, Patillas, and Vieques.

II. Upon the recommendation of the judicial board the following appointments are announced, to take effect August 10, 1899:

To be chief justice of the supreme court: Mr. José Severo Quiñones.

To be associate justices of the supreme court: Mr. José Conrado Hernández, Mr. José María Figueras, Mr. Rafael Nieto Abeillé, Mr. Juan Morera Martínez.

To be prosecuting attorney of the supreme court: Mr. Rafael Romero Aguayo.

To be secretary of the supreme court: Mr. Eugenio López Gaztambide.

To be judges of the district court of San Juan: Mr. Juan Ramón Ramos Velez, Mr. Angel Acosta Quintero, Mr. Felipe Cuchi Arnau.

To be judges of the district court of Ponce: Mr. José Ramón Becerra Garate, Mr. Isidoro Soto Nusa, Mr. Ramón Quiñones.

To be judges of the district court of Mayaguez: Mr. Juan J. Perea Baster, Mr. Felipe Casaluc Goicoechea, Mr. Enrique Lloreda Casabó.

To be judges of the district court of Arecibo: Mr. Julio M. Padilla, Mr. Salvador Fulladosa Mir, Mr. Horacio Nieto Abeillé.

To be judges of the district court of Humacao: Mr. Juan F. Vías Ochoteco, Mr. Ricardo La Costa Izquierdo, Mr. Pedro Aldrey Montoliu.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of San Juan: Mr. Eduardo Acuña Aybar.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of Ponce: Mr. Rafael Sánchez Montalvo.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of Mayaguez: Mr. José de Diego Martínez.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of Arecibo: Mr. Jesús M. Rossy Calderón.

To be prosecuting attorney of the district court of Humacao: Mr. Emilio Toro Cuevas.

To be secretary of the district court of San Juan: Mr. Ramón Falcón Elías.

To be secretary of the district court of Ponce: Mr. José Tous Soto.

To be secretary of the district court of Mayaguez: Mr. José Rosado Aybar.

To be secretary of the district court of Arecibo: Mr. Antonio Moreno Calderón.

To be secretary of the district court of Humacao: Mr. José Ramón Aponte.

III. The judicial board will give the necessary direction for establishing the new system, for installing the court officials, and appointing the proper employees in their respective offices on the 10th day of August, 1899.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 115. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 11, 1899.

For the purpose of ascertaining the exact conditions resulting from the recent hurricane obtaining in the various municipal districts, the island is divided into twelve inspection divisions corresponding to the twelve military posts, each embracing the following-named municipalities:

I. SAN JUAN.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Bayamon. | 4. Luquillo. | 7. Río Grande. |
| 2. Trujillo Alto. | 5. Río Piedras. | 8. Fajardo. |
| 3. Loiza. | 6. Carolina. | |

II. HUMACAO.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Patillas. | 4. Maunabo. | 7. Yabucoa. |
| 2. Naguabo. | 5. Ceiba. | 8. Arroyo. |
| 3. Juncos. | 6. Piedras. | |

III. CAYEY.

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|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Salinas. | 3. Caguas. | 5. Gurabo. |
| 2. San Lorenzo. | 4. Guayama. | |

IV. AIBONITO.

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|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Sabana del Palmar. | 2. Aguas Buenas. | 3. Cidra. |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|

V. PONCE.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Juana Díaz. | 3. Barros. | 5. Santa Isabel. |
| 2. Coamo. | 4. Barranquitas. | |

VI. SAN GERMAN.

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|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Cabo Rojo. | 2. Sabana Grande. | 3. Lajas. |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------|

VII. MAYAGUEZ.

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|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. Maricao. | 3. Añasco. | 4. Las Marias. |
| 2. Hormigueros. | | |

VIII. AGUADILLA.

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|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Isabela. | 3. Rincon. | 5. Aguada. |
| 2. Moca. | 4. San Sebastian. | |

IX. ARECIBO.

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|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Hatillo. | 3. Camuy. | 4. Barceloneta. |
| 2. Quebradillas. | | |

X. MANATI.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Vega Baja. | 4. Corozal. | 7. Toa Alta. |
| 2. Toa Baja. | 5. Ciales. | 8. Naranjito. |
| 3. Dorado. | 6. Vega Alta. | 9. Morovis. |

XI. LARES.

1. Utuado.

XII. ADJUNTAS.

1. Yauco.

2. Peñuelas.

3. Guayanilla.

Post commanders are appointed inspectors of the respective divisions, and will at once send out an officer, noncommissioned officer, or intelligent private into each municipality to ascertain the extent of damage to houses and crops, the number of injured and sick and the number of destitute, the probable amount of food in the district, and the points which demand immediate attention. These reports will be sent to these headquarters at the earliest practicable moment. It will also be the duty of the inspectors to supervise the distribution of such funds and material as may be sent for distribution to the poor by the board of charities or other sources.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 116. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 12, 1899.

I. In order to still further simplify administration and reduce expenses, it is hereby ordered that the departments of state, treasury, and interior be discontinued, and the officers, secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, and secretary of the interior, be also discontinued. The officers and other employees in the departments named, together with their records, furniture, and other property, will be disposed of as hereinafter indicated.

II. A bureau of state and municipal affairs is hereby created, its officials, employees, and office furniture to be taken from the office of the department of state. The head officer will be styled "chief of bureau," with a salary of \$2,000 per annum. To this bureau are assigned duties respecting—

- (a) Correspondence connected with diplomatic and consular affairs.
- (b) Municipal affairs and elections.
- (c) Patents, trade-marks, and labels.
- (d) Permits for carrying firearms.
- (e) Concessions, franchises, and privileges.

III. A bureau of internal revenue is hereby created, its officials, employees, and office furniture to be taken from the department of finance. The head officer will be styled "chief of bureau," with a salary of \$2,000 per annum. To this bureau are assigned duties respecting—

- (a) Internal-revenue assessments and collections.
- (b) Industries and commerce.
- (c) Weights and measures.
- (d) Banks, banking, and currency.
- (e) Public lands and forests.

Such of the records of the department of the interior as pertain to industries and commerce will be transferred to the bureau of internal revenue.

IV. A bureau of agriculture is established. Its head officer will be styled "chief of bureau," and his salary is fixed at \$2,000 per annum. The bureau of agriculture is charged with duties pertaining to—

- (a) Collection of facts and statistics respecting the cultivation of the soil and disposal of its products.
- (b) Model farming establishments for experiment with and test of the value of new shrubs, plants, fruits, grains, and domestic animals.
- (c) Mines and mining.

Such of the records of the department of the interior as pertain to the bureau of agriculture will be transferred to that bureau.

V. The office of civil secretary to the military governor is hereby created, with a salary of \$4,000 per annum. The bureaus of state affairs, internal revenue, and agriculture are placed under the official supervision and direction of the civil secretary. He will proceed to reorganize the bureaus named, retaining the most efficient employees and discharging those whose services are no longer required. The records of the department of state and department of finance will be transferred to the control of the civil secretary.

VI. The bureau of education with its present organization will be continued under the board of education, the president of the board reporting direct to the military governor. Such of the records of the department of the interior as pertain to schools and education will be turned over to the board of education.

VII. The bureau of public works will hereafter be under the control of a board of public works consisting of the persons hereinafter named. To this bureau will be turned over such of the records of the department of the interior as pertain to the bureau of public works, to which are assigned duties respecting—

(a) Construction, repair, and maintenance of the highways and bridges heretofore styled "military roads."

(b) Construction, repair, and maintenance of country roads and bridges.

(c) Construction, repair, and maintenance of public buildings used for civil purposes.

(d) Improvement and maintenance of harbors and establishment of harbor lines.

(e) Supervision of construction of wharves, docks, and slips.

(f) Construction, repair, and maintenance of light-houses and beacons.

VIII. The branch of the public service heretofore designated as harbor works will be discontinued as a separate establishment, and its duties and functions will be transferred to the bureau of public works, to which the records, machines, tools, dredging apparatus, and other property will be transferred. The employees of the harbor works will be transferred to the bureau of public works, and all whose services can be dispensed with will be discharged. The president of the board will recommend to the military governor the number, classification, and rates of pay of the old employees of the harbor works proposed to be retained.

IX. All matters respecting charitable institutions, including homes and asylums for succor of the poor, sick or incurables who are supported by insular expenditures, together with matters relating to assistance for the sufferers by the recent hurricane, are committed to a board of charities.

Detail for the board.—Maj. John Van R. Hoff, chief surgeon, president; Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N.; Dr. Francisco del Valle Atiles; Capt. G. M. Wells, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Rev. J. de J. Nin, Catholic priest; Rev. Henry A. Brown, chaplain, U. S. A.; Harold W. Cowper, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., secretary and disbursing officer.

To this board will be transferred the executive and administrative control of the insane asylum, the orphan asylum, and the leper colony. The board will report direct to the military governor. The funds available for expenditure for the branches of the public service above indicated are those carried by the budget for the current year, and will be disbursed and accounted for by the disbursing officer, under the direction of the board of charities.

X. The other branches of the public service not heretofore mentioned in this order are as follows, all reporting directly to the military governor:

(a) The treasury.

(b) The auditor.

(c) The judicial boards.

(d) The board of prison control.

(e) The insular police.

(f) The postal service.

(g) The telegraph service.

(h) The quarantine service of ports.

(i) The superior board of health.

(k) The inspector of lights and buoys.

(l) The United States provisional court.

XI. The discontinuance of the departments of state, finance, and the interior, and the organization of the bureaus of state affairs, agriculture, and internal revenue will take place on the 15th instant, on which date the appointment of the civil secretary will take effect.

The amalgamation of the harbor works with the public works bureau will take place on the 15th instant.

XII. The following appointments in the civil branch of the military government are hereby announced:

As civil secretary, Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste.

As chief of bureau state affairs, Mr. Manuel Camuñas.

As chief of internal-revenue bureau, Dr. Calixto Romero.

As chief of bureau of agriculture, Mr. Juan Bautista Rodriguez, C. E., to succeed Mr. Juan Castro, who may be retained in a suitable capacity.

As board of public works, Capt. William V. Judson, United States Corps of Engineers, president; Mr. F. L. Hills, civil engineer; Mr. Juan B. Rodriguez, civil engineer.

As inspector of lights and beacons and in charge of buoys, Ensign W. R. Gherardi, U. S. N.

In making selections for appointments as above there may seem to one of the political parties a preponderance of numbers of officers of another political party.

The military governor announces that his selections for office are, in every case of

reappointment, based upon the result of his experience and observation, or the manner in which the gentlemen named have in the past performed the duties pertaining to other public places they have held. He has in no case been actuated by a thought of promoting the ambitions of any party, and should it be found that any public officer uses his position, or attempts to use it, in promoting any personal or partisan purpose, he will be immediately removed. The military government will be administered for the benefit of all alike, without respect to party, race, or color, and if abuses are brought to the knowledge of the commanding general, he will immediately take measures to correct them.

A board of insular policy of nine members, composed of representatives of all parties and business interests, will be appointed in a few days. To this board will be referred all important questions affecting public interests concerning which he feels that he needs advice.

This board will be requested to have an oversight on the manner in which heads of bureaus and officers conduct their business and perform their duties, and the military governor will be glad to have brought to his attention by anyone any error of omission or commission by any public officer.

Because an officer is a republican or a liberal it does not follow that he is incapable of rendering valuable public services, valuable to all inhabitants, whatever their party. Casualties and removals will probably occur, and in filling such places a balance of power between the parties and the nonpartisan will be secured.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 117. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 14, 1899.

I. The board of charities of Puerto Rico at San Juan is charged with the supervision of the distribution of food to the needy. It will make timely requisition on these headquarters for the necessary material, which will be distributed to the depots and transported by the quartermaster's department, and it will see that all requisitions by the division inspectors are promptly filled.

The division inspectors and local boards of charity will report at least once each week to the board of charities at San Juan, the former giving the number of rations issued, the latter the number requested and likely to be required, together with such other information as may be useful in the work of the board.

II. All military departments, and officers on duty in Puerto Rico, will give the board of charities of San Juan such assistance as it may call upon them for in the prosecution of the relief work.

III. The board of charities of San Juan is required to make requisition upon these headquarters for such funds as may be necessary, for which, and other material, it will account as required by orders and regulations.

IV. The board of charities of San Juan is authorized to employ such personnel and purchase such material as may be necessary in the carrying out of its relief work.

V. Numbered ration cards will be issued by the municipal boards of charity, and signed by the chairman, to the needy of his district, giving date, name, and number of adults and children in the family. On this card is a certificate stating that the individual named on the card is indigent and will require food for a stated number of adults and children for a specified time, which must be signed by the chairman.

The card is intended for four issues, covering a period of four weeks, after which it will be taken up at the subdepot and if necessary a new card will be issued by the municipal board of charities.

These cards will be furnished by the board of charities for Puerto Rico at San Juan.

VI. Any irregularities or misappropriation of relief material will be immediately reported to the board of charities, San Juan, by anyone cognizant of such.

VII. A depot of supplies will be established at San Juan and at each military post, and a subdepot in the chief town of each municipal district, the post depot drawing supplies from San Juan and the subdepot from the post in its inspection division.

VIII. Requisitions¹ will at once be forwarded to these headquarters by the commanding officer of each post covering the requirements of his division for one month, on the basis of 6.857 ounces of beans, 6.875 ounces of rice, and 2.285 ounces dried

¹ The ration for one person for one week is 3 pounds each of rice and beans and 1 pound of dried codfish or bacon.

codfish or bacon for each daily ration. He will receipt for and be responsible for the material invoiced to him.

IX. Food will be distributed in bulk from the post to each of its subdepots, which subdepots will be in charge of a noncommissioned officer, with two or more privates, who will receive, receipt, and be responsible for and issue the material invoiced him from the depot.

X. Rations will be issued to the bearers of cards certified to by the chairman of the local board of charities, which issues will be entered when made upon the issue card, and in a book to be kept at the subdepot, and no issue will be made except to the bearer of an issue card or his authenticated representative, whose name is written thereon. Accounts of issues will be rendered monthly by the division inspectors.

XI. All cards must be taken up when filled and filed as vouchers to the issue account of the subdepots.

XII. Commanders of depots and subdepots will make timely requisitions for supplies, and will be held responsible that the food is brought to the needy with the utmost promptness.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 118. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 16, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board, the following reorganization and functions of the judiciary of this island were approved on August 10, 1899, and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The organization and functions of the courts of justice of this island will, from the 10th instant, undergo reforms in accordance with the following dispositions:

2. There shall be a supreme court of justice, with fixed residence in the city of San Juan, composed of a chief justice and four associate justices, who jointly will constitute a judicial bench for all civil and criminal business; the court shall also have a prosecuting attorney, one secretary, two court clerks, one file clerk and taxer of costs, six clerks, one janitor, and two bailiffs.

3. The island is divided into five judicial districts, whose respective seats shall be San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Humacao.

4. The judicial district of San Juan will comprise the following municipalities: The city of San Juan, Vega-baja, Vega-alta, Corozal, Naranjito, Toa-alta, Toa-baja, Dorado, Bayamon, Rio-piedras, Trujillo-alto, Carolina, Rio-grande, Loiza, Caguas, Aguas-buenas, Comerio, Cayey, and Cidra.

5. The judicial district of Arecibo will comprise the following municipalities: Arecibo, Manati, Morovis, Ciales, Barceloneta, Utuado, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, and Lares.

6. The judicial district of Humacao will comprise the following municipalities: Humacao, Piedras, Naguabo, Fajardo, Yabucoa, Maunabo, Juncos, Gurabo, San Lorenzo, Patillas, and Vieques.

7. The judicial district of Mayaguez will comprise the following municipalities: Mayaguez, Añasco, Rincón, Aguada, Aguadilla, Moca, Isabela, San Sebastian, Las Marias, Maricao, San German, Sabana-grande, Lajas, and Cabo-rojo.

8. The judicial district of Ponce will comprise the following municipalities: Ponce, Juana-Díaz, Coamo, Barros, Adjuntas, Peñuelas, Salinas, Guayanilla, Yauco, Guayama, Santa Isabel, Aibonito, Barranquitas, and Arroyo.

9. Justice in civil and criminal matters will be administered in each district by a court established in its respective capitol. These courts will have exclusive jurisdiction and public oral trial of all classes of civil and criminal matters, under the forms and procedure established further on in this general order.

10. Each district court will be composed of three judges, one of whom shall be presiding judge, and who jointly shall constitute a bench for civil and criminal business. To each district court there shall be attached a prosecuting attorney, who will represent the law in criminal cases, and in civil cases, when in order.

11. The district court will be assisted by one secretary, two chamber clerks, one court janitor, and two bailiffs.

12. The civil suits in progress of appeal before the supreme court will be transferred to the San Juan district court, acting as a court of second instance, which shall hear and decide them in conformity with the law now in force. Criminal cases, except those awaiting appeal, shall also be turned over to the San Juan district court by the supreme court.

13. Criminal cases in process before the court of Ponce will be turned over to the

district court to be established for that district. The court of Mayaguez will also turn over its business to the district court likewise to be established there.

14. Business in progress before courts of instruction and first instance courts shall be turned over with due formalities to the district courts corresponding to each respective judicial district.

15. The criminal business transferred from the abolished courts shall be proceeded with by the district courts. Matters of civil litigation shall also follow their course up to the step in procedure known as presentation of proofs, when they shall be continued under the rules of civil oral suits established by this general order. If said civil business shall have got so far as presentation of proofs without concluding same the remainder shall be heard in oral suit, but if the suit be found in a stage of proceedings subsequent to the presentation of proofs it shall be finished and decided by the district courts in conformity with existing proceedings, after public hearing, it being understood that recourse of cassation against the decision shall only be allowed within the dispositions of this general order.

JUDICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

16. The administration of justice shall be carried on with entire independence and without any other limitation than the civil or criminal responsibility which judges or courts may incur by reason of their actions, for which they will be answerable as provided in General Orders, No. 98, current series, these headquarters.

17. The investigation of charges in cases treating of judicial responsibility may be given in charge of judicial functionary of category superior to the accused, but only the supreme court in banc shall authorize the presentation of the charge.

18. Civil responsibility of judges, judicial functionaries, and attorneys shall be incurred for the following reasons: Manifest infraction of the law, corrupt misstatement of facts, and negligence or want of diligence in complying with judicial duties and functions.

19. Civil responsibility may be demanded before the supreme court and under the rule established for civil oral suits before the district courts by the parties prejudiced.

20. No appeal lies against decisions of the supreme court.

21. Civil or criminal responsibility incurred by minor functionaries of the administration of justice shall be exacted before the district or municipal court corresponding, and in the usual form established by ruling dispositions.

22. It shall not be necessary to give bond or establish a preliminary suit in order to lodge accusation or complaint against judicial functionaries or attorneys.

23. When the members of the supreme court incur responsibility, they shall be tried by a special tribunal as established in paragraph 13 of General Orders, No. 98, current series, these headquarters.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

24. There shall be a municipal court in each municipal district. Each municipal court shall consist of one judge and two associate judges, who shall jointly decide and sign all the cases that have been properly brought before the court and determined by the same.

25. In criminal matters, municipal judges shall have cognizance in all misdemeanors established by the ruling penal code, as well as petty thefts, frauds, and offenses against property in cases where the amount of the object of the offense or damage occasioned does not exceed \$5, United States currency, which offenses shall be considered misdemeanors, with the exception of those comprised in article 538 of the penal code, which shall be judged by the corresponding district court. They shall also have cognizance in assaults where the healing of wounds caused shall have been completed in not more than fifteen days. In all these cases they shall apply the respective punishments stated by the code.

26. In civil matters municipal judges shall have cognizance of all litigation where the amount at stake between litigants does not exceed \$400, United States currency.

27. It shall also be the duty of municipal judges to prepare the preliminaries in criminal cases within the limits of investigation; substantial proof of punishable acts, their nature, gravity, and essential circumstances; search for the author or authors; their detention or imprisonment in accordance with the law, and the seizure of the instruments of the crime or objects which might convict, in cases where such exist. These preliminaries must be practiced by municipal judges within the period of six days after they receive the information that a crime has been committed.

28. The police force as a whole and individually is also obliged to attend to the preliminary investigation of all crimes until the appearance of the municipal judge, to whom they will give notice immediately.

29. As soon as municipal judges have completed the preliminary investigations in criminal cases within the period previously fixed, they shall send them by a police officer without delay to the attorney of the respective district court, together with the prisoners, as supposed authors of the crime, if any has been made.

30. The designation of the associates shall be made by lot in the following manner: Each municipal judge shall request the respective alcalde to furnish him with a list of competent persons or residents with academic or professional diplomas, and of such persons as have held the position of alcalde, councilor, or municipal judge, and another list of an equal number of municipal taxpayers in the order of the amount paid, beginning with the largest amount. These lists, which shall be rectified or added to each year, shall include only persons of more than 21 years of age who know how to read and write.

31. On the first day of each quarter, or every three months, the municipal judge shall call a meeting of the persons inscribed in the two lists and publicly and in the presence of those attending will draw by lot one from each list, so as to form pairs, until both lists are exhausted. This will cause each pair to be formed of one competent person and one taxpayer. On the conclusion of the drawing a list shall be prepared of the associates who have so served during the quarter, which shall be posted in the court room, duly signed by the judge, secretary, and others present.

32. The associates, in the order of their respective terms and without prejudice to the particular obligation of each when his proper turn arrives, shall act as substitutes one for the other.

33. The municipal judge shall advise the associates when their turn arrives, stating the day and hour a sufficient time beforehand. With this object municipal judges shall name one, two, or more days if necessary in each week for the prompt and orderly decision of business in hand.

34. Municipal judges shall receive under oath, subject to the penalties of perjury, statements from the associate judges that no motive or just and legal impediment preventing them from sitting on the case connects them with the litigants.

35. The associate judges whose turn it is may have cognizance of all suits awaiting decision on the day corresponding to such turn, which suits shall not be passed on for the cognizance of other associates.

In the act of the trial shall be stated the decision which shall contain the result of the voting and the resolution of the pending cases, without the form known as "*resultando y considerando.*"

36. Against the decision of municipal and associate judges free appeal will lie to the respective district court. Recourse of appeal must be had within five days, counting from the day following the notification of sentence.

37. An appearance must be put in before the district court within a period of ten days after notice being served.

38. Both parties having put in an appearance, the district court shall set a day and hour for the public hearing, at which either the litigants, their legal representatives, or their lawyers may appear.

39. No appeal of any sort shall lie against the decisions of the district courts in civil or criminal verbal suits.

40. As a recompense for the increased work which the foregoing imposes on the municipal courts, an amount shall be appropriated in the insular budget for the benefit of the secretaries of said courts both for personal services and materials. For this purpose different categories shall be formed, taking into consideration the greater amount of work which may fall to the share of the courts in municipalities containing the most inhabitants.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

41. The attorney of the district court on receiving the summary sent by the municipal judge shall issue an order for the detention of the prisoners, if any, in the corresponding prison, and within the precise period of ten days shall draw up a bill of charges or present a petition for quashing. In cases of wounding, the recovery of the person wounded shall be awaited, which recovery shall be certified to by the physician in attendance under his exclusive responsibility and without need of ratification.

42. On presentation of the bill of charges by the prosecuting attorney the court will inform the accused thereof, so that he can state whether or not he agrees to the penalty requested, and if not, he shall be required immediately to name his lawyer for the defense. If the lawyer named refuses to defend, the first lawyer on the list will be appointed, and the accused will be informed thereof to enable him to give instructions accordingly.

43. As soon as the defense files a bill of conclusions in writing within five days,

the court will decide upon the admission of the testimony proposed, and shall immediately set a day and hour for the hearing of the oral trial.

44. In the record of the oral trial the petitions of the prosecuting attorney and lawyer for the defense regarding the points which they may consider essential to assuring the exactitude of the evidence of witnesses of experts shall be succinctly stated. The questions in examination or cross-examination ruled out by the court shall also be recorded.

45. In cases provided for by the law of criminal procedure appeal in cassation will lie against sentences pronounced by the district courts for infraction of law or error in procedure.

46. Against writs or ordinances of the district courts which are not of mere procedure appeal always lies to the same court for reconsideration or amendment.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

47. All civil litigations between parties when the amount exceeds \$400 United States currency, shall be originally heard and decided before the respective district court in the form established by the following articles.

48. The litigants must be advised by lawyers registered at the bar of this island, and may appear personally or by procurator, as they choose.

49. The claim must be lodged with the district court which shall first decide whether to admit it, and it shall immediately name, in order of precedence, a judge or member of the court who shall conduct the preliminaries of the suit up to the oral hearing. Said judge will make all the orders of mere procedure, and the district court the writs and resolutions not of that character.

50. On the admittal of the claim, it shall be handed to the defendant in the suit for him to reply within a period of twenty days, which can not be extended, and within which time he must also put in an appearance in the suit. Pleas of counterclaim will be allowed, and in such the demandant will have three days to answer the counterclaim.

51. On reply being made to the claim, and the plaintiff being furnished with a copy of such reply, or on the defendant being accused and declared in default, the preliminary judge shall cite the litigants for a verbal hearing, setting a day and hour therefor, with notice of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty days.

52. Both litigants or their legal representatives, accompanied by their respective lawyers, shall appear at this hearing, and shall present in writing a notice of the testimony of every description which each intends to call for. At this meeting the lawyers on both sides may amplify or add to the documents they had drawn up.

53. The preliminary judge shall confine himself to hearing the petition of the litigants, noting down briefly and succinctly the arguments presented by each one, and, after ordering that the documents presented form part of the records, shall declare the hearing terminated, and shall reduce to writing the minutes thereof, giving notice to the court, at its first session, of the notices of testimony presented for the court to resolve therein as is proper.

54. If neither of the litigants have asked for hearing of testimony in their documents of claim and reply, the court shall immediately set a day and hour for a public hearing, at which the lawyers for the complainant and defense shall state their client's case.

55. The district court shall examine the testimony proposed to be submitted, admitting that which they consider pertinent, and at once setting a day and hour for the hearing of the civil oral suit.

56. If testimony is to be taken outside of the territory of this island, the necessary rogatory letters trial shall be granted in the proper form and through the proper channel, and the hearing of the suit shall be put off until the extraordinary stay be terminated or the testimony taken by commission be returned. For the comparison of public documents with their originals, the court, when deciding on the admission of testimony, shall issue letters mandatory containing the necessary clauses conferring sufficient power on municipal judges of the districts where the comparison is to be made. Should the comparison have to be made outside of his jurisdiction, he will grant the required letters of rogation.

57. On the day of the hearing the testimony proposed shall be examined before the court and with the intervention of the lawyers of both parties, who shall examine the witnesses or experts in turn by questions, cross-examination, or declarations which they consider necessary for their case within the matter under discussion and that proposed in the document of testimony. The court may throw out any suggestive, captious, or impertinent question or cross-question. Each witness or expert shall be examined first by the lawyer for the case presenting him, afterwards by the law-

yer for the other side, if he wishes, and lastly by the court, if wishing to make clear or ask for explanation of any points it thinks fit.

58. The secretary of the court shall draw up the minutes of the suit, recording substantially the result of evidence and the cross-examining of the lawyers.

59. On the termination of testimony offered, the lawyers of both parties may comment on the question under discussion and the rights of their clients. They are allowed one opportunity to rectify the allegations adduced in their pleas. The suit shall then be declared closed, and decision must be given within not more than ten days, counting from the day following the termination of the suit. Said sentence must be drawn up and written in the form established by the law of civil procedure when referring to major suits.

60. The appearance of witnesses and experts shall be compulsory, except when, in the opinion of the court, they can allege and prove just cause. Any witness or expert not appearing, without just cause, shall be fined not exceeding \$50, at the discretion of the court.

61. Each expert or witness should be indemnified by the party he appears for, and for this purpose, on the termination of each suit, the court will fix the amount of indemnity and will immediately inform each of the litigants or their legal representatives the amounts they are called on to pay to each witness, except when litigating as paupers. In this case indemnities shall be paid in the same manner as those paid to witnesses or experts in criminal cases.

62. Should the defendant present a dilatory plea in abatement, evidence shall be taken thereon, and at the conclusion of the evidence the lawyers on both sides shall present their argument verbally, the main suit being meanwhile suspended for the time purely necessary for the court to give a succinct decision in the incidental matter. If the plea is sustained, it shall, of course, have effect as against the claim; if overruled, the original suit shall continue its course.

63. Costs shall always be paid by the litigant who loses his case on all points. In other cases the court shall give an equitable decision in the matter of costs.

64. By costs are understood lawyer's fees, procurator's fees, indemnities for witnesses and experts, and the legal expenses necessarily incurred as a direct consequence of litigation.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

65. Both in civil and in criminal matters judges shall discuss their decisions privately, but the voting thereon must be held at a public hearing and in the presence of the litigants or their legal representatives. The presiding judge shall put the question or questions on which a case turns separately to the vote, and shall endeavor to separate duly the different points debated. Each of the judges shall reply simply "Yes" or "No," and the decision shall be immediately recorded according to majority of votes. In civil matters the decision shall be reduced to form by the judge who conducted the preliminaries, unless he dissent from the decision. In criminal matters it shall be done by the judges by turns.

The dissenting judge shall write his opinion at the foot of the decision.

ADDITIONAL CIVIL PROVISIONS.

66. All the attributes conceded to judges of first instance under the law of civil procedure in proceedings relating to meetings of creditors, bankruptcy, intestacy, probate, and other matter relative to declaration suits and suits in liquidated claims shall remain in force and shall be exercised by the district courts; nevertheless, should the case arise that in any of these proceedings contest occurs within the limits of the law, the district court shall hear the claim and rebuttal and the evidence in the manner previously established, and shall proceed to decide thereon in civil oral suit.

67. The attributes in favor of judges of first instance mentioned in the law of civil procedure and the provisions relating to precautionary attachments, the giving security for property in litigation, the execution of judgments, voluntary jurisdiction, and other dispositions relating to judicial questions of a general character shall also remain in force and be transferred to the district courts.

68. In all such cases the judges of the district court by turns shall conduct the preliminary proceedings, but the court itself shall issue such writs and orders as are not merely of procedure.

69. In suits of liquidated claims the district courts preserve the attributes enjoyed by judges of first instance, following the law of civil procedure up to such step as the reply to the claim or failure to reply thereto, in which case the preliminary judge will cite the litigant to appear and submit the proposal of evidence to be offered,

after which the suit shall continue under the rules established for civil oral suits in general.

70. The provisions of the law of civil procedure relative to the form of presenting claims and replies, proposal of proofs, and legal formulas in general shall continue to exist and be applied. Documentary proofs may be presented optionally together with the claim or reply, or at the hearing held for the proposal of proofs. The attendance and advice of a lawyer for each litigant is obligatory in civil oral suits and other cases established by said law of procedure.

71. The system of procedure established by the law of hypothecation and other special laws shall remain in force, it being understood that the district courts assume the jurisdiction and faculties of the abolished supreme court, territorial audiencias, and courts of first instance, all cases in which judicial contest arises being settled in single instance and by civil oral suit.

72. All steps, exceptions, and proofs in the various classes of suits shall be such as required by the law of civil procedure and according to whether the suit be declarative, liquidated claim, injunction, eviction, or of other character. Dilatory exceptions, when authorized by the law, shall be presented conjointly with peremptory exceptions, and in corresponding order, according to their respective nature. In the same form and in one written document proposal of proofs relative to both classes of exception must be made.

73. Petitions for annulment must be pleaded during the oral hearing, and the court will previously decide in the form established for dilatory exceptions whether they affect the essential validity of the suit. The lawyers for both sides may enter the protest they think fit for the purpose of appeal against error in procedure, which protests shall be recorded in the minutes.

GENERAL CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROVISIONS.

74. All provisions of the laws of civil and criminal procedure referring concretely and specially to forms or manner of procedure different or contrary to the prescriptions of this order are abrogated.

75. Verbal suits and proceedings before municipal courts, both in civil and criminal matters, shall retain the same form as the present law orders.

76. The judicial board created by General Orders, No. 98, current series, headquarters Department of Puerto Rico, will proceed as soon as possible to codify such dispositions governing civil and criminal procedure as remain in force. These shall be divided into two volumes, civil and criminal, respectively, and shall be published in the accustomed manner for the information of all concerned.

77. All disputes or differences between judicial and gubernatorial authorities shall be decided by the commander in chief of the department after hearing the opinion of the supreme court and its attorney.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

78. Appeal to the supreme court will lie in all civil suits for infraction of law and error in procedure in the cases which the law of civil procedure defines for the latter, but not for suits heard before municipal courts.

79. Besides the cases defined by the law of civil procedure such appeal will also lie for error in the consideration of proofs.

80. In criminal trials appeal may be taken for infraction of law and error in procedure in cases defined by the law of criminal procedure.

81. Notice of appeal shall be given to the sentencing district court not later than ten days after the day of notification of sentence.

82. The district court shall decide whether to allow the appeal only when such is to be taken for error in procedure, and its decision adverse may be appealed against before the supreme court within fifteen days. For this purpose the district court when denying right of appeal shall grant a literal and certified copy of the ruling against which appeal was sought to the party appealing within three days at the latest, and besides shall order both sides to appear before the supreme court.

83. On the termination of the time allowed for appearance and on the appearance of the appellant, the supreme court after public hearing shall immediately give a decision on the appeal against the ruling of the lower court debarring right of cassation. The lawyers for both sides may be present, and the matter must be decided before all other business in hand.

84. Should the district court allow appeal, the original documents must be sent to the supreme court after citing the parties to appear during a period of ten days. It shall not be necessary to give any bond on appeal to the supreme court.

85. On the appearance of the appellant before the supreme court of cassation the documents shall be given him to enable him to base and establish his appeal in writing within twenty days. His appeal in writing shall be handed to the other litigant for twenty days also, and on the return to the court of all the documents it shall set a day and hour for a public hearing, at which the prosecuting attorney and the lawyers on both sides shall state their cases according to whether the matter be a civil or criminal suit.

86. The supreme court shall give its verdict by vote in public in the form previously established in this order for district and municipal courts and within five days of the public hearing. After giving decision, the original documents shall be returned to the proper court with a certified copy of such a decision. All sentences of the supreme court of justice shall be published in the Official Gazette.

87. All provisions of the laws of civil and criminal procedure relative to the substantiation of appeals which are in opposition to the provisions of this order are repealed.

COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

88. The positions of judge or prosecuting attorney of the supreme court of justice and district court shall be filled by lawyers only.

89. Besides the legal diploma the nomination of judicial functionaries shall be made after taking into account services rendered, seniority at the bar, and known ability in the profession.

90. The secretaries of the supreme court of justice and district courts must also be lawyers. Taking into account the employees of the courts of first instance, who by virtue of this order will lose their positions, it is hereby ordered that such "escribanos" as possess the necessary conditions as to capability, honesty, and good service in their last position will be given preference in selecting secretaries of the district courts.

91. Municipal judges must also be lawyers registered at the bar of this island, but when such are not available in the respective municipalities, persons possessing the best conditions of fitness and capacity for judicial functions may be nominated. Lawyers holding the office of municipal judge are not permitted to practice law.

92. The nomination of municipal judges and attorneys shall be made in the manner established for the rest of the personnel of the administration of justice until such time as they may be chosen by suffrage.

93. Secretaries of the municipal courts shall be nominated in the manner established by the preceding paragraph.

94. The court shall nominate one or more supplementary judges to substitute the incumbent in case of vacancy, absence, or sickness. Each attorney shall also nominate his substitute for the same reason.

These nominations must be made from among lawyers registered at the bar of this island, who are practicing in the town where the court sits. Substitute judges shall receive \$6 for each day's service in the district courts and \$10 if serving in the supreme court of justice.

95. Judges of the courts and attorneys do not require any permission for absenting themselves, but shall receive no salary during their absence, and must see to it that a substitute fill their places.

96. Notice and proof to the entire satisfaction of the court of which he forms part must be given by a judge or attorney when sick, during which period only one-half of the salary shall be allowed.

97. The presiding judge of each court shall give notice, under his responsibility, to the solicitor-general of the absence of any of its members through sickness or other causes.

98. Should the sickness last more than three months, the court of which the sick judge forms part shall so inform the solicitor general to enable him to take the necessary action. The above provisions are applicable to court secretaries, court clerks, and other employees of the administration of justice.

99. The court shall also inform the attorney-general of all vacancies, absences, and substitutions, for purposes of keeping the proper accounts.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 119. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 16, 1899.

I. In addition to the military post upon the island, the following places are designated as depots of supplies for the destitute in their neighborhoods: Bayamón, Fajardo, Caguas, Arroyo, Guanica.

A detachment of one officer and twenty-five men will be sent to each of these places to receive, care for, and distribute supplies. The officer in charge will, if necessary, rent suitable buildings for the proper transaction of his duties, and will forward to these headquarters requisitions as indicated by paragraph 8, General Orders No. 117, current series, these headquarters, and will be governed by this order and such other instructions as may be given.

II. The commanding officers of San Juan and Ponce will supply from their posts the officers and detachments for these points as follows: From San Juan: Bayamón, Caguas, Fajardo. From Ponce: Arroyo, Guanica.

III. The destitute in the various municipalities will be supplied from depots or subdepots as follows:

San Juan.—Rio Piedras, Carolina, Loiza, Trujillo Alto.

Bayamón.—Toa Baja, Toa Alta, Naranjito, Dorado, Corozal.

San German.—Sabana Grande, Lajas.

Fajardo.—Rio Grande, Luquillo, Ceiba.

Mayaguez.—Cabo Rojo, Hormigueros, Las Marías, Maricao, Añasco.

Caguas.—Gurabo, San Lorenzo, Aguas Buenas, Juncos.

Arroyo.—Guayama, Salinas, Patillas.

Guanica.—Yauco, Guayanilla.

Manatí.—Morovis, Ciales, Vega Baja, Vega Alta.

Arecibo.—Utado, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, Barceloneta.

Ponce.—Juana Diaz, Santa Isabel, Peñuelas, Coamo.

Humacao.—Yabucoa, Naguabo, Piedras, Maunabo.

Aibonito.—Barros, Barranquitas.

Cayey.—Sabana del Palmar, Cidra.

Aguadilla.—Moca, Aguada, Rincon, Isabela, San Sebastian.

IV. While this plan of distribution will be followed as near as practicable, it may be found necessary on account of difficulties in certain lines of travel to make slight changes in the depots or subdepots from which parts of municipalities will draw their supplies. Officers in charge of depots are authorized to make these changes when necessary.

V. The quartermaster's department will supply such transportation and riding animals as may be required at Bayamón, Fajardo, Caguas, Arroyo, and Guanica.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 121. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 17, 1899.

An advisory board, (1) for consideration of questions on insular policy, (2) for devising measures looking to the industrial and economic improvement of Puerto Rico, (3) for concerting measures that may soonest enable the sufferers from the storm to rebuild and restore their houses, fields, and shops, is hereby appointed, to consist of the following-named gentlemen, who have consented to serve: Mr. Andrew Crosas, Mr. J. R. Latimer, Mr. Francisco Acuña, Mr. M. Egozcue, Mr. Manuel Paniagua, Mr. Santiago R. Palmer, Mr. Rafael Palacios Apellaniz, Mr. F. Guillermet, and Mr. Ramón Méndez Cardona.

The military governor of Puerto Rico will be ex officio the president of the board, but as his public duties will frequently prevent his participation in its meetings, the board at its first meeting for organization is requested to elect a vice-president and secretary. The signatures of these officers only will be necessary to authenticate proceedings, reports, and recommendations.

Papers relating to these and other subjects above indicated will be referred to the board, and reports will be submitted from time to time.

A suitable room for the sessions of the board will be provided by the civil secretary, and stationery and office furniture will be supplied by the same officer.

The board is requested to nominate for appointment a clerk and typewriter, who should also be a competent translator, also an office messenger. The salary of these employees to be \$1,500 and \$300 per year, respectively. Additions will be made to the budget to cover the office expenses of the board.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 122. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 17, 1899.

The society established on this island, under the name of "Protectora de los Animales," is to defray all its expenditures for personnel and matériel out of such funds as it may collect arising from fines imposed for infringement of its regulations.

The "juntas" established in towns of the island shall render monthly accounts to the president at San Juan, who shall in his turn render them monthly to the civil secretary of the governor-general of Puerto Rico.

The reports of the several "juntas" will contain a statement of the number of cases of arrests for cruelty to animals and the amount of the fine imposed and collected in each case.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 123. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 18, 1899.

Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 111, current series, these headquarters, is amended by adding thereto the following subparagraph:

(d) Mortgage bonds (cedulas hipotecarias) issued by any established banking house of Puerto Rico may be accepted as surety, with the approval of the governor-general, the bonds being properly accompanied by a written instrument showing the number of the bond and issue of the same, and the conditions of the transfer, together with a certificate of the validity of the bond.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 124. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 19, 1899.

I. It having been brought to the attention of the department commander that idle, able-bodied men are refusing work at fair wages, it is hereby ordered that no such man who so refuses will be permitted to draw food for himself or family. All men who receive food are required to do such work or service as their division inspector or his representative may direct.

II. Any person who misapplies any material furnished for the relief of the destitute by fraudulently obtaining or by selling or otherwise disposing of the same will be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

III. When food can not be obtained from other sources a division inspector is authorized to sell directly at cost price (commissary list) to the heads of families resident in his district such food from the supplies in his depot as is absolutely necessary to prevent hunger in said families. The amount of food thus sold must not exceed a week's supply at the rate of 1 pound per day for each individual in the family. The money thus received will be accounted for to the board of charities for Puerto Rico, San Juan, following the general method laid down in Army Regulations.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 125. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 22, 1899.

In view of the recent hurricane which has so severely devastated this island, it is hereby ordered that the collection of taxes due by landholders to the insular treasury and municipalities, as well as all executions for arrears of such taxes, be suspended until further instructions. Taxes on city property, where owners can produce legal evidence that their houses have been destroyed or seriously damaged by the storm, are also ordered to be remitted.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 126. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 22, 1899.

The attention of the alcaldes and others concerned is called to the fact that the people in the country districts and in the open parts of towns should be required to at once plant corn, potatoes, beans, and such other vegetables of rapid growth as will at the earliest possible moment resupply the country with the requisite food. No excuse should be accepted for failure to comply with this order, the requirements of which will receive the personal attention of the alcaldes as well as that of the comisarios de barrios.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 128. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 24, 1899.

In order to avoid as far as possible the annoyance and damage caused by stray animals, it is hereby ordered:

First. Alcaldes are authorized to impose fines, for the benefit of the municipal treasuries, upon the owners of stray animals found trespassing upon private property.

Second. In the investigation of complaints of this character, alcaldes shall institute oral examination of the interested parties and their witnesses. For the purpose of taking such evidence the alcalde is authorized to administer oaths. Against his decision there shall be no appeal.

Third. Fines imposed by alcaldes pursuant to the foregoing paragraphs shall be as follows: For the first offense, \$1 per head; for the second offense within six months, \$2 per head; for each subsequent offense within six months, \$3 per head.

Fourth. Persons upon whom fines have been imposed pursuant to the foregoing paragraph who fail to pay the same within three days shall be arrested and confined in municipal jail one day for each dollar which they may fail to pay. Owners of property who suffer damages from stray animals may institute civil action before the proper court for such damages.

Fifth. A copy of this order in Spanish and in English shall be posted publicly on the door of every alcalde's office for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Sixth. All laws or orders in conflict with the foregoing provisions are hereby revoked.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 129. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 24, 1899.

1. It having come to the notice of the department commander that the provisions of the penal code of Puerto Rico for the prevention of the crime of duelling have for some years past been disregarded by the authorities charged with their enforcement, and that persons have been permitted to engage in this pernicious practice without official interference or punishment, it is hereby announced that according to the spirit of American law and institutions it is a serious offense to challenge another to fight a duel, either by word or letter, or to be the bearer of such challenge, or to endeavor to provoke another to send a challenge, or to aid or abet in provoking or inciting a duel. To act as principal in a duel, or to participate in a duel as a second, attending surgeon, or assistant to either of the principals in a duel, whether either principal is injured or not, is a high misdemeanor.

2. Where one of the parties to a duel is killed, the survivor is guilty of murder, and all who are present, aiding and abetting in the act, are accomplices.

3. In order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding this matter in future, it is hereby ordered that all persons who participate in duels as challengers, bearers of challenges, or as provoking or endeavoring to provoke challenges to fight duels, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in jail for not less than three nor more than six months.

4. All persons who participate as principals, seconds, surgeons, or assistants in duels, where there are no resulting wounds or injuries, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by confinement at hard labor for not less than six months nor more than one year.

5. All persons who participate in duels, either as principals, seconds, surgeons, or assistants, where one of the parties is wounded, shall be deemed guilty of assault

with intent to kill, and, upon conviction thereof, will be punished by confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor for not less than one year.

6. All persons participating in duels, either as principals, seconds, surgeons, or assistants, where one of the parties is killed, or dies as the result of a wound received in said duel, shall be deemed guilty (as principals or accomplices) of murder, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly.

7. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, these headquarters, and the United States provisional court instituted by General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, shall have current jurisdiction over the offenses herein described. It is hereby made the duty of all judges and officers connected with the said courts and of all municipal judges, alcaldes, and members of the insular and municipal police forces of this island to give immediate information to the nearest court having jurisdiction of any violation of this order.

8. All laws, decrees, or orders now or heretofore existing in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order are hereby revoked and annulled.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 130. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 29, 1899.

General Orders, No. 22, current series, these headquarters, dated February 17, 1899, relative to a reward of \$100, to be given to any person for the apprehension and delivery to the military authorities, and conviction of anyone guilty of arson, murder, robbery, or violent assault for the purpose of murder or robbery on the part of anyone forming a combination known as the banditti or organization for violating the law, is revoked.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 132. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 31, 1899.

Under the provisions of Article IX of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, "Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula," residing in Puerto Rico, "may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratification of the treaty, a declaration of their intention to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside."

I. The proclamation of the President of the United States announcing the ratification of the Treaty of Peace having been made on April 11, 1899, the limitation of one year referred to and prescribed in the treaty will begin to run from that date. All Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in Puerto Rico, who desire to preserve their Spanish nationality, may declare such intention before the municipal judge of the municipality in which they live. Those who fail to do so on or before April 10, 1900, will be understood to have renounced their allegiance to Spain, and will be considered as having adopted citizenship in Puerto Rico.

II. For the purpose of permanent record and the protection of the parties concerned, a document will be prepared in duplicate in each case by the municipal judge setting forth the following facts:

(a) The name and surname of the interested party, his or her age, nationality (specifying the province), civil status, and profession, trade, or occupation.

(b) Names of wife and children, should there be any, and the names of the applicant's parents.

(c) The date in which the declaration is made and signed.

This document shall be subscribed by the applicant and witnessed by the signatures of the municipal judge and the secretary of his court.

III. Unmarried women (natives of the Peninsula) of legal age will make declaration in the same manner as men.

IV. Guardians may make declarations for their wards (such children being natives of the Peninsula), but any such ward who attains the age of 21 years before April 11, 1900, may renounce such act when he or she becomes of legal age by appearing before a municipal judge and making declaration of such renunciation, and such renunciation will be recorded, indorsed, and returned in the same manner as hereinafter prescribed for declarations.

V. Immediately upon the execution of the document the municipal judge shall transmit both copies to the civil secretary for registration in the bureau of state and municipal affairs. The chief of the bureau will enter the document in a register prepared for the purpose, file one copy in his office, and return to the municipal judge the other copy, duly indorsed with its serial number and the date of entry in the register of nationality. The copy so returned will be immediately delivered by the municipal judge to the interested party.

VI. No fees of any character shall be required for the execution of the documents provided for in this order.

VII. Municipal judges will be held responsible for a careful compliance with the provisions of this order.

VIII. Printed blank forms will be prepared by the chief of the bureau of state and municipal affairs, under the direction of the civil secretary, and furnished upon application and without charge to the municipal judges.

IX. The civil rights and political status of other inhabitants of this island are to be determined by Congress as provided in the treaty.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 134. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 31, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. In order to practice law in Puerto Rico it shall be requisite to be 21 years of age and have the title of lawyer.

II. On and after this date it shall be requisite that the title of lawyer be obtained at a university of the United States, or at such law school as may be established in Puerto Rico, except in exceptional cases hereinafter named. A certificate of admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States shall also be a sufficient title to exercise the profession of lawyer in this island.

III. The title of lawyer practicing at present before the tribunals of this island, which are registered at the present bar association, shall be valid and effective for all legal purposes connected with the practice of the profession.

IV. Native lawyers shall be admitted to the practice of the profession upon the presentation of law diplomas which have been heretofore issued by Spanish or Cuban universities.

V. Lawyers who are matriculated at the existing bar association shall continue in the exercise of their profession upon promising to present their diplomas; but they shall be obliged to present said diplomas within six months from the day on which this order is published in the Official Gazette, which period shall not be extended, and on failing to do so they shall immediately cease to practice.

VI. The university law diplomas presented by native lawyers who have begun their studies at any university of Spain or Cuba previous to the change of sovereignty in this island shall be valid and admitted, provided that said circumstance be proved to the satisfaction of the supreme court of justice.

VII. Lawyers who are in possession of certificates of admission to the bar issued by tribunals of the different States or Territories of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, may practice in Puerto Rico after having passed an examination before the supreme court of justice to the satisfaction of said court that they have a sufficient knowledge of the laws of the island.

VIII. Diplomas or certificates shall be presented to the supreme court of justice for registration when found to be in accordance with the conditions required by this order, and after having been registered the oath may be taken before any tribunal.

IX. In special cases of exceptional importance the supreme court of justice may permit distinguished foreign lawyers, upon presentation of their titles, to exercise their profession for the exclusive purpose of defending their countrymen or the interests of the same.

X. The titles of Spanish lawyers referred to in General Orders, No. 69, shall be respected.

XI. The profession of solicitor (procurador) is hereby abolished. Those who have practiced successfully said profession of solicitor (procurador) before any tribunal shall be entitled, in default of lawyers, to be appointed municipal judges or secretaries to the municipal courts.

XII. In future, when not appearing personally, parties litigant shall be represented before the supreme court of justice and the district courts exclusively by lawyers, without the necessity of furnishing the latter with a letter of attorney, and any lawyer who assumes a representation for which he has not been authorized shall be

suspended by the tribunals from exercising his profession for such period as may be determined by the court, aside from the civil or criminal responsibility which he may have incurred.

In the municipal courts parties litigant may appear in person or be represented by a resident of the locality duly authorized by them for the purpose.

XIII. For the purpose of conducting the minor affairs connected with judicial business lawyers may avail themselves of agents, whom they shall designate in writing to the courts of justice.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 135. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 2, 1899.

General Orders, No. 119, current series, these headquarters, is modified to read as follows:

I. In addition to the military posts upon the island, the following places are designated as depots of supplies for the destitute in their neighborhoods: Bayamón, Fajardo, Caguas, Arroyo, Guanica.

A detachment of one officer and twenty-five men will be sent to each of these places to receive, care for, and distribute supplies. The officer in charge will, if necessary, rent suitable buildings for the proper transaction of his duties and will forward to these headquarters requisitions as indicated by paragraph 8, General Orders, No. 117, current series, these headquarters, and will be governed by this order and such other instructions as may be given.

II. The commanding officers of San Juan and Ponce will supply from their posts the officers and detachments for these points as follows:

From San Juan: Bayamón, Caguas, Fajardo.

From Ponce: Arroyo, Guanica.

III. The destitute in the various municipalities will be supplied from depots or subdepots as follows:

San Juan.—Rio Piedras, Carolina, Loiza, Trujillo Alto.

Bayamón.—Toa Baja, Toa Alta, Naranjito, Dorado, Corozal, Comerio.

San German.—Sabana Grande, Lajas.

Fajardo.—Rio Grande, Luquillo, Ceiba.

Mayaguez.—Cabo Rojo, Hormigueros, Las Marías, Maricao, Añasco.

Caguas.—Gurabo, San Lorenzo, Aguas Buenas, Juncos.

Adjuntas.—

Arroyo.—Guayama, Salinas, Patillas.

Lares.—San Sebastian.

Guanica.—Yauco, Guayanilla.

Manatí.—Morovis, Ciales, Vega Baja, Vega Alta, Barceloneta.

Arecibo.—Utua, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas.

Ponce.—Juana Diaz, Santa Isabel, Peñuelas, Coamo.

Humacao.—Yabucoa, Naguabo, Piedras, Maunabo, Vieques, Culebra, and other islands.

Aibonito.—Barros, Barranquitas.

Cayey.—Cidra.

Aguadilla.—Moca, Aguada, Rincon, Isabela.

IV. While this plan of distribution will be followed as near as practicable, it may be found necessary on account of difficulties in certain lines of travel to make slight changes in the depots or subdepots from which parts of municipalities will draw their supplies. Officers in charge of depots are authorized to make these changes when necessary.

V. The quartermaster's department will supply such transportation and riding animals as may be required at Bayamón, Fajardo, Caguas, Arroyo, and Guanica.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 136. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 5, 1899.

On the 15th instant the customs houses at Vieques, Fajardo, and Guanica will be closed; the employees thereat will be discharged, and these ports will be discontinued as ports of entry.

Upon due notice from owners or masters of vessels desiring to load or unload at

either of these ports the collector of customs for Puerto Rico or the collector at the nearest port, as hereinafter set forth, will designate an inspector or appraiser to supervise the matter, the extra expenses of such detail to be paid by the owners or masters of vessels.

The ports of Fajardo and Vieques are placed under the supervision of the collector of customs at Humacao and that at Guanica under the supervision of the collector of customs at Ponce, these collectors being authorized to employ a guard, with the title of customs agent, at a salary of \$30 per month at each of these ports to represent them there.

The records and office furniture of the port of Guanica will be sent to the collector of customs at Ponce and those of the ports of Vieques and Fajardo to the collector of customs at San Juan.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 137. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 5, 1899.

The island of Miraflores and the public buildings thereon are assigned temporarily as the quarantine station of this port and will be turned over to the quarantine inspector of the island of Puerto Rico.

They will be put in order and so maintained by the board of public works.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 138. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 6, 1899.

The collection of taxes due by land holders to the insular treasury and municipalities having been suspended, alcaldes are hereby ordered to institute investigation proceedings upon request of the parties concerned in order to determine which of these are entitled to have their taxes remitted for the current fiscal year, in view of the damages caused to their property by the hurricane of August 8, 1899. The papers relating to said proceedings drawn in conformity with all the requirements of the law shall be forwarded to the civil secretary, who shall submit same to the governor-general for his approval.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 142. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 18, 1899.

With the concurrence of the superior board of health, General Orders, No. 101, current series, these headquarters, relating to the sale of fresh beef, is amended so as to remove the restriction upon the slaughter of pregnant cattle for beef, when not more than six months pregnant, such cattle being otherwise in healthy condition.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 143. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 19, 1899.

I. The number of councilmen in the various municipalities of the island will hereafter be in accordance with the number prescribed in the following table:

	Mayor.	Councilmen.
In towns of—		
Not more than 8,000 inhabitants	1	9
Over 8,000 inhabitants and not exceeding 16,000	1	12
Over 16,000 inhabitants	1	15

II. Until municipal elections can be held for the purpose of conforming to the above rule no vacancies now existing, or which may hereafter occur in town councils, shall be filled, unless the number of councilmen forming the municipal corporation is or shall be reduced below the quota herein authorized, in which case the vacancies will be filled by appointment by the governor-general. Report of such vacancies, should any occur, will be made to the governor-general by the mayor.

III. Upon the date on which the newly elected municipal council of any city or town is installed in office, the municipal board of such city or town will cease to exist.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 144. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 19, 1899.

The municipal courts created by General Orders, No. 118, current series, these headquarters, being charged with all business relating to the civil register, it is the duty of the municipalities to provide for the necessary expenses of personnel and material for maintaining said register. The municipalities will also provide for the payment of all necessary expenses for postage for the official correspondence of their respective municipal courts.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 145. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 21, 1899.

Municipal elections which may hereafter be held in this island will be conducted according to the following rules:

I. The election will be under the general direction and control of an army officer, to be designated by the commanding general of the department as the officer in charge.

II. The officer in charge will, by public advertisement, at least twenty days in advance of the date fixed upon for the election, call upon the contending political parties to assemble in peaceable convention and nominate their candidates for the respective offices.

There shall be eligible for the offices of alcaldes, councilmen, municipal judges, and suplente only those taxpayers of the municipality who are included in the first two-thirds of the total number of taxpayers, arranged in the order of the amount of taxes paid, or members of the liberal professions. Each convention will, through its presiding officer and secretary, certify the list of persons nominated by their convention to the officer in charge, who will thereupon prepare the printed ballots (the form of Australian ballot being used), and will furnish the same in sufficient quantity free of charge to the executive committees of the contending political parties. The expense of printing ballots will be borne by the municipal treasury.

III. Within three days after receiving the lists of candidates from the respective conventions the officer in charge will organize a board of registration, consisting of one army officer as president and two members of each of the contending political parties. Each civil member of this board, before entering upon his duties, will take oath before the municipal judge (for which oath there will be no charge or fee) for the faithful discharge of his duties. After this board is thus duly qualified it will prepare poll lists of the eligible voters of the municipality, and as soon as such lists are completed copies thereof will be publicly posted by the board for three days at the post-office, alcalde's office, and such other public places as the board may deem advisable. Each voter, upon being registered, will be serially numbered, and the number thus given to each will be posted opposite his name in the polling list.

The polling place of each number or series of numbers will also be posted in like manner.

IV. During the three days on which the poll lists are publicly posted the board of registration will remain in session for the purpose of receiving challenges or objections to any of the voters named in such lists, and applications for registration from those whose names may have been erroneously omitted therefrom. The place, dates, and hours of meeting of said board shall be publicly announced by the officer in charge by posters at the post-office, alcalde's office, and in such other manner as he may deem proper.

V. An elector, to vote at such elections, shall possess the following qualifications:

(a) He must be a bona fide male resident of the municipality.

(b) He must be over 21 years of age.

(c) He must be a taxpayer of record at the date of his registration, or he must be able to read and write.

(d) He must have resided upon the island of Puerto Rico for two years next preceding the date of his registration, and for the last six months of said two years within the municipality where the election is held.

VI. In determining the ability of voters to read and write, any standard book or newspaper may be used by the board of registration, the voter being required to write one or more phrases from dictation.

VII. Upon the revision and completion of the polling lists the board of registration will certify to the correctness of the lists, each member signing the certificate, and will then turn the lists over to the proper boards of supervisors.

VIII. Boards of supervisors to superintend the balloting, and each to consist of one army officer as president and one member each of the opposing political parties, will be appointed by the officer in charge. Each civilian member of these boards shall take oath as prescribed in Paragraph III of this order for the faithful discharge of his duties.

IX. No challenges will be received by the boards of supervisors at the polls, except as to the identity of voters with the persons whom they represent themselves to be as named in the official polling lists.

X. Should there be any doubt in the mind of any member of the board of supervisors as to the identity of a voter with the person whom he represents himself to be, proof will be required to establish his identity to the satisfaction of the board.

XI. For the purpose of establishing the identity of voters whose identity is challenged, the president of the board of supervisors in each polling place is empowered to administer oaths to the challenged party and to the witnesses whom he may produce to establish his identity. False swearing under this article shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as perjury.

XII. Any person who fraudulently votes, or attempts or offers to fraudulently vote, at any public election, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subjected to a fine not exceeding \$100 or to imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

XIII. It shall be the duty of each member of the boards of supervisors having knowledge of fraudulent voting, or of attempt to fraudulently vote, to file information in the proper court against the person so offending. Upon receipt of such information the prosecuting attorney will institute the proper proceedings without delay. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction of all prosecutions relating to elections in their respective districts.

XIV. All polling places and the hours for balloting will be publicly announced by the officer in charge by written or printed posters displayed at the post-office and at the alcade's office, and also in such other manner as he may deem proper, at least three days before the day of election. A copy of this order, in Spanish and English, will also be posted for three days preceding the first day of registration at the post-office, alcade's office, and at such other places as the officer in charge may deem advisable.

XV. In voting for councilmen each elector shall have the right to vote for candidates not exceeding in number the following: For 6, where the number to be elected is 9; for 8, where the number is 12; for 10, where the number is 15.

And when the number marked on any ballot exceeds the proportion above specified said ballot shall not be counted.

XVI. Voters are cautioned to put no writing or marks on the ballot except a characteristic mark thus † or thus x in the margin opposite the name of the person for whom they desire to vote. Ballots otherwise marked will be rejected.

Those candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected in order up to the number of seats to be filled.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen of the same party, that one will be declared elected whose name appears nearest the head of the list on the ballot.

In case of a tie vote between councilmen of different parties, those will be declared elected whose party does not elect the alcalde.

XVII. From the hour that the polls open until they close the ballot boxes shall remain publicly exposed in the custody of the proper boards of supervisors.

XVIII. Ballot boxes must not be removed from the polling places until the polls are closed.

XIX. No polling places shall be located outside the limits of the town in which the election is held.

XX. Every precaution will be taken to see that every person who is entitled to vote has opportunity to do so. The necessary precautions will be taken by the offi-

cer in charge to avoid disturbances at the polls and to keep the way to the ballot boxes unobstructed.

XXI. Immediately after the polls are closed the various boards of supervisors will begin the counting of the ballots which have been deposited in the ballot boxes under their particular charge. The ballots will be carefully preserved. A certificate of the count and result of the votes will be signed by the three members of the board, and shall state that the vote was conducted fairly and honestly, or shall state such irregularities, if any, as may have occurred. All the ballots, together with the certificate of the board, will, in the presence of the board, be inclosed in one package, carefully sealed, and delivered by the board immediately to the officer in charge. These packages, with seal unbroken, will be brought by the officer in charge to these headquarters by the first available transportation, where the result will be announced and the necessary orders given for installing the successful candidates in office.

XXII. The persons elected at such election shall hold office until November 1, 1900. In case vacancies occur within the year by death, resignation, or for other legal cause, the council will elect suitable eligible persons to fill such unexpired term.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 146. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 21, 1899.

I. Hereafter the business of municipal councils will be conducted according to parliamentary rules.

II. One-half plus one of the total membership, including the alcalde, will constitute a quorum.

III. Attendance by all members at all regular or special meetings is obligatory.

IV. Absent members (except where prevented from attending by sickness or other evident necessity), shall be equally responsible with those present for any action or resolution taken by the council.

V. Excuses for absence will be presented to the council, and if accepted and approved by the same they will be so entered in the minutes of the meeting.

VI. If disapproved, a statement of the facts, with the action of the council, will be forwarded to the governor-general, with the recommendation of the council. The action taken will also be entered in the minutes of the meeting.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 147. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 23, 1899.

Upon the recommendations of the advisory board on insular affairs and of the judicial board the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Retroactive effect is hereby given to General Orders, No. 16, current series, these headquarters, dated November 26, 1898, and all dues heretofore known as royal dues on the transfer of property, inheritance, and similar transactions, as referred to in said general orders, and which at this date remain unpaid, are hereby remitted."

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 148. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 23, 1899.

The Spanish translation of section 4, Paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters, is corrected so as to read:

"Offenses committed by or against foreigners or by or against citizens of another State, district, or Territory of the United States, residing in this department."

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 150. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 26, 1899.

I. Hereafter the records of all courts, magistrates, notaries, registrars, municipalities, and other public offices shall be open to the inspection of the public during office hours.

II. All officers or custodians in charge of such records shall furnish officially certified copies thereof to any person who may make application therefor upon payment of the following fees: For each folio of transcript of a record, 15 cents, American currency; for each official certification of a transcript, 25 cents, American currency.

III. The term folio shall mean 100 words, counting each figure as a word. Where there are over 50 and under 100 words they shall be counted as one folio, but a less number than 50 words shall not be counted except when the whole document so copied contains less than fifty words.

IV. All fees collected under the provisions of this order by salaried officials shall be turned in monthly to the insular treasury. Those collected by unsalaried officials shall be retained by the official making the certificate.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

General Orders, }
No. 151. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 27, 1899.

The following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PURITY AND WHOLESOMENESS OF FOODS, DRINKS, DRUGS, AND MEDICINES.

1. Foods and drinks in the meaning of this order are all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple or compound. The term drug includes all medicines used by man, whether for internal or external use.

2. No adulterated articles of food or drink shall be made or sold in Puerto Rico; articles ordinarily recognized as foods, which are really mixtures, may be sold, if marked with the word "mixture" or "compound." No diseased, decomposed, offensive, or unclean article shall be used in the manufacture of any food, drink, or medicine.

3. No person shall sell in Puerto Rico any impure, diseased, decayed, or unwholesome provisions, or any adulterated bread, or any food substance mixed with a poisonous substance.

4. No person, whether owner, manager, keeper of, agent, bartender, or clerk, in any saloon, restaurant, boarding or eating house in Puerto Rico, shall offer for sale any food or drink containing anything poisonous or unwholesome.

5. No person owning, renting, or leasing any stall, room, or stand, where milk, meats, vegetables, or groceries are sold as food, shall fail to keep said room, stall, or stand in a cleanly condition, nor shall such persons allow such milk, meats, vegetables, or groceries to become poisonous or infected or unfit for food by reason of uncleanly condition of such stall, room, or stand.

6. No person shall offer for sale in Puerto Rico any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk produced from cows which are visibly diseased or are kept upon and fed on garbage, swill, or other deleterious substances.

7. No person in Puerto Rico shall sell any article of food or drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by any purchaser; and no person shall sell any compound food or drug which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser.

8. No person in Puerto Rico shall subtract from any article of food any part of it, so as to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature; and no person shall sell any article so altered without making disclosure of the alteration.

9. All drugs sold must be of the standard quality and strength prescribed in the Spanish or United States pharmacopœias.

10. All compound, proprietary, patent, or secret remedies sold in Puerto Rico shall bear upon the bottle, box, or package an exact formula, stating the constituents of the medicine or remedy.

11. No pharmacist, not a legally qualified physician, shall prescribe remedies for the sick. Every bottle, box, or package containing any medicine or drug shall be labeled with the name of the same and with the name of the physician who wrote the prescription. Pharmacists shall not sell arsenic, strychnine, or other compounds, or other drugs, commonly known as deadly poisons, except upon the prescriptions of

legally qualified physicians. Before such sale is made the name of drug and its quantity, the name of the physician prescribing and also the name of the purchaser shall be entered in a book especially kept for the purpose. The purchaser shall sign his name in a book below the entry made by the druggist. Every bottle, box, or package containing a dangerous drug shall be distinctly labelled "poison" and the person shall be warned of the nature of the article.

12. Violation of the provision of this regulation shall, upon conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ninety days, at the discretion of the court.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULARS, 1899.

Circular, }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, March 10, 1899.

In the construction of all works and improvements upon this island by the United States Government, or under its supervision, native Puerto Ricans possessing proficiency will, when practicable, be employed in preference to all foreigners; this to prevent the importation of foreign labor to the detriment of Puerto Ricans.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Circular, }
No. 3. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, March 18, 1899.

The alcaldes of the several jurisdictions of the vaccination divisions of this department are required to use all their authority to secure prompt compliance on the part of the people with the order of these headquarters requiring all the inhabitants to present themselves for vaccination when notified. Any persons failing to so present themselves, either for vaccination or examination afterwards, as directed, will be punished.

No person who can not present a duly attested official certificate of vaccination after the date when the official vaccination in his or her barrio or district is completed, shall be admitted to any school, public or private, shall travel by any public conveyance, visit any theater or any place of public resort, engage in any occupation related to the public, or receive employment.

All school-teachers, managers, employers, and others affected by this order will govern themselves accordingly under penalty.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Circular, }
No. 8. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan April 11, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, Messrs. De Ford & Co., fiscal agents of the United States for the island of Puerto Rico, will not discount drafts or checks drawn on Government funds or custom-house receipts, but will pay the same in full on presentation.

By command of Major-General Henry:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Circular }
No. 17. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 3, 1899.

Referring to General Orders, No. 71, current series, from these headquarters, the following instructions are published:

1. A writ of habeas corpus—in general terms—is one that is issued for the delivery of a prisoner to the authority issuing same by the person who has him in custody, for the purpose of ascertaining and deciding without delay whether the prisoner should continue in confinement, have his bail reduced or altered, or be released on his own recognizance.

2. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus must be made by addressing an application in writing to any of the authorities enumerated in paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 71, current series. In said petition the party concerned shall set forth: What authority or person ordered his arrest; the date thereof; the causes that led to his imprisonment; the place of his confinement; whether he is held without bail, or in case bail has been required the amount of same; the allegations he may see fit to

advance in support of his petition; the evidence he may have to substantiate said allegations; and lastly, a request that the writ of habeas corpus be issued, and that after the proper formalities he be ordered released under his own recognizance or his bail fixed or reduced.

3. Upon receipt of this petition by the judge or court to whom it is addressed, should he have no jurisdiction over the party concerned, he shall forthwith refer said petition to the nearest authority having such jurisdiction, giving due notice thereof to the petitioner.

4. When the petition has reached the hands of a judicial authority having jurisdiction over the petitioner he shall immediately issue a writ of habeas corpus to be served upon the party who has the custody of the petitioner, ordering the prisoner to be brought before him, and the writ returned with a statement thereon as to the causes of the imprisonment, the manner in which it was ordered, and the time the prisoner has been confined.

5. When the prisoner has been brought before the authority issuing the writ of habeas corpus he shall be examined under oath as to the truth of the statements contained in the petition. He shall then be made cognizant of the report of his custodian, indorsed upon the writ. The evidence offered by him in support of his statements shall be briefly heard or examined in his presence, within the term he may demand therefor, should such evidence be necessary for the purpose.

6. On the day following the last one of the term fixed for the verification of the evidence the aforesaid authority, after duly weighing same and taking into account the petitioner's allegations, shall decide thereon according to law and justice.

7. All persons indicted for an offense the penalty whereof is less than that of corrective confinement shall remain at large. All those indicted for offenses whereof the penalty is greater than that of corrective confinement shall be admitted to bail, in cash or property, in proportion to the gravity of the offense, and the injury caused by it, except in cases of murder.

8. When the party requesting a writ of habeas corpus does not reside in the same city or town with the authorities enumerated in paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 71, current series, said authorities may designate the inferior authority before whom the prisoner should be brought by his custodian, and who is to verify the evidence, an indorsement to that effect being made upon the writ.

9. When by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus the release of a prisoner or the reduction of his bail has been ordered, the judicial authority issuing same shall forward a copy of said decision to the judge or court where the prisoner is being tried, in order that it may be joined to the record of the case.

10. The writ of habeas corpus and the decision given by reason thereof shall not affect the final judgment that eventually may be given in the prosecution instituted against the party requesting it. Its object is only to prevent the undue prolongation of his detention in jail.

11. The writ of habeas corpus shall be issued without cost to the petitioner.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Circular, }
No. 23. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, July 31, 1899.

1. All physicians, health officers, alcaldes, municipal judges, or other persons having knowledge of cases of cholera, yellow fever, leprosy, oriental plague, diphtheria, or glanders, shall at once notify the secretary of the superior board of health at San Juan by telegraph if possible, if not, by letter.

2. Municipal judges and alcaldes will send one copy of their monthly health returns direct to the secretary of the superior board of health.

3. Physicians will continue to make returns to the municipal judges for the present.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Circular, }
No. 27. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 12, 1899.

Under instructions from the War Department, upon the recommendation of the military governor, all agricultural and sugar-making machinery imported into Puerto Rico has been placed upon the free list. Customs taxes will not be hereafter collected on them.

Under instructions from the same authority, upon the same recommendation, the tax of \$4 per head on castrated oxen imported into Puerto Rico exclusively for slaughter has also been remitted, so that they will be admitted to this island free of duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Circular, }
No. 28. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 19, 1899.

The established rate of wages to laborers upon public works is 5 centavos per hour or its equivalent in United States currency. This applies also to all laborers employed in barrack reconstruction and other ordinary labor. Tools will be furnished by the employer.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Circular, }
No. 32. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 1, 1899.

The destruction caused by the recent hurricane, while deplorable, may be made ultimately to result in substantial benefits to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico.

Not the least important of these is the opportunity afforded of beautifying the cities and villages and improving their sanitary conditions.

Attention is invited to the circular of June 8, 1893, issued by the Spanish governor-general, the provisions of which, so far as applicable to present conditions and except as herein modified, are reiterated.

Each and every town in Puerto Rico should be divided into three zones:

First. That in which the buildings should be of brick or stone.

Second. That in which the buildings may be either brick, stone, or wood, and must be roofed with metal or tiles and substantially constructed. Material equally durable with wood may also be used.

Third. That in which the buildings may be of lighter material with thatch or bark roofs and siding.

Particular attention is called to the third zone, which is usually a collection of hovels, uninviting in appearance, and because of their unsanitary condition, threatening to the public health. This zone, as well as others, should be laid out in well-defined streets and alleys. In the third zone each street should be at least ten meters wide and each alley five meters wide. Each lot in this zone should have an area of 336 square meters (8 by 42 meters), which would afford space for a garden in addition to the house, and the latter should stand three meters back from the edge of the street.

One lot should not be occupied by more than one family, or have upon it more than one residence. There should be a properly constructed latrine for each house placed at a convenient distance from it, and wells should be located in suitable positions to be indicated by the board of health.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Circular, }
No. 35. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 22, 1899.

Under the provisions of tariff circular No. 82, War Department, Washington, July 10, 1899, collectors of customs at the various ports of the island of Puerto Rico are hereby designated and empowered to issue certificates of protection to vessels which are not documented by law as vessels of the United States, but are by the law of nations entitled to the protection and flag of the United States.

All certificates of protection issued under this circular will be forwarded to these headquarters through the collector of customs for Puerto Rico.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

APPENDIX C.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO, HEADQUARTERS, SAN JUAN.

[The gentlemen whose names are preceded by an asterisk give their service gratuitously to the military government. No United States Army officer mentioned herein receives any salary from the insular government for civil duties performed by him.]

Military governor.—Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V.

Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, chief of staff; Capt. George T. Langhorne, acting aid-de-camp; First Lieut. John S. Battle, aid-de-camp.

Commandant of naval station.—Capt. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., captain of the port of San Juan.

The advisory board on insular affairs.—President, the military governor; *Mr. Francisco P. Acuña, vice-president; *Mr. Andrés Crosas, *Mr. J. R. Latimer, *Mr. M. Egozcue, *Mr. Santiago R. Palmer, *Mr. Rafael Palacios Apellaniz, *Mr. F. Guillermet, *Mr. Ramon Mendez Cardona, *Mr. Manuel Paniagua, jr., secretary.

The judicial board.—*Mr. Hilario Cuevillas Hernandez, Mr. N. B. K. Pettingill, Maj. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. V., *Mr. Juan Hernandez Lopez, *Mr. Manuel F. Rossy.

The solicitor-general.—Mr. Rafael Nieto Abeillé.

THE JUDICIARY.

The supreme court.—Chief justice: Mr. José Severo Quiñones.

Associate justices: Mr. Conrado Hernandez, Mr. José María Figueras, Mr. Rafael Nieto Abeillé, Mr. Juan Morera Martinez, Mr. Luis Ealo y Dominguez, ad interim.

Prosecuting attorney: Mr. Rafael Romeu Aguayo.

Secretary: Mr. Eugenio Lopez Gaztambide.

The United States provisional court.—Law judge: Mr. N. B. Kent Pettingill.

Associate judges: Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, U. S. A., Maj. Earl D. Thomas, U. S. A.

Attorney United States provisional court: Mr. J. M. Keedy.

Clerk of the court: First. Lieut. Robert Alexander, U. S. A.

Marshal United States provisional court: Private Samuel C. Bothwell, Troop D, Fifth United States Cavalry.

The district court of San Juan.—Mr. Juan Ramón Ramos Velez, Mr. Angel Acosta Quintero, Mr. Felipe Cuchí Arnau.

Prosecuting attorney: Mr. Eduardo Acuña Aybar.

The district court of Ponce.—Mr. José Ramón Becerra Garate, Mr. Isidoro Soto Nusa, Mr. Ramón Quiñones.

Prosecuting attorney: Mr. Rafael Sanchez Montalvo.

The district court of Mayaguez.—Mr. Juan J. Perea Bastor, Mr. Felipe Casalduc Goicoechea, Mr. Enrique Lloreda Casabó.

Prosecuting attorney: Mr. José de Diego Martinez.

The district court of Arecibo.—Mr. Julio M. Padilla, Mr. Salvador Fulladosa Mir, Mr. Horacio Nieto Abeillé.

Prosecuting attorney: Mr. Jesus M. Rossy Calderon.

The district court of Humacao.—Mr. Juan F. Vias Ochoteco, Mr. Ricardo La Costa Izquierdo, Mr. Pedro Aldrey Montoliu.

Prosecuting attorney: Mr. Emilio Toro Cuevas.

The board of prison control.—Mr. José Severo Quiñones, Maj. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. V.; Maj. L. P. Davison, U. S. V.; Mr. Rafael Romeu Aguayo, *Mr. Manuel F. Rossy.

Secretary and disbursing officer: First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, U. S. A.

Treasurer.—Maj. James A. Buchanan, U. S. A.

Auditor.—Mr. J. R. Garrison.

Civil secretary.—Mr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, having jurisdiction of the bureaus of state, internal revenue, and agriculture.

Chief bureau state and municipal affairs.—Mr. Manuel Camuñas.

Chief of bureau internal revenue.—Mr. Calixto Romero.

Chief of bureau of agriculture, industry, and commerce.—Mr. Juan Bautista Rodriguez.

Board of education.—Mr. Victor S. Clark, president; George G. Groff, M. D., *Prof. Henry Huyke, *Jose E. Saldaña, M. D., *Mr. R. H. Todd.

Board of public works.—Capt. William V. Judson, U. S. A., president; Mr. Francis L. Hills, Mr. Juan Bautista Rodriguez.

Superior board of health.—Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, U. S. A., president; Dr. George G. Groff, secretary and treasurer; Surg. Arthur H. Glenman, U. S. M. H. S., Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N., *Dr. Gabriel Ferrer, *Dr. Ricardo Hernandez.

Board of charities.—Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, U. S. A., president; Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N., *Mr. Federico Degetau Gonzalez; Capt. G. M. Wells, assist-

ant surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; *Rev. J. de J. Nin, Catholic priest; Rev. Henry A. Brown, chaplain, U. S. A.; Harold W. Cowper, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., secretary and disbursing officer.

Postal service.—Mr. W. H. Elliot, director of posts.

Military telegraph service.—Maj. Wm. A. Glassford, U. S. V.

Quarantine service.—Surg. Arthur H. Glennan, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, in charge; Asst. Surg. Claude H. Lavinder, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, at Ponce.

Light-house service.—Capt. Wm. V. Judson, U. S. A., engineer; Ensign W. R. Gherardi, U. S. N., inspector.

Customs service.—Maj. Charles L. Davis, U. S. A., collector for the island and for the port of San Juan; Maj. Francis W. Mansfield, U. S. A., Ponce; Capt. Pierce M. B. Travis, U. S. A., Mayaguez; Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, U. S. A., Arecibo; First Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, U. S. A., Aguadilla; Capt. Fred W. Foster, U. S. A., Arroyo; Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, U. S. A., Humacao.

Insular police.—Mr. Frank Techter, chief.

APPENDIX D.

POPULATION OF THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO FOR THE VARIOUS YEARS FROM THE DISCOVERY UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, ACCORDING TO DR. CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE.

1493 (*Year of discovery*).—According to Fray Bartolome de las Casas, the island was populated like a beehive. Fray Inigo Abad accepts Bayacete's total of 600,000 inhabitants. The probabilities are that, owing to the difficulties of obtaining food and to the struggle of the aborigines against the unhealthy condition of the inter-tropical zone, the number of indigenes did not exceed 80,000 or 100,000 souls.

1515.—Thirty-five inhabitants in the village of Caparra and 35 in San German, the only towns of the island (Licenciado Velazquez). The indigenes were divided into gangs and made to work in the mines. Those who took part in the uprising were branded on the forehead with an F.

1548.—The capital, 130 inhabitants; San German, 20. (Had been burned by French corsairs.)

1646.—The capital, 500 inhabitants; San German, 200; Arecibo, 100, and Coamo, 80.

1759.—5,611 fighting men, according to Gov. Esteban Bravo.

1765.—44,833 souls, according to Governor O'Reilly (first census).

1775.—70,260 souls. (Fray Inigo.)

1782.—81,120 souls.

1783.—87,984 souls.

1788.—101,398 souls.

1793.—120,022 souls.

1796.—132,982 souls.

1798.—132,982 souls. (Fray Inigo.)

1799.—153,232 souls.

1800.—155,426 souls.

1802.—163,192 souls.

1803.—174,902 souls.

1812.—183,014 souls.

1815.—220,892 souls.

1834.—358,836 souls.

1846.—443,139 souls. (Santiago Fortun.)

1860.—580,329 souls. (Paulino Garcia.)

1877.—731,648 souls.

1884.—784,709 souls.

1887.—802,439 souls. This census comprises 474,933 whites, 246,647 mixed bloods, and 76,985 negroes. Also 3,224 members of the army, 114 of the navy, and 536 prisoners.

1897.—899,439 souls. This census comprises 573,187 whites, 241,900 mixed bloods, and 75,824 negroes. Also 7,014 members of the army, 368 of the navy, and 1,101 prisoners.

Since 1867 a census has been ordered taken every ten years. From 1860 to 1867 no census was taken. A marked decrease will be noticed in the number of negroes, by comparing the total of 75,824 in the census of 1897, with that of 76,985 in the census of 1887. By prohibiting the immigration of negroes from the neighboring islands, and estimating the annual loss to that race through absorption by the white and mixed races at 3 per cent, those 75,824 negroes that remain in the island would have disappeared in a period of about 300 years. This is a very interesting anthropological study, because, on the event of this happening, the island of Puerto Rico would be the only one of the West Indies where the white race would predominate numerically.

Population of the Island of Puerto Rico, by nationality, census of 1897.

[Compiled from information furnished by Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, civil secretary.]

Names of towns.	Natives of—											
	Puerto Rico.	Spain.	Balearic Islands.	Canary Islands.	Venezuela.	France.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Santo Domingo.	Cuba.	Philippines.	Mexico.
Adjuntas.....	18,207	300	98	43	7	47	7	1				
Aguada.....	10,031	23	1			3	3		1			
Aguadilla.....	15,393	262	3	20	7		1		6	23	4	1
Aguas Buenas.....	8,042	54	1	1	1		11					
Aibonito.....	7,385	225	6			28	4			1		
Anasco.....	12,989	65	3	3	1	3	5		2	2		1
Arecibo.....	33,633	432	79	144	24	12	21		5	40		
Arroyo.....	4,697	48	12	6	1	11						
Barceloneta.....	7,704	90	6	30		2	1			1		
Barranquitas.....	7,761	25		4								
Barros.....	13,158	16	3			4				1		
Bayamon.....	17,117	285	21	40	4	3	1		8	54		
Cabo Rojo.....	15,756	176	5	5	5	7	5		1	11		
Caguas.....	16,644	1,097	21	38		2	1			14	1	
Camuy.....	9,799	28	5	172	6					1		
Carolina.....	11,658	72	1	13	2		3			7		
Cayey.....	13,579	389	3	9		5	1			3	1	
Ceiba.....	4,101	8	2	1	5		1			2		
Ciales.....	16,147	115	70	13		1	1			1		
Cidra.....	6,771	56										
Coamo.....	13,142	38	8		1	39				6		4
Comerio.....	8,174	70		3		2		1		1		
Corozal.....	10,606	70	7	4			1					
Culebra Island.....	638	5				2				1		
Dorado.....	3,898	31	1	37			1			2		
Fajardo.....	11,921	167	14	27	3	10	5		1	2	1	
Guayama.....	12,427	276	34	5	4	95	19		1	5		
Guayanilla.....	8,540	48		1	1	46				3		
Gurabo.....	8,114	44	5	5			1					
Hatillo.....	9,328	20	2	146	1		1			4		
Hato Grande.....	12,521	218	3	3	2				1	4		
Hormigueros.....	3,231	30	1	1	1	3	1			1		
Humacao.....	13,069	291	24	16		19	3		2	2	2	1
Isabela.....	13,850	23	1	38	4		1				2	1
Juana Diaz.....	23,887	73	10	2	4	47	8		2	4		1
Juncos.....	7,966	68	6	5	2	1	1					
Lajas.....	8,121	28			4	8		1	1			
Lares.....	21,567	276	111	45	17	19	16		4	4		
Las Marias.....	11,122	188	23	15	2	3	4		5	3		
Las Piedras.....	7,928	48										
Loiza.....	10,206	44		8	1	3						
Manati.....	12,456	101	15	37		3	1			9		
Maricao.....	7,823	100	24	2	3	27	4		5	4		
Maunabo.....	6,264	22			1	9	1	1				
Mayaguez.....	32,885	1,586	96	56	22	74	46	1	71	80	2	2
Moca.....	11,196	24	1							1		
Morovis.....	11,003	24	3	2	1	1	1					
Naguabo.....	9,780	41	1	6	3	10	6	5	2			
Naranjito.....	6,825	55	1	1		1						
Patillas.....	14,416	21	2		1	15				1	1	
Penuelas.....	11,607	30	2	2		5				12		
Ponce.....	45,531	1,917	218	148	55	222	112	2	66	165	6	2
Quebradillas.....	6,222	79		66	2					20		
Rincon.....	6,108	8	1	2		5						
Rio Grande.....	9,610	44	12	4		1	8		1	1		
Rio Piedras.....	11,674	249	1	14	2	3		1	1	29	1	
Sabana Grande.....	9,746	11	1	1		20	1					
Salinas.....	3,929	34	2	2		19	1					
San German.....	20,397	208	6	6		21	4			7		
San Juan.....	27,364	5,297	299	210	36	77	27	7	66	242	22	10
San Sebastian.....	16,045	100	13	33	4	1			3	5		
Santa Isabel.....	3,972	16	3	3	1	2	14					
Toa Alta.....	7,522	115	4									
Toa Baja.....	3,582	40	11	3		1	2			8		
Trujillo Alto.....	4,623	26		1						1		
Utado.....	40,698	176	61	72	6	20	1		1			
Vega Alta.....	6,007	21	1	3		2			1			
Vega Baja.....	9,885	56	5	12		1	2			1		
Vieques Island.....	5,152	124	16	14		111	1		1	3	1	
Yabucoa.....	12,787	53		1	3	1				4		
Yauco.....	26,590	263	46	7	2	164	25		2	3		

Population of the Island of Puerto Rico, by nationality, census of 1897—Continued.

Names of towns.	Natives of—												
	England.	Germany.	Holland.	Arabia.	Greece.	Africa.	United States.	Denmark.	China.	Turkey.	Sweden.	Bolivia.	Honduras.
Adjuntas													
Aguada													
Aguadilla	4	5	4	1	1	6	3						
Aguas Buenas		1				1							
Aibonito			1										
Anasco						2	1	1	1				
Arecibo	16	4	3			30		19	3	2			
Arroyo	13					17		6			1		
Barceloneta							1						
Barranquitas													
Barros							5						
Bayamon	3	2				4	5	9	1			2	
Cabo Rojo	1	1	4			11		6					
Caguas			1					1					
Camuy						3							
Carolina			6			7		9					
Cayey				2					7				
Ceiba			1			2		4					
Ciales								1					
Cidra													
Coamo													
Comerio													
Corozal													
Culebra Island	2					1		6					
Dorado						4							
Fajardo	9	1	1			15		26					
Guayama	18		3			14	1	20					
Guayanilla	1					4	1	3					
Gurabo													
Hatillo													
Hato Grande								1					
Hormigueros	1						1						
Humacao	13					2	1	18					
Isabela						1							
Juana Diaz	4												
Juncos													
Lajas		1	1										
Lares			2			3							
Las Marias						1	1	1					
Las Piedras													
Loiza	10			1									
Manita				2		1	4		1				
Maricao						1							
Maunado	1		1			8	2	10					
Mayaguez	18	9	31			3	13	36		96			
Moca													
Morovis						2							
Naguabo	11			1		7		20					
Naranjito													
Patillas						12							
Penuelas			1			1							
Ponce	143	20	15	58		31	58	216			1		
Quebradillas													
Rincon						1							
Rio Grande						3		1					
Rio Pedras								3					
Sabana Grande			1										
Salinas	1					3		5					
San German	2	1	1			1		1					
San Juan	44	18	3	2		48	19	87	27	9	6		
San Sebastian	1												
Santa Isabel	2					6		5					
Toa-Alta													
Toa-Bajo						2							
Trujillo Alto													
Utua				4			1	1	3				
Vega Alta						3							
Vega Baja						8		2					
Vieques Island	184	1	3	3		1	1	112					
Yabucoa	14	1				3		3					
Yauco	1		1	3		3	1	4	5				

Population of the Island of Puerto Rico, by nationality, census of 1897—Continued.

Names of towns.	Natives of—												Totals.
	Colombia.	Portugal.	Uruguay.	Russia.	Guatemala.	Asia.	Belgium.	Argentina.	Egypt.	Ecuador.	Brazil.	Austria.	
Adjuntas.....													18,710
Aguada.....													10,062
Aguadilla.....													15,744
Aguas Buenas.....													8,112
Aibonito.....													7,649
Anasco.....													13,080
Arecibo.....													34,467
Arroyo.....													4,812
Barceloneta.....													7,835
Barranquitas.....													7,790
Barros.....													13,190
Bayamon.....													17,558
Cabo Rojo.....													15,994
Caguas.....													17,820
Camuy.....													10,014
Carolina.....													11,778
Cayey.....													13,999
Ceiba.....	4												4,131
Ciales.....													16,349
Cidra.....		1											6,828
Coamo.....													13,238
Comerio.....													8,251
Corozal.....													10,688
Culebra Island.....		1											656
Dorado.....													3,974
Fajardo.....	4	2			1								12,210
Guayama.....						12							12,934
Guayanilla.....													8,648
Gurabo.....													8,169
Hatillo.....													9,502
Hato Grande.....													12,753
Hormigueros.....													3,271
Humacao.....													13,463
Isabela.....													13,921
Juana Diaz.....													24,042
Juncos.....													8,049
Lajas.....													8,165
Lares.....													22,065
Las Marias.....													11,368
Las Piedras.....													7,976
Loiza.....													10,273
Manita.....													12,630
Maricao.....		1											7,994
Maunado.....													6,320
Mayaguez.....		2					1						35,130
Moca.....													11,222
Morovis.....													11,037
Naguabo.....		1											9,894
Naranjito.....													6,883
Patillas.....													11,469
Penuelas.....													11,660
Ponce.....	4	4	1	1			2			1	1		49,000
Quebradillas.....													6,389
Rincon.....													6,125
Rio Grande.....													9,685
Rio Piedras.....													11,978
Sabana Grande.....													9,781
Salinas.....													3,996
San German.....													20,655
San Juan.....		4					1	2	1		5		33,933
San Sebastian.....		2											16,207
Santa Isabel.....													4,024
Toa-Alta.....													7,641
Toa-Baja.....													3,649
Trujillo Alto.....													4,651
Utua.....													41,044
Vega Alta.....													6,038
Vega Baja.....													9,972
Vieques Island.....	1	15											5,744
Yabucoa.....													12,870
Yauco.....												1	27,121

NOTE.—The towns of Patillas, with 10,956 inhabitants, and Luquillo with ——— inhabitants, are not included in this table.

Population of the Island of Puerto Rico, by nationality, census of 1897—Continued.

RÉSUMÉ.

Puerto Rico.....	858,111	Portugal.....	33
Spain.....	16,642	Mexico.....	23
Balearic Islands.....	1,433	Switzerland.....	20
Canary Islands.....	1,611	Colombia.....	13
France.....	1,226	Asia.....	12
Cuba.....	799	Sweden.....	8
Denmark.....	637	Brazil.....	6
England.....	517	Belgium.....	4
Italy.....	385	Argentina.....	2
Africa.....	264	Bolivia.....	2
Venezuela.....	251	Greece.....	1
Santo Domingo.....	259	Austria.....	1
United States.....	120	Uruguay.....	1
Turkey.....	107	Russia.....	1
Holland.....	84	Egypt.....	1
Arabia.....	77	Ecuador.....	1
Germany.....	65	Honduras.....	1
China.....	49	Guatemala.....	1
Philippine Islands.....	43		
		Total.....	882,611

APPENDIX E.

Population of the Island of Puerto Rico, showing number of those able to read and write, to read only, and who can neither read nor write.

[Compiled from information furnished by Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, civil secretary—Census of 1897.]

Town.	Can read and write.		Can read only.		Can not read or write.		Total number of inhabitants.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Aguada.....	545	5.42	102	1.01	9,415	93.57	10,062
Aguadilla.....	2,710	26.93	259	2.58	7,093	70.49	10,062
Aguas Buenas.....	740	9.12	52	.65	7,320	90.23	8,112
Aibonito.....	1,047	13.69	1,127	14.73	5,475	71.58	7,649
Anasco.....	1,656	12.66	1,814	13.87	9,610	73.47	13,080
Arecibo.....	4,368	12.67	4,832	14.01	25,267	73.32	34,467
Arroyo.....	893	18.56	128	2.66	3,791	78.78	4,812
Barceloneta.....	830	10.59	86	1.10	6,919	88.31	7,835
Barranquitas.....	654	8.39	87	1.12	7,049	90.49	7,790
Barros.....	1,111	8.42	468	3.55	11,611	88.03	13,190
Bayamon.....	1,928	10.98	131	.74	15,499	88.28	17,558
Cabo Rojo.....	1,500	9.38	235	1.47	14,259	89.15	15,994
Caguas.....	2,922	16.39	332	1.86	14,566	81.75	17,820
Camuy.....	1,076	10.75	69	.68	8,869	88.57	10,014
Carolina.....	1,360	11.55	275	2.33	10,143	86.12	11,778
Cayey.....	2,040	14.57	158	1.13	11,801	84.30	13,999
Ceida.....	369	8.93	50	1.22	3,712	89.85	4,131
Ciales.....	1,306	7.99	334	2.04	14,709	89.97	16,349
Cidra.....	753	11.03	768	11.25	5,307	77.72	6,828
Coamo.....	2,647	19.99	661	4.99	9,930	75.02	13,238
Comerio.....	821	9.95	52	.63	7,378	89.42	8,251
Corozal.....	756	7.07	108	1.01	9,824	91.92	10,688
Culebra Island.....	96	14.63	11	1.68	549	83.69	656
Dorado.....	1,300	32.71	900	22.64	1,774	44.65	3,974
Fajardo.....	2,275	18.63	2,602	21.31	7,333	60.06	12,210
Guayama.....	2,510	19.41	213	1.65	10,211	78.94	12,934
Guayanilla.....	961	11.11	94	1.09	7,593	87.80	8,684
Gurabo.....	615	7.53	40	.49	7,514	91.98	8,169
Hatillo.....	802	8.44	84	.88	8,616	90.68	9,502
Hato Grande.....	1,224	9.60	123	.96	11,406	89.44	12,753
Hormigueros.....	484	14.79	555	16.97	2,232	68.24	3,271
Humacao.....	1,850	13.74	139	1.03	11,474	85.23	13,463
Isabela.....	1,994	14.32	155	1.12	11,772	84.56	13,921
Juana Diaz.....	2,435	10.13	307	1.28	21,300	88.59	24,042
Juncos.....	1,037	12.88	1,190	14.79	5,822	72.33	8,049
Lajas.....	1,052	12.89	86	1.05	7,027	86.06	8,165
Lares.....	2,722	12.34	2,985	13.53	16,358	74.13	22,065
Las Marias.....	1,512	13.30	100	.88	9,756	85.82	11,368
Las Piedras.....	578	7.25	642	8.05	6,756	84.70	7,976
Loiza.....	753	7.33	98	.95	9,422	91.72	10,273
Manati.....	1,508	11.94	206	1.63	10,916	86.43	12,630
Maricao.....	1,000	12.51	41	.51	6,953	86.98	7,994
Maunabo.....	589	9.31	79	1.25	5,652	89.44	6,320
Mayaguez.....	7,729	22	703	2	26,698	76	35,130
Moca.....	984	8.77	20	.18	10,218	91.05	11,222

Population of the Island of Puerto Rico, showing number of those able to read and write, to read only, and who can neither read nor write—Continued.

Town.	Can read and write.		Can read only.		Can not read or write.		Total number of inhabitants.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Morovis	826	7.48	121	1.10	10,090	91.42	11,037
Naguabo	975	9.85	94	.95	8,825	89.20	9,894
Naranjito	400	5.81	47	.69	6,436	93.50	6,883
Patillas	944	8.22	129	1.13	10,396	90.65	11,469
Penuelas	1,006	8.63	91	.78	10,563	90.59	11,660
Ponce	8,450	17.24	1,194	2.47	39,356	80.29	49,000
Quebradillas	881	13.79	51	.80	5,457	85.41	6,389
Rincon	328	5.35	38	.62	5,759	94.03	6,125
Rio Grande	1,112	11.48	1,216	12.56	7,357	75.96	9,685
Rio Piedras	1,646	13.74	145	1.21	10,187	85.05	11,978
Sabana Grande	1,238	12.66	1,299	13.28	7,244	74.06	9,781
Salinas	462	11.66	510	12.76	3,024	75.68	3,996
San German	3,545	17.16	3,894	18.86	13,216	63.98	20,655
San Juan	15,938	46.94	1,191	3.51	16,826	49.55	33,955
San Sebastian	1,626	10.03	1,823	11.25	12,758	78.72	16,207
Santa Isabel	673	16.72	135	3.35	3,216	79.93	4,024
Toa Alta	764	10	152	2	6,725	88	7,641
Toa Baja	458	12.55	523	14.33	2,668	73.12	3,649
Trujillo Alto	445	9.57	40	.86	4,166	89.57	4,651
Utua	1,890	4.60	130	.32	39,024	95.08	41,044
Vega Alta	506	8.38	115	1.90	5,417	89.72	6,038
Vega Baja	1,111	11.14	1,197	12	7,664	76.86	9,972
Vieques	1,052	18.31	121	2.10	4,571	79.59	5,744
Yabucoa	1,323	10.28	190	1.48	11,357	88.24	12,870
Yauco	3,386	12.48	266	.98	23,121	86.54	27,121

APPENDIX F.

REPORT ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PUERTO RICO, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSULAR BOARD OF EDUCATION.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commanding the Department of Puerto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report upon the public schools of Puerto Rico.

The statistics have been gathered and tabulated and the report dictated upon very short notice, in the midst of the unusually heavy routine office duties attendant upon the opening of the schools for the first time under the American system. It is possible that inaccuracies in some of the figures may not have been detected, and there are many interesting and important matters germane to the rest of the report which have necessarily been omitted. We believe, however, that the substance of this report is as reliable as is possible when based upon statistics secured from local authorities, and that the statement of general conditions affecting education, and the conclusions drawn therefrom, are conservative and trustworthy.

The general statistics relating to common schools have been gathered from municipal school boards by this office during the past three months. The statistics as to secondary education have been taken from the Memoria of the Secondary Institute for the academic year 1896-97, the latest official data in our possession.

The statistics relating to appropriations, given in the tables of appropriations, under "school maintenance," require some explanation. The municipal appropriations in Table I of this chapter are those of 1897-98, the latest of which we have reliable data and which we are assured by the authorities are practically the same as the appropriations for last year. The general appropriations are those for 1898-99. We have included in this estimate of general appropriations the revenues and expenditures of the provincial deputation, which ceased to exist the 1st of December, 1898. The revenues of this body were derived from the lottery and certain other special taxes and appropriations, and previous to the last economic year the appropriations of the insular government for secondary and higher education were practically all paid out of this budget. The readjustment of appropriations attendant upon the reorganization of the autonomous government, the 1st of December, 1898, destroyed the uniformity in statistics of revenues and expenditures for the economic year in which that event occurred. While the finances of the provincial deputation were in liqui-

dation, the industrial school connected with the Beneficencia continued to be supported from the sum thus resulting, and no appropriation for that school appears in the general budget. Neither is there any appropriation in the general budget for the support of the Esculapian Brothers' school, and the Sisters' school at Santurce, for the same reason. The United States statistics used for making comparisons are taken from the Abstract of the Eleventh Census.

In regard to the table given under "Primary education," covering the statistics of children of school age, the following fact is worthy of note: That the municipalities uniformly reported about one-third of the entire population as between the ages of four and sixteen years. This fact is rather interesting, as each municipality reported the statistics of the different barrios of its jurisdiction independently and the same ratio was maintained throughout. According to this report the children of school age constituted $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the entire population of the island. So far as we know the only careful and reliable census that has been made in Puerto Rico is that of the city of San Juan taken by the military government under the auspices of Gen. Fred. Grant, in December, 1898, which gives the total population of the city as 33,305, of which 3,389 are boys between 1 and 10 years of age, and 3,383 are girls between 1 and 10 years of age. In other words, more than 23 per cent of the population in the city of San Juan, according to these statistics, which we believe are reliable, were under ten years of age. The entire number of persons over 50 years of age was 2,429, a little over 7 per cent of the whole population of the city. The considerations stated in this paragraph would seem to indicate that the proportion of children in Puerto Rico of school age, as compared with the entire population, is very large.

The leading points of this report which we would emphasize and especially call to your attention are the following:

- (1) Over 80 per cent of the people of Puerto Rico, according to the most reliable estimates, are unable to read and write, and the education of the greater part of the literate population is exceedingly elementary.

- (2) School facilities provided in the past and at the present time do not afford accommodation for more than one child in seven of the school population, at a very conservative estimate.

- (3) The former proportion of the total local and general revenues of this island devoted to educational purposes was but a little over one-fourth the proportion devoted to such purposes in the United States, and less than one-half the proportion devoted to such purposes in the territory of New Mexico. Since you have taken command of this department this proportion has been more than doubled, but it is still far below what is customary in the States or what is most urgently needed in this island.

- (4) The cost of the public-school system in this island under Spanish rule, per capita per pupil enrolled, was greater than the cost of the public schools in Maine, Missouri, or West Virginia, and more than twice that in many of the Southern States of the Union, notwithstanding the fact that this island is densely populated and that all of the schools maintained had a large enrollment. But this money was so injudiciously expended that an intelligent American might travel through the island without knowing that a public-school system existed; that few pupils at present in the schools can do practical problems in fractions or feel at home in long division. And, finally, this money has not provided a single public-school building in Puerto Rico, has not equipped a single room with modern school furniture or conveniences, has not provided the least vestige of the material basis—of the machinery—for a public-school system. The educational plant and the system itself are yet to be created.

- (5) I would further call your attention to the fact that there is little disposition on the part of the local authorities, who under the present system of government represent the people, to incur voluntary sacrifices or additional local taxation for the support of the schools. In April of the present year it was announced that the salaries of public-school teachers of this island would be paid by the state, or, in other words, that a large appropriation would be made from the insular revenues for the support of the common schools. This was immediately followed by the curtailment of taxes for public education by the local authorities, despite the fact that the school facilities in every town of this island are exceedingly inadequate; that there has not been a single country school open to girls, and that two barrios out of every three are without school accommodation. Up to date not a single public school has been opened in this island through the voluntary effort of any municipality.

Respectfully submitted.

VICTOR S. CLARK,
President of Insular Board of Education.

SAN JUAN, P. R., September 29, 1899.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September 22, 1899.*GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS, *Commanding.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the public schools of this island:

I.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTION.

Under the autonomous government that preceded the American occupation there was a cabinet minister whose title was "secretary of public instruction," who had charge of primary, secondary, and superior education, and the granting of copyrights. This officer was assisted in administrative work by a provincial board of education and by local boards of education in each municipality. The local boards reported to the provincial board and had general supervision over school buildings, the conduct of teachers and pupils, and the progress made and the studies pursued in the schools themselves. The local juntas could name auxiliary commissions to inspect the schools of the different barrios of their respective jurisdictions. The island was divided into two districts of inspection—a district of the north and a district of the south—each under an inspector, whose duty it was to inform the government upon the condition of schools; to see that local boards and commissions performed their duties strictly; that teachers were paid; that the proper appropriations were made in local budgets for the support of schools. The inspector presided at meetings of local boards whenever he was present and made monthly reports of his work to the government.

Upon the reorganization of the cabinet, after the American occupation, the secretaryship of education was suppressed and its functions became the charge of the department of the interior. In January, 1899, Gen. John Eaton, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, was called to Puerto Rico, by order of Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding, to take charge of this bureau. He found the schools in the island much demoralized, and the affairs of the bureau itself in great confusion. Shortly after his arrival, public charities, including the orphan asylum and the insane asylum, were placed in his care, as well as education. The bureau was reorganized, the office force reduced, and the expense of administration lessened somewhat. The regular inspection of the schools had ceased and the provincial junta was no longer in existence. There was an urgent demand from all sides that the children in the schools should have an opportunity to learn the English language. With these considerations in view, in March, 1899, he recommended to Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding, that 16 supervisors be appointed, who should be persons competent to give instruction in the English language, and who should be stationed at 16 of the larger towns of the island. His recommendation was approved. These supervisors act both as inspectors and as teachers. They have held teachers' meetings, giving English instruction to teachers, and have taught English classes in the public schools. The average number of schools in each district has been 35, but as they were widely scattered and separated by almost impassable country, tours of inspection have not been made, as a rule, oftener than once a month.

Upon the resignation of General Eaton, the last of May, 1899, his assistant, Victor S. Clark, was placed at the head of the bureau as acting director of public instruction. Upon July 8, 1899, General Orders, No. 93, issued by command of Gen. George W. Davis, commanding, upon recommendation of the acting director of public instruction, created an insular board of education, of five members, who were to act in a general advisory and superintending capacity over the educational interests of the island, taking the place of the bureau of education, which thereupon ceased to exist. The president of the board acts as insular superintendent, and the officers of the board are the cashier and disbursing officer, under bond, who disburses the insular educational appropriations, and the secretary. Through the creation of this board the expense of educational administration was reduced to about one-third what it was under Spanish rule. The members and officers of the board are as follows: Victor S. Clark, president; George G. Groff, José Saldaña, Henry Huyke, R. H. Todd.

Officers of the board.—Victor S. Clark, president and insular superintendent; H. B. Wiborg, cashier and United States disbursing officer; Enrique Hernandez, secretary.

Inspection is still in the hands of English supervisors. Their functions at present are as follows:

(1) To visit each school of their district at least once a month, rendering a report upon Government blanks under the following heads: (a) Enrollment; (b) Teachers; (c) Books and supplies; (d) School buildings and grounds; (e) School programme;

(f) Progress in studies; and a special examination and report wherever a school is supposed to have fallen below grade.

(2) To distribute the salary checks to public-school teachers, cashing them when necessary at the nearest bank in town. This is rendered necessary on account of the poor exchange facilities of the island.

(3) To act as advisory members of the local school boards.

(4) To secure proper buildings for public-school purposes.

(5) To distribute and keep account of text-books and school supplies owned by the insular government.

(6) To hold teachers' meetings and to give instruction in English in rural schools.

(7) To preside at the quarterly written examinations for teachers held at the heads of their respective districts.

All of the supervisors are of American or English parentage, and are familiar with the American school system. Of the sixteen supervisors, ten are college graduates, two are normal-school graduates, and the others are graduates of public schools and high schools of standing.

The board of education issues a monthly bulletin to teachers containing a programme of the course of study and outlines for general lessons, nature study, and kindred subjects. It controls or authorizes the purchase of text-books and school supplies for the whole island. It issues and authorizes courses of study for primary and secondary schools. It recommends school legislation, and when necessary interferes to secure the discharge of incompetent teachers and impartial elections by local school boards. Hitherto the local boards of education have been appointed by an administrative officer of the central government, or by the board of education. By a general order, just issued, five school trustees will be elected in each municipality at the regular municipal elections, who will supersede the present local boards.

II.

HIGHER AND SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

No university or institution for higher learning existed in the island of Puerto Rico at the time of the American occupation. There are no young people in the island, except the children of a few of the wealthiest Puerto Rican families, who are qualified to enter an institution of collegiate grade. Those who are qualified to do so possess the means, and generally have the inclination, to pursue their advanced studies in the United States or Europe.

There existed at San Juan an institute of secondary instruction. The requirements for admission were very low. Even the simple subjects of orthography and grammar, and those branches of arithmetic taught in the sixth and seventh years of the American school course, were not familiar to many of the students. Instruction was given entirely by lectures; no text-books were used. There was no building, and though there was an elaborate equipment of scientific apparatus at the time it was taken charge of by the present school authorities, it was so badly damaged as to be useless for practical experimental work. The character of the apparatus shows that the laboratory method had never been followed in teaching the sciences. The institute possessed a library of some 6,000 volumes. Courses were offered in Latin, Spanish, natural science, mathematics, metaphysics, and after the union of the boys' normal school with the institute courses for teachers were also given. Sixty pupils were in actual attendance at this school, ranging from 14 to 18 years of age. The school granted the degree of bachelor of arts to its graduates.

Frequent complaints were made to General Eaton, when he took charge of educational affairs in Puerto Rico, by American educators and other competent critics who had visited the school, that it was an unnecessary expense to the insular government, especially when but a small portion of the population was provided with facilities for learning to read and write. The salaries of the professors were \$1,500 a year, currency of the United States, and but one professor taught more than one hour a day. Teaching was by lectures, and the classes seldom numbered over five or six. The pupils gave very little evidence of ever having mastered even the simplest principles of the subjects they were supposed to study. Upon a report of a special commission appointed to investigate this institution, consisting of Americans and Puerto Ricans and including men of experience in educational affairs in the United States and in Europe, the institute was suspended at the close of the scholastic year, in June, 1899.

Connected with the orphan asylum was an industrial school for the special benefit of the orphan children, but also giving some courses opened to applicants outside that

institution. This school has not been opened since the American occupation, and the plant was destroyed by fire the last of June, 1899.

The following provisions have been made for the continuation of secondary instruction in the island of Puerto Rico:

(1) In order to secure the completion of primary education before entering secondary schools, uniform examinations are given in writing at the heads of the sixteen supervising districts of the island. These examinations are similar to those given by the board of regents of the State of New York, or the State high-school board of the State of Minnesota, but are, as a rule, simpler, and are based upon the amount of work included in the text-books authorized for the primary schools.

(2) A course of study has been planned containing four or six years' work, and intended to prepare students for admission to colleges and universities of standing in the United States. This course includes the four years' course in Spanish, English, algebra, plane and solid geometry, plane trigonometry, chemistry, physics, botany, physical geography, history, a four years' course in Latin, and a two years' course in Greek.

(3) There was opened at San Juan, September 25, 1899, a model training school under American teachers. This school is in temporary quarters but will soon occupy a cheap wooden building erected especially for it in the outskirts of the city of San Juan. The text-books are English; the teachers speak both English and Spanish, but are Americans, and instruction is given entirely in English. The school consists of five grades, a kindergarten, a primary grade, an intermediate grade, a grammar grade, and a high school. American children and Puerto Rican children able to pursue the work in English are admitted to this school. It will also be open to exceptionally bright young people of Puerto Rican parentage between the ages of 16 and 20 who desire to follow the profession of teaching. Its present temporary quarters are overcrowded.

Attached to the school will be a school of sloyd, under Miss Jennie Ericson, formerly director of sloyd at the Carlisle Indian school, a chemical laboratory, which will also give courses in pharmaceutical chemistry, under Dr. Berkley, of Johns Hopkins, and a biological laboratory, which will also give instruction in the pharmacy courses of that subject.

In addition to this school, which is actually in session, the board of education has published an offer of \$20,000 annual appropriation to the town in the island providing a like amount for site and buildings for an industrial and normal school. The city of Fajardo has complied with this offer and it is hoped that a school, planned upon the same general lines as the Atlanta University, the Hampton University, and the Carlisle Indian School, with a normal department and a department of scientific horticulture and agriculture, will be opened by the spring of 1900, and possibly earlier.

III.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The most important point of this report deals with primary education. Under the Spanish law there was established in this island a system of rural (or hamlet) and town schools. The town schools are known as elementary or superior. There was strictly no educational plant, if we may use this term as indicating school grounds, houses, furniture, and books. The schools were held in the residences of the teachers, the municipality allowing each teacher a slight sum for house rent in addition to his salary. In but one town of the island have I discovered modern school seats with desks. As a rule, the children either owned chairs or sat upon wooden benches without backs or desks. In this respect all the schools of the island were practically equal.

In the elementary schools the courses were as follows: Spanish grammar, arithmetic, sacred history, reading and writing, and geography. Boys were also taught notions of agriculture, and girls embroidery and fine needlework. In superior schools, arithmetic was continued through the decimal system, and geometry, drawing, physics, and natural history were studied. Provision was also made for schools for adults. As a matter of fact, the instruction in all the schools was about the same, except so far as individual qualifications of the teacher made one superior to the other. In the superior schools of San Juan there were children 6 and 7 years old, and in few of the schools at the close of the school year of 1899 were there classes that could readily do a difficult problem in long division.

The following is an enumeration by municipalities of the primary schools of the island at the close of the last school year, June, 1899:

Municipalities.	Total population.	Number of town schools.	Number of barrios with schools.	Number of barrios without schools.	Number of boys from 4 to 16 years of age.	Number of girls from 4 to 16 years of age.	Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Total enrolled.
Adjuntas	18,009	2	4	12	3,485	3,238	184	56	240
Aguada	10,062	2	5	14	2,003	1,892	221	62	283
Aguadilla	15,884	4	4	13	2,637	2,539	336	206	542
Aguas Buenas	8,123	2	3	6	1,622	1,465	149	75	224
Aibonito	7,026	2	4	5	1,481	1,407	223	80	303
Añasco	13,080	3	4	19	2,339	2,204	223	190	413
Arecibo	34,216	6	5	4	6,100	6,800	709	266	975
Arroyo	4,832	2	1	6	500	598	145	56	201
Barceloneta	8,000	2	4	.....	812	671	249	147	396
Barranquitas	7,775	2	2	5	1,577	1,456	196	.....	196
Barros	13,190	2	3	13	2,200	2,528	184	52	236
Bayamon	15,167	4	6	15	2,539	2,360	354	213	567
Cabo Rojo	15,667	2	5	3	3,124	2,812	380	124	504
Caguas	17,786	4	5	5	3,124	2,906	346	173	519
Camuy	9,853	2	3	9	1,862	1,693	221	41	262
Capital	31,435	12	3	.....	4,397	7,198	838	642	1,480
Carolina	11,878	2	4	9	3,920	2,776	192	110	302
Cayey	14,017	3	5	16	2,507	2,287	531	234	765
Chales	18,000	4	3	.....	2,878	3,102	227	104	331
Cidra	6,834	2	3	9	639	548	175	68	243
Coamo	13,188	2	7	3	2,038	1,789	550	120	670
Comerio	8,229	3	4	.....	1,123	1,050	411	74	485
Corozal	10,688	2	3	8	2,307	2,155	215	62	277
Dorado	3,500	2	2	4	609	604	90	85	175
Fajardo	16,425	4	9	2	3,672	3,496	465	244	709
Guayama	3,584	5	4	5	2,332	2,301	375	150	525
Guayanilla	8,640	2	3	12	1,701	1,556	146	88	234
Gurabo	8,110	2	3	6	1,524	1,329	198	60	258
Hatillo	9,502	2	4	3	1,033	1,152	151	40	191
Hato Grande	12,877	2	3	7	2,384	2,281	291	94	385
Hormigueros	3,273	3	1	3	515	474	60	32	92
Humacao	13,463	5	6	2	2,523	2,067	321	177	498
Isabela	13,922	2	6	7	1,220	986	241	83	324
Juana Diaz	24,042	5	8	12	4,576	4,167	427	191	618
Juncos	7,602	2	4	5	1,181	1,032	209	77	286
Lajas	8,125	2	4	6	916	900	162	47	209
Lares	22,065	3	7	4	3,787	3,907	324	127	451
Las Marias	11,368	2	6	6	2,245	1,950	162	15	177
Loiza	10,278	2	5	4	2,051	1,955	216	75	291
Manati	12,631	4	4	3	2,106	2,033	359	211	570
Maricao	7,872	2	2	4	1,290	1,220	178	60	238
Maunabo	5,902	2	2	.....	1,232	1,191	126	68	194
Mayaguez	37,983	9	24	4	5,236	4,755	1,137	745	1,882
Moca	12,305	2	4	7	2,000	2,136	106	40	146
Morovis	11,037	3	4	9	1,630	1,845	323	54	377
Naguabo	9,872	2	3	6	1,804	2,049	195	153	348
Naranjito	7,634	2	3	4	1,187	1,209	140	80	220
Patillas	11,100	2	4	2	2,900	1,800	227	73	300
Penuelas	11,646	2	6	8	2,254	1,850	222	160	382
Piedras	8,010	2	1	6	1,214	1,235	88	44	132
Ponce	49,000	17	21	.....	7,030	6,690	1,345	812	2,157
Quebradillas	6,335	2	2	5	736	697	234	41	275
Rincon	6,125	2	3	5	1,300	1,178	103	21	124
Rio Grande	12,258	2	5	7	2,363	2,162	272	118	390
Rio Piedras	11,978	2	3	8	2,181	2,014	378	81	459
Sabana Grande	10,087	2	3	4	1,862	1,784	227	85	312
Salinas	4,912	2	1	5	993	901	116	70	186
San German	19,802	5	7	10	3,463	3,355	400	352	752
San Sebastian	16,162	2	6	19	1,465	1,182	356	92	448
Santa Isabel	4,257	2	4	4	386	367	193	124	317
Toa Alta	7,687	2	2	5	667	697	112	55	167
Toa Baja	3,648	2	2	2	752	678	130	78	208
Trujillo Alto	4,115	2	2	4	837	702	96	32	128
Utua	4,232	2	7	.....	8,669	6,621	276	120	396
Vega Alta	6,038	2	3	4	1,151	1,084	196	45	241
Vega Baja	9,394	4	4	9	750	829	247	147	394
Vieques	5,745	2	4	5	728	703	137	117	254
Yabucoa	12,416	3	4	5	2,123	1,863	252	198	450
Yauco	27,025	7	8	.....	5,074	4,743	636	362	998
Culebra Island	737	.....	.....	.....	135	127	.....	.....	.....
Total	857,660	212	313	426	152,951	144,851	19,804	9,378	28,182

Municipalities.	Number of boys attending.	Number of girls attending.	Total attendance.	Total children without school facilities.	Salaries of teachers (gold).	House rent (gold).	School supplies (gold).	Total school expense.
Adjuntas.....	105	25	130	6,483	\$1,404.00	\$294.00	\$286.80	\$1,984.80
Aguada.....	180	52	232	3,612	1,512.00	180.00	172.80	1,864.80
Aguadilla.....	336	206	542	4,634	1,296.00	432.00	192.60	1,920.60
Aguas Buenas.....	117	58	175	2,863	1,296.00	302.40	241.20	1,839.60
Aibonito.....	156	66	222	2,585	1,476.00	309.60	360.00	2,145.60
Anasco.....	160	155	315	4,130	2,150.40	374.40	297.60	2,822.40
Arecibo.....	493	190	683	11,425	4,044.00	964.80	792.00	5,800.80
Arroyo.....	145	56	201	897	957.60	216.00	120.00	1,293.60
Barceloneta.....	149	81	230	1,087	1,440.00	347.40	201.60	1,989.00
Barranquitas.....	143	0	143	2,837	1,080.00	144.00	142.20	1,366.20
Barros.....	143	38	181	4,492	1,116.00	316.80	207.60	1,640.40
Bayamon.....	280	188	468	4,332	2,286.00	518.40	254.40	3,058.80
Cabo Rojo.....	240	85	325	5,462	2,268.00	259.20	221.40	2,748.60
Caguas.....	283	134	417	5,511	2,520.00	547.20	385.20	3,452.40
Camuy.....	175	31	206	3,293	1,188.00	259.20	195.00	1,642.20
Capital.....	628	485	1,113	10,115	9,912.00	4,056.00	1,632.00	15,600.00
Carolina.....	128	90	218	6,394	768.00	381.60	208.80	1,358.40
Cayey.....	380	193	573	4,029	2,304.00	720.00	487.20	3,511.20
Ciales.....	180	65	245	5,649	1,812.00	324.00	312.60	2,448.60
Cidra.....	128	56	184	944	1,188.00	64.80	192.00	1,444.80
Coamo.....	393	91	484	3,157	1,980.00	482.40	397.20	2,859.60
Comerio.....	266	65	331	1,688	1,317.60	158.40	152.40	1,628.40
Corozal.....	161	50	211	4,185	1,260.00	244.80	351.60	1,856.40
Dorado.....	51	68	119	1,038	972.00	172.80	179.40	1,324.20
Fajardo.....	396	201	597	6,459	3,996.00	674.40	402.60	5,073.00
Guayama.....	275	116	391	4,108	3,216.00	669.60	558.00	4,443.60
Guayanilla.....	98	59	157	3,023	1,127.40	316.80	327.60	1,771.80
Gurabo.....	198	60	258	2,595	1,116.00	79.20	144.60	1,339.80
Hatillo.....	151	40	191	1,994	1,332.00	94.00	208.00	1,634.00
Hato Grande.....	150	80	230	4,280	1,620.00	396.00	211.00	2,227.00
Hormigueros.....	43	25	68	897	756.00	180.00	30.00	966.00
Humacao.....	268	143	411	4,002	3,288.00	842.40	480.60	4,611.00
Isabela.....	170	55	225	1,882	1,692.00	277.20	256.80	2,226.00
Juana Diaz.....	294	181	475	8,125	3,882.20	849.00	685.00	5,416.20
Juncos.....	151	64	215	1,927	1,692.00	214.40	259.80	2,166.20
Lajas.....	79	20	99	1,607	1,296.00	230.40	109.20	1,635.60
Lares.....	197	56	253	7,243	2,160.00	475.20	538.80	3,174.00
Las Marias.....	112	13	125	4,018	1,440.00	417.60	406.20	2,263.80
Loiza.....	159	60	219	3,715	1,512.00	201.60	185.40	1,899.00
Manati.....	257	151	408	3,569	2,160.00	561.60	360.00	3,081.60
Maricao.....	81	38	119	2,272	1,080.00	309.60	192.00	1,581.60
Maunabo.....	97	53	150	2,229	1,044.00	158.40	157.20	1,359.60
Mayaguez.....	743	435	1,178	8,159	10,762.80	2,510.40	1,702.80	14,976.00
Moca.....	106	40	146	3,990	1,368.00	145.20	145.80	1,659.00
Morovis.....	214	45	259	3,098	1,296.00	208.80	264.60	1,769.40
Naguabo.....	162	110	272	3,505	1,416.00	339.60	157.20	1,912.80
Naranjito.....	100	52	152	2,176	1,296.00	211.20	259.20	1,766.40
Patillas.....	177	55	232	4,400	1,476.00	172.80	333.00	1,981.80
Penuelas.....	148	115	263	3,722	1,692.00	324.00	300.00	2,316.00
Piedras.....	65	40	105	2,317	720.00	142.80	84.00	946.80
Ponce.....	1,128	620	1,748	11,563	11,772.00	6,202.39	2,948.00	20,922.39
Quebradillas.....	234	40	274	1,158	1,008.00	144.00	126.00	1,278.00
Rincon.....	61	13	74	2,354	1,116.00	144.00	85.00	1,345.00
Rio Grande.....	258	98	356	4,135	1,728.00	288.00	224.00	2,240.00
Rio Piedras.....	229	65	294	3,736	1,548.00	288.00	251.40	2,087.40
Sabana Grande.....	150	60	210	3,334	1,260.00	302.40	309.00	1,871.40
Salinas.....	71	47	118	708	720.00	257.20	198.00	1,175.20
San German.....	292	298	590	6,066	3,204.00	576.00	488.40	4,268.40
San Sebastian.....	256	70	326	2,199	2,160.00	172.80	269.40	2,602.20
Santa Isabel.....	135	93	228	436	1,404.00	316.80	318.00	2,038.80
Toa Alta.....	112	55	167	1,197	936.00	129.60	84.60	1,150.20
Toa Baja.....	115	69	184	1,222	1,888.00	180.00	84.60	1,452.60
Trujillo Alto.....	78	25	103	1,411	936.00	136.80	66.60	1,139.40
Utua.....	194	68	262	14,894	1,528.00	288.00	490.00	2,306.00
Vega Alta.....	162	30	192	1,994	1,116.00	43.20	135.00	1,294.20
Vega Baja.....	180	123	303	1,185	2,088.00	403.20	457.80	2,949.00
Vieques.....	95	71	166	1,177	1,584.00	259.20	216.00	2,059.20
Yabucoa.....	252	198	450	3,536	1,980.00	626.40	413.40	3,019.80
Yauco.....	407	275	682	8,819	4,010.00	1,094.40	870.00	5,974.40
Culebra Island.....				262				
Total.....	14,720	7,153	21,873	268,630	143,670.00	34,924.90	24,778.20	203,372.99

General Eaton, in the school legislation recommended by him and authorized as the school laws of Puerto Rico by Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding, May 1, 1899, abolished the old classification of schools and of teachers' titles and substituted for them a system similar to that found in the States. Under this system primary schools are known as either graded schools or rural schools. It is made a rigid requirement that

the school building and the residence of the teacher shall be separate. This has been found necessary for reasons of discipline, for sanitary and hygienic reasons, and because in many cases the teacher subordinated his school entirely to his domestic demands. We visited school during school hours and found the teacher in bed taking a siesta; other teachers were away attending store; in another case we found a teacher who was running a rum shop. Teachers went around the schoolroom in untidy and insufficient attire, and the demands of neighborhood callers upon the time of the teacher left her less than the required amount of time for instructing the pupils.

Through the English supervisors each building has been inspected, and schools this year will be housed entirely apart from the residences. In towns and villages, so far as possible, the schools are grouped into one building and a very simple system of gradation is attempted. In many instances a town does not contain a building large enough to afford two or three schoolrooms under the same roof, and in these cases the schools have to remain separate. In every municipality an American teacher is provided. It is intended that she shall take charge of the primary grade, or youngest children, teaching them as a model grade one-half the day, or for two short sessions in the morning and afternoon, and giving English instruction in the two or three other grades of the school during the rest of the school hours. The primary grades are supposed to be coeducational. The question of coeducation in the upper grades is left to the discretion of local boards. Heretofore there have been no rural schools for girls. The new law requires that girls shall be admitted to rural schools, making them coeducational where special schools are not provided for both sexes.

The Saturday holiday has been created and also a summer vacation of three months, both of which were unknown under the Spanish system. The course of study includes English, Spanish, arithmetic in Spanish and in English, geography in Spanish. History of the United States is made a part of the English reading course. Nature study, calisthenics, hygiene, drawing, and music are all provided for where the teachers are competent to give instruction in these subjects. A monthly bulletin, containing information and syllabi of lessons for teachers, is published by authority of the insular board of education and distributed free to all the schools. A teachers' manual, containing chapters upon school buildings and grounds, adornment and care of the schoolroom, primary education, secondary education, supply of teachers, and duties of school officials, and containing a list of books recommended for reading, is in course of preparation. A Spanish edition of Sarah Arnold's "Waymarks for teachers" will be placed in every school. Hitherto there were practically no textbooks in use. In some rural schools the only books were those used by the teacher. In some towns, out of 70 pupils in the schoolroom, but 6 or 7 had books. The insular board of education has purchased reading charts in Spanish and English, Spanish and English readers, arithmetics in both Spanish and English, a Spanish edition of Frye's Geography, language books in Spanish and English, and United States primary histories for all the schools of the island. Through the courtesy of the Department of the Interior large maps of the United States have been placed in every school, and through the generosity of the Lafayette Post, of New York, nearly every schoolhouse in the island is provided with an American flag.

Teachers formerly labored under great disadvantage through being obliged to admit an unwieldy number of pupils; the enrollment in some schools was as high as 125 pupils, though the attendance was much less than that number. The attendance has been very irregular indeed. Under the present system each teacher will receive but 50 pupils in her school. This may make necessary half sessions, as but about one-seventh of the school population is provided for, but it is thought this is better than to have the teacher's efforts practically nullified by the crowded condition of her room. In San Juan itself our English supervisor reported 70 pupils seated on a hot day in a room 23 by 10 feet.

Among the institutions which should be mentioned in a report upon primary education is the American school at Ponce. This school was started and supported last year by a private society in that city. The salaries of the teachers are now paid by the state. It was the only school where grading and instruction in accordance with the American system was attempted in the island last year. The teachers reported it very difficult to secure the attention of pupils; they did not know how to study during study periods or how to use books. The habits and orders of discipline in the schoolroom to which American teachers are accustomed had to be inculcated gradually and at a great expense of time and effort. The pupils were reported to be apt—quicker probably than Northern children in learning the rudiments of a subject. It is yet to be learned whether the children of the middle and lower social classes will show equal ability in mastering American graded and higher subjects. The children from the better families, however, possess quite as much intellectual ability as is found in children of the same class in the States.

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

Under the Spanish law five titles or grades of certificates were recognized—rural, auxiliary, elementary, superior, and normal. Teaching was looked upon as a status rather than an employment. The teacher acquired certain legal rights in his school which prevented his dismissal except under the most serious charges, and made it difficult even then. This was called the right of propriety. A school held in propriety was, in a certain sense, the property of the teacher. The system was thoroughly pernicious, though it was doubtless created to protect teachers against the arbitrary removal for political reasons which were the curse of the educational system under the Spanish Government. The system was deadening to a professional spirit. The idea of the teacher as a member of a professional rather than of a social or bureaucratic class seems not to have been awakened. The whole body of teachers became a sort of a bureaucracy—a teacher was first of all a politician and an officeholder. A school was acquired in propriety through competitive examinations, appointment being governed somewhat by the term of service of the teacher; if the school ceased to exist for any reason, the teacher continued to receive one-half his salary from the municipality and had a right to the first vacancy occurring in the school system for which his title qualified him. Schools not held in propriety were said to be held temporarily, i. e., until they could be provided for in propriety through suitable examinations. At the close of the last school year about two-thirds of the schools of the island were held in propriety, the remainder having been filled temporarily. This large number of temporary appointments was due in part to the effects of the war and the vacancies occasioned by the return of the Spanish teachers to the Peninsula. The various grades of certificates were secured through written and oral examinations. It was also claimed that many of them were secured through political influence. As it was charged that there were many illegal certificates in the island and many that were granted to unqualified persons, for the purpose of securing a thorough examination of the documents held by each teacher, new certificates, graded as rural, graded school, and principal's certificates, were granted by the insular educational authorities. Teachers holding superior titles under the old law were given principal's certificates, valid for five years; teachers holding elementary titles were granted graded-school certificates, qualifying them to teach in graded schools for the same length of time; teachers holding rural or auxiliary titles were in the same manner granted rural certificates. Up to date 757 teachers have received new certificates under this ruling. That many of these teachers would not be qualified to teach in American schools can hardly be doubted, but it has been thought best that where incompetent teachers possess titles they should be allowed to demonstrate this fact in the schoolroom itself, their removal being a matter entirely at the discretion of the insular board of education and easily accomplished in case of unfavorable reports from the supervisors.

To show how far below the standard to which we are accustomed they fall in many subjects, it may be stated that in the July examinations there were teachers holding superior titles who received less than 25 per cent in an examination upon universal geography, given to seventh-grade pupils of the States, the questions being translated verbatim into Spanish, and all questions pertaining strictly to local geography of the United States being omitted and questions relating to Puerto Rico substituted for them. In the examination in United States history 50 per cent out of the 65 per cent required for passing could be gained upon two questions relating to the voyages of Columbus, the Spanish-American war, and the recent political changes in this island, and yet out of 41 examinees but 30 secured the required 65 per cent.

In arithmetic the lack of practical knowledge of the subject was still more apparent. There were 139 examinees, of whom but 4 secured the 65 per cent. In geography, out of 137 examinees 48 secured the required per cent. The questions were taken verbatim from a set of questions given to candidates for admission to the high schools of the State of Minnesota. One or two intricate problems in the examination in arithmetic were modified and metric measurements substituted for English measurements. While the applicants could repeat rules in Spanish grammar, more than 50 per cent failed in the examination in Spanish grammar, which consisted of the analysis and parsing of the principal words of a continuous extract of prose of about 10 lines. These teachers are qualified, however, to teach all that they will be required to teach in the schools of Puerto Rico for two or three years to come, and during that time, with modern text-books and other school facilities, it is expected that the majority of the younger ones will be able to continue the work in higher grades. A large per cent of the teachers are very old—in fact, superannuated. When a man became useless for anything else it was frequently customary to assign him a position as a school-teacher. We have received applications in our office for appointments where the chief qualification cited was the fact that the teacher was physically inca-

pacitated for doing anything else. The school board of the city of Guayama has recently appointed a man 72 years of age, with defective sight and hearing, and who received but 25 per cent in the recent examination in geography, principal of their schools. This is one of the largest and most important towns of the island, and this fact shows how different a position toward public schools is taken by local school authorities here than is taken in the States.

The provisions for the professional training of teachers in Puerto Rico under Spanish rule consisted of a boys' normal school, which was later united to the secondary institute at San Juan, and a girls' normal school in the same city. There were about 50 pupils in attendance at the girls' normal. Theoretically, there was practice teaching and there were the so-called superior schools, one for boys and one for girls, in the city for this purpose. The instruction in the normal was chiefly in academic subjects, and the girls' normal was probably the most efficient institution of learning in the island, though it fell far below what we should expect of a good graded school in the States, both in the way of methods of instruction and of discipline. Graduates of the normal school received elementary school titles. This school was suspended upon the recommendation of a special commission appointed to investigate it, in June, 1899. The provision made for the training of teachers in the future is in brief as follows:

(1) A summer school and institute conducted by three ladies who were experienced public school-teachers of the States and who speak Spanish has been held in San Juan. There has been practice teaching and instruction in American school branches. Part of the instruction was given by the former directress of the girls' normal school of this city.

(2) In the industrial school, which it is expected will be located at Fajardo, there will be a normal department, with model school teaching.

(3) The model training school at San Juan, already mentioned, has been created with three purposes in view:

(a) To provide a school in which the children of American and Puerto Rican parents can be educated, who would otherwise be sent to the States. It has been thought true economy that the money for the support and education of these children should be kept in the island, if possible.

(b) To provide a concrete illustration of what the American graded school is, model school furniture will be purchased and model methods of teaching and of school organization and discipline, with the strict following of a programme and the systematic gradation of pupils introduced. It is also hoped through this school to set a standard for primary and secondary instruction similar to that in the States. If Puerto Rico is a part of the United States her pupils will naturally look to the institutions of that country for their higher education, and unless the standard of higher instruction in this island is made equal to that in the States, this is going to lead in the future to continual embarrassment and expense on the part of students and parents.

(c) To provide training courses for teachers in a model school. It is hoped to place in this school only pupils recommended by the supervisors from the different parts of the island. Special courses will be given in Spanish and English; the teachers will observe the work in the American school and will do practice-teaching under the eyes of the supervisor in the public schools of San Juan and the orphan asylum.

Our appropriations permit us to hold teachers' institutes at other towns of the island, and this will be done at intervals during the coming school year.

(4) The introduction of the sixty or seventy normal-trained American teachers, teaching model grades in each community, will, it is hoped, assist in familiarizing the Puerto Rican teachers with the methods of school organization and discipline and teaching followed in the States.

(5) As the supply of teachers is sufficient for the immediate needs of the island under our present appropriation, the board of education feels justified in admitting other teachers to the profession only upon strict examination, showing scholastic qualifications sufficient to enable them to teach all the subjects of the school course.

The number of teachers employed in the primary schools of the island next year will be 620; the number of schools in the country will be the same as last year, with the exception of one additional school in the island of Culebra. Sixty-eight additional teachers have been employed for town schools. These are the American teachers already mentioned. Of the teachers, 28 are principals, receiving a salary of \$75 per month and house rent; 76 are grade teachers, receiving \$50 per month, teaching schools in towns of over 5,000 inhabitants; 94 are grade teachers at a salary of \$40 per month, teaching schools in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants; 322 are rural teachers, who are employed at a salary of \$30 per month. In all cases house rent is provided by the municipality. This varies from \$20 gold in the city of San Juan to \$1 gold in the rural districts, per month. The salaries given are United States currency.

Under the Spanish law the salaries of teachers were as follows, in silver:

Superior teachers from 700 to 900 pesos per annum, according to the size of the town.

Elementary teachers 500 pesos for schools of first grade (in larger towns); 400 pesos per annum in smaller towns; 600 pesos in the capital.

Salaries in rural schools were \$25 and \$30 silver. The teacher received in addition tuition fees from his pupils. This was sometimes his only source of income, as municipalities were extremely dilatory in paying public-school salaries, and at the present time are owing large amounts under this head. Out of 757 teachers holding certificates in the island, 540 will be employed in the public schools the coming year. It is probable that of the 757 a number have no intention of entering the teaching profession; others are incapacitated for doing so by reason of age, and there is doubtless included in this number a fair contingent of teachers of insufficient qualifications to engage in school work. Nearly all the teachers qualified under Spanish law for teaching and really competent to do so will receive employment. The American teachers employed will be as follows: Sixty-nine grade teachers in the municipalities; six teachers in the American school at Ponce, and eight teachers in the model graded school and teachers' training school at San Juan.

In addition to these there will be 16 English supervisors. The salaries of the graded teachers and the teachers in the American graded school at Ponce are the same as those of Puerto Rican teachers. The salaries of the teachers of the training school at San Juan range from \$700 to \$1,200. Supervisors receive \$900 per annum, but furnish their own transportation.

V.

SCHOOL MAINTENANCE.

The source of support for the public schools of the island under the Spanish rule came under three heads—municipal taxation, insular appropriations, and tuition fees. The children of wealthy parents paid tuition fees. The sum of these fees amounted in the larger cities to about the equivalent of the teacher's salary, and as they were paid to the teacher direct, no account of them was rendered to the state. In smaller towns an estimate made by teachers is that these fees amounted to 60 per cent of the salaries; in rural schools to 15 per cent. A conservative estimate would place the contribution to the public-school system in the shape of fees at 25 per cent of the entire amount appropriated by direct taxation for the primary schools. It was the receipt of these fees apparently that made it possible for the teachers to maintain themselves when they were paid irregularly by the authorities, and that gave a peculiar meaning and value to the possession of a school in propriety.

The following table gives a comparative estimate of the financial statistics bearing upon education. The comparison between the per cent of the total appropriations devoted to education in the last year of Spanish rule and the first year of American rule is particularly interesting. While the amount of taxation paid per capita was reduced from \$5.23 to \$3.09, the amount paid for the support of public schools per capita was increased from 32 to 40 cents. In estimating the per capita expense of educating the children in the public schools, the enrollment in secondary schools is assumed to have been 600. The "memoria" of the institute for the year 1896-97 shows that there were 323 pupils either studying at that institution or pursuing home courses under its auspices. The enrollment in the normal schools and subsidized church schools would probably bring this number up to 600. The statistics in this table do not include the amount paid by pupils for fees. This was probably about \$40,000 per annum, and represents so much additional tax upon the community.

The cost of the public schools per capita per pupil enrolled has increased decidedly the present year. The abolition of fees was made the ground for increasing the salaries of teachers. This increase has been very large, especially in case of the rural schools, and it has been rendered still larger by the change of salaries from a silver to a gold basis. An increase of over \$1 per capita is represented in the appropriation for the Fajardo normal and industrial school, which as yet is not in a position to receive students. One dollar per capita is accounted for by text-books, maps, and school supplies purchased directly by the insular government this year, which represent a direct investment in the educational plant.

One of the principal causes for the high per capita cost for educating children is the fact that there are no public schoolhouses, and that all of the buildings used for schools are now rented by local authorities at a rate that represents an exorbitant interest upon their actual value. However, the main fact still remains, that the cost of instruction is very high in relation to its actual value to the community, and this

is a condition that it has not been in our power to obviate as yet. It is not that the salaries paid to teachers are too high, considering the cost of living in this island, but that the quality of service rendered does not represent an actual value equivalent to the compensation. The schools must be taken entirely out of politics, the standard for admission to the teaching profession raised, and the social conditions of the interior communities made such that the schools will attract teachers of higher qualifications before we can hope to educate children here as cheaply as we can in the States.

Comparative statistics relating to school maintenance.

Year 1890.	Total State and local expenditure.	Total State and local expenditure for public schools.	Per cent of total expenditure devoted to schools.	Total taxation per capita.	Total school tax per capita.	Cost of schools per pupil enrolled.
Maine.....	\$5,780,108	\$1,114,902	19.2	\$8.74	\$1.69	\$7.98
West Virginia.....	3,550,973	1,284,991	36.1	4.66	1.68	6.65
Missouri.....	21,011,260	5,128,260	24.4	7.84	1.91	8.27
Tennessee.....	6,364,411	1,300,357	20.4	3.60	.85	3.29
New Mexico.....	576,532	79,186	13.7	3.75	.55	4.66
Puerto Rico:						
1898-99.....	4,487,922	279,216	6.2	5.23	.32	9.90
1899-1900.....	3,373,659	413,113	12.1	3.09	.40	13.38
United States.....	569,252,634	139,065,537	24.4	9.09	2.24	11.03

The two most striking facts brought out by the preceding chapter are the small proportion of the total public expenditure under the Spanish régime that was devoted to public instruction, approximately one-fourth the average proportion in the States, and the high cost per capita per pupil enrolled of the public schools.

The first point is not entirely unanticipated. We have not been accustomed to look for a highly developed system of proper education in a Spanish-speaking country. The percentage of the public revenues devoted to education has been doubled in the first annual budget made out by an American governor. There still remains necessary, however, a large increase in the proportion of public taxes devoted to public schools. The per cent of the entire revenues of the island, insular and local, spent for public education, should be at least twice what it is even at the present time. The more striking fact, because more unanticipated, in considering the financial side of public education is, that to support a system so inferior to our own that even under its most favorable conditions it strikes us as almost an entire absence of educational facilities, the expense per capita for the pupils enrolled in the schools was greater than it was in the State of Maine, West Virginia, or Missouri; nearly as great as it was in the States of Delaware and Maryland, and more than twice as much as it was in the State of Arkansas or New Mexico.

Evidently any reform in the public-school system must depend upon the correction of conditions that secure such imperfect results for such a large expenditure of money. Some of the weaknesses in the financial administration of the schools have already been touched upon, but they are so vital that it has seemed best to state them more fully.

There is no special tax levied for school purposes. The school expenses are paid for out of a general fund created by massing together all the contributions of the municipality or of the insular government. As a result, the school expenses are provided for irregularly, and there is economic waste from an inability to calculate beforehand the time and promptness of payment. The credit of the municipalities, especially for its obligations in connection with education, is practically worthless. There should be a special tax levied specifically for school purposes in each municipality, and a special general tax in the whole island. The necessity of this general tax in Puerto Rico will be more fully discussed in the last part of this report, dealing with the sociological factors. However, the value of any reform in the system of taxation in Puerto Rico as a source of revenue for public schools and as a corrective of past abuses is dependent upon a thorough reform in the system of local government.

Another source of waste in school expenditure arises from the fact that there are no school buildings. The expenditure for rent of buildings is much greater than the cost of interest and maintenance upon buildings constructed especially for educational purposes. The waste of time and energy and health in the conduct of the schools resulting from improper quarters can not be estimated.

It is sufficient to say that no good school system can be built up in Puerto Rico while schoolhouses and residences are connected, and while the school buildings are

rented by the municipality. The obstacles in the way of the erection of school buildings are partly financial and partly due to local customs. The principal financial obstacle is the fact that municipalities have no credit, and under the present government their uncertain political status makes it impossible for them to contract loans at any rate of interest. The other great obstacle lies in the apathy or interested opposition of local authorities. The apathy is due to the fact that few of the local educational authorities know anything of the advantages of the better system. On the other hand, many alcaldes and men of influence are interested in renting a building occupied by a school. At the present time there are municipalities in this island where schools can not be opened because the authorities refuse to rent suitable buildings that are vacant, waiting until they can repair their own buildings, injured in the recent cyclone, and lease them to the local authorities.

To illustrate the lack of practical business sense that this system of renting buildings shows, it may be stated that the appropriation for the rent of school buildings in San Juan for the coming economic year is \$9,240, to accommodate 1,100 pupils. In other words, the expense of rent per pupil is larger than the entire cost of education in some States. This \$9,240 would pay 6 per cent interest on over \$150,000, which would probably provide especially constructed modern school buildings for the 6,000 school children of the city.

Municipal authorities should be authorized to contract loans, or a special tax should be levied for the express purpose of constructing and furnishing public-school buildings.

(c) A third source of wasteful expenditure has been the employment of incompetent teachers and teachers who were more interested in business undertakings of various character than in their schools. It was not an uncommon occurrence to enter a school room and find the room in charge of an older pupil while the teacher was keeping store or attending to other outside private enterprises. This neglect of duty was not noticed or reported if the teacher happened to be a political favorite or a relative of the local authorities of the town. These defects can be remedied by the prompt removal of incompetent or negligent teachers from the schools, by maintaining a higher standard of admission to the teaching profession, and by providing proper means for the training of teachers.

(d) Another source of waste closely connected with that preceding was defective organization of the schools. Promptness of attendance, regularity of attendance, systematic classification of pupils, and anything like a regular school programme were frequently unknown. Frequent holidays, occurring at any time during the school week, interfered with the regularity of the work.

(e) The ratio of the expense of school administration to the entire expense of the schools was very high. This was in accordance with the general system of Spanish administration, which required a large number of expensive officials in all departments, and is a fault that has been remedied since the American occupation.

(f) In secondary and higher education the same lack of knowledge of practical economy, and of justifying expense by results, seems to have prevailed. For instance, the institute of secondary instruction, recently suspended, was an institution giving courses, as already indicated, in secondary branches. The two years' course in Latin did not place the pupils on a par with the average student at the close of the first semester of his course in a high school of the States. There was no reading of authors. It is impossible to speak with the same certainty of some of the other courses, but as a rule the practical results obtained were about equal to those in the classics. We judge this from the reports of students passing from the institute to colleges in the United States. While the number matriculated was reported large—due to the fact that there was a system of subordinate instruction in other towns of the island and a system of home study—there were probably never more than 100 in actual attendance. The expense of salaries for this school was approximately \$20,000. The salary expense in the average State high school of the State of Minnesota of 100 to 125 pupils, would be approximately as follows:

Principal, \$1,000; assistant in the sciences, \$800; assistant in English and history, and perhaps German, \$800; a teacher of music and drawing, about \$600; total, \$3,200. Of course the salaries vary and are somewhat higher in the Eastern States. This high school would have accomplished practical results that were never accomplished in the institute. The pupils in classics would become familiar with at least two Latin and three Greek authors; they would have a practical knowledge of algebra and geometry that would enable them to take up higher courses in the university; and in the sciences they would have been familiarized through laboratory work with the principles of independent investigation. The same would have been true of history. None of these results were attained in the institute, though the expense for salaries was six times that of the high school. In other words, the tendency seems to have been to

measure the appropriation for an institution by what was promised rather by the results actually accomplished in it.

A system of rigid examinations by the insular authorities, both written and practical, is not desirable from the strictly pedagogical point of view, but it seems necessary, under the prevailing conditions existing here, to secure some such rough-and-ready measure of results and to base expenditures upon results obtained. An institution preparing 10 boys for college a year, and giving instruction to 50, should have an appropriation based upon these facts. In primary schools, where examinations are not practicable, there must be substituted for them a system of close inspection by qualified inspectors. Hitherto examinations have been held by the local educational authorities, who have visited the schools and examined the pupils orally. Teachers occasionally bring in pupils from other schools to represent their own classes at these examinations. Either through ignorance or intention the most glaring errors were overlooked. In one examination in San Juan itself several errors in long division were not noticed by examiners. The same occurred in Fajardo, and doubtless in other districts.

In résumé, then, a special tax for educational purposes, providing means for creating an educational plant, strict requirements for admission to the profession of teaching, the adjustment of appropriations in higher institutions to the work actually accomplished by them, and the maintaining of a rigid system of inspection in the primary schools, seem to be the most necessary measures of reform of the educational system. The present appropriations are sufficient for the number of pupils at present enrolled. The expenditure per capita for the enrollment is enough, if properly administered, to give the pupils now in the public schools of Puerto Rico as good an education as they would secure in the public schools of some of our most progressive and enlightened States. The proportion of the entire revenue of the island to be devoted to public-school purposes should be multiplied by 3. This educational revenue, however, should be devoted to extending school facilities so that the 7 or 8 children out of every 10 who now find no accommodations in the schools may have the same advantages as the small minority now receiving instruction.

In April, 1899, upon recommendation of the secretary of state, and without the concurrence of General Eaton, then at the head of this department, a general order was issued making the support of the common schools after the beginning of the following economic year. July 1, 1899, a charge upon the insular instead of upon the municipal treasuries. This order has been modified in practical operation as follows:

The municipalities continue to provide schoolhouses, furniture, and the residences of teachers, or a commutation in money for the last item.

The insular government pays the salaries of teachers and for text-books, charts, and maps used in the schools.

We have not complete statistics of the amount of municipal appropriations for the items above specified for the present economic year, as all municipal budgets have not yet been approved by the insular government. The largest single municipal appropriation is that of San Juan, \$19,620, currency of the United States. In the smaller municipalities the public-school budget varies from \$400 to \$4,000, currency of the United States.

The insular appropriations for public instruction, including school administration and supervision, for the economic year 1899-1900 are as follows:

Insular educational appropriation for 1899-1900.

I.—ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Board of education:

Salaries.....	\$7, 700
Supplies.....	3, 000
English supervisors (salaries).....	14, 400
Teachers' institute and summer school.....	2, 200
Total administration and supervision.....	\$27, 300

II.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Industrial and Normal School at Fajardo, contingent upon appropriation of \$20,000 of the following sum by the city of Fajardo for land and buildings.....

and buildings.....	\$40, 000
Model training-school building.....	5, 000
Model training school, salaries and equipment.....	15, 000

Total for secondary education..... 60, 000

III.—COMMON SCHOOLS.

Salaries:	
28 principals, at \$675.....	\$18, 900
76 grade teachers, at \$450.....	34, 200
194 grade teachers, at \$360.....	69, 840
322 rural teachers, at \$270.....	86, 940
Supplies:	
Text-books for 31,000 children, at \$1 each.....	31, 000
Transportation for same.....	350
Total for common schools.....	\$241, 230

IV.—LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Salaries.....	\$720
Furniture and reference books.....	800
	1, 520
Total educational appropriation.....	330, 050

Insular educational appropriation for 1898-1899.

A.—BY GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

I. Administration.....	\$12, 699. 00
II. Salaries:	
Pension commission.....	\$860. 17
Secondary institute.....	1, 608. 60
Normal schools.....	10, 600. 00
Total.....	13, 068. 77
III. Supplies:	
Pension commission (includes \$4,000 for pension fund).....	2, 900. 10
Secondary institute.....	1, 950. 00
Normal schools.....	1, 524. 00
Superior board of education.....	120. 00
Total.....	6, 494. 10
IV. Subsidies:	
Atheneum, San Juan.....	4, 200. 00
Lyceum, Mayaguez.....	600. 00
Popular institute, San Juan.....	1, 200. 00
Paulist college, Ponce.....	1, 800. 00
Total.....	7, 800. 00
Total educational appropriation by General Government.....	\$40, 061. 87

B.—BY PROVINCIAL DEPUTATION.

Subsidies, orphan asylum school, Esculapian school, and Sisters' school at Santurce.....	21, 283. 32
Total insular appropriations for education.....	61, 345. 19

Table showing total revenues and total appropriations for education of General Government and municipalities.

Year.	Total insular expenditure.	Total municipal expenditure.	Total public expenditure.	Insular expenditure for public education.	Municipal expenditure for education.	Total expenditure for education.
1898-99.....	\$2, 869, 152	\$1, 618, 769	\$4, 487, 922	\$75, 843	\$203, 373	\$279, 216
1899-1900.....	1, 943, 678	1, 429, 981	3, 373, 659	330, 050	83, 063	413, 113

VI.

SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS—GENERAL REMARKS.

The educational problem in Puerto Rico is affected by the physical conformation of the island. The interior is divided into many little mountain valleys, isolated from each other and inaccessible at certain times of the year by ordinary means of communication. Supervisors are obliged to make their rounds on horseback and are detained in towns for days at a time by high water. Schoolbooks and supplies are transported to some municipalities on pack mules or on the heads of peons. This division and isolation of rural communities renders inspection and supervision of schools difficult, narrows the intellectual as well as the physical horizon of the people, and renders even the insularity of the Puerto Rican more insular. It would favor organizing the schools upon a district basis were it not for the fact that the general intelligence of these remote communities is so low that they can not perfect and conduct successfully even the rudimentary political organization involved in the district system. We have record of cases where a barrio of nearly 4,000 population, with an area half that of an American township, paying land and consumption taxes to the amount of nearly 6,000 pesos per annum, has not had for twenty years a school, a physician, or a minister of the gospel. These physical conditions, however, do not present an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of a successful public-school system. In Norway every peasant can read and write, and yet the isolation, due to the physical features of the country and the natural obstacles to communication, is probably greater there than in Puerto Rico.

Another factor in the public school problem is the character of the population. In the first place the people are very poor; in the second they are very ignorant; in the third they are not of the same race; in the fourth they lack a heritage of intellectual and social discipline. It will be impossible for local taxation to support a public school system in Puerto Rico. Even in the United States we find that the hand of the Government must be stretched out to aid the poorer communities in order that the State may have the support and benefit of a uniformly intelligent and educated body of citizens. Here this need is still more apparent. The race question is not prominent at present, but may become more so with the spread of education. It does not prevent the mingling of pupils of both white and black parentage in the same schools, and there are many excellent colored teachers in the employ of the Government. There is one danger to be avoided, and that is, that a little learning, in a country where the acquisition of a mere livelihood is so easy, may disincline the people to manual labor. Industrial education is exceedingly important. We want to make citizens and not politicians in our schools, and to teach habits of thrift and industry at the same time that we teach reading and writing. Manual training should accompany mental training from the first, and the dignity of labor should be taught with even more emphasis, perhaps, than the dignity of learning.

The character of the local government must also be considered in planning for the future educational needs of the island. The simulation of great interest in public education is often attended by extreme apathy whenever a practical demonstration of that interest is called for. The city of San Juan, the city of Ponce, the city of Mayaguez, the principal towns of the island, have not yet provided quarters for the public schools which open October 2. For months but two members of the board of education at Mayaguez could be prevailed upon to attend its meetings. Municipal treasurers in many instances refused to assume the burden of acting as government agents in paying public school salaries, and municipal councils willingly defer the election of teachers to the central government, and disencumber themselves with much satisfaction of many functions that local authorities in the States cling to with the greatest pertinacity. Education has been habitually neglected. The public school-teachers were the last of the public servants to receive their pay. Where there is a low standard of intelligence in a community the popular demand for education, which really exists, has little opportunity to express itself. The government is in the hands of the people who pay the largest per cent of the direct taxes, and who, at the same time, have the least interest in educating the masses of the people at large. The broad gulf between the rich and the poor and between the educated and the uneducated explains the lack of sympathy which leads to the lack of interest in universal education.

In considering the character of the pupils we are approaching more closely to the pedagogical aspect of the school problem here. Great natural aptness is combined in most instances with little intellectual discipline. Pupils are not accustomed to the independent pursuit of knowledge. They have not been taught either to observe things or to consult books. The home discipline, except in case of families of the better class, does not support school discipline, and there is no home environment

such as we have in the States. Home work could not be assigned a pupil, because he has no home, in our sense of the word, in which to do home work. A servant, who will twine a garland of wild flowers about the ornaments of a room with more artistic taste than would be displayed by a domestic of Northern blood, will hang the pictures wrong side up in replacing them on the walls after dusting. The faculty of observing details, of seeing the rational rather than the emotional basis of things, has not been awakened. To a cursory observer it seems as though the children possess less self-organizing ability than those in the United States. Boys do not form ball clubs or such social organizations as are common with us. The bond of union, where a union is formed, is some individual leader, not an idea or a purpose. The social instinct in play is less developed.

When we consider the schools of Puerto Rico under their pedagogical aspect, we perceive at once that we have come in contact with a European system. That the methods of school organization, discipline, and instruction are different in trans-Atlantic countries than our own, that the United States represents a world apart in public-school matters, is something we do not always realize. The same features arrest the attention of all European observers and critics of our public-school system, and this is perhaps the more proof that they are characteristic. One English investigator is impressed with the uniformity of the school system all over the States; another by the freedom and self-control manifested by the pupils; another by the use of text-books and recitation methods; all of them by the importance which we ascribe to the material basis of the school system; to proper buildings, desks, boards, to the superiority of our text-books, and to the minute systematization of work prevailing in our schools. These things are absent in Puerto Rico. The teacher is the school. Material conveniences were little valued and seldom provided; text-books were worthless. Most schools were conducted apparently upon a happy-go-lucky method so far as programme, arrangement of studies, and discipline were concerned. In the same way that when an American system becomes bad it generally becomes bad through becoming mechanical through oversystematization, when a European system becomes bad it does so through becoming chaotic through utter absence of system. One of the first needs that was felt was that of inspection. We had to know what the schools were before we could know what reforms were needed in them. This inspection was made by people familiar with the American schools.

We could hardly expect many faults to be readily seen by those that had been accustomed to seeing them all their lives. There was evidently the need of some means through which the teachers could inform themselves. They were not qualified to teach from a scholastic point of view, but they were earnest and willing to learn. The readiest way of disseminating intelligence and information and knowledge was through teachers and through books. We have placed the text-books in the teachers' hands as tools for their own instruction. Hitherto where a text-book has been used it has been memorized by heart. The method of teaching the catechism set the model for teaching everything. The text-books that have been adopted are books that will lend themselves to this method of study as little as possible. Nature study—the study of concrete things—is unknown. Consequently this side of education needs to be emphasized more than it might under other conditions. Standards had to be established, and while not in sympathy with mechanical examinations under other conditions, it seemed necessary here to examine teachers and pupils rigidly, strictly, impartially, and uniformly all over the island in order to awaken them to a consciousness of their own defects and to establish a standard showing them what we expect them to attain.

There is opposition to the American schools. If left to itself Puerto Rico would not establish them until that time comes when a controlling majority of its intelligent classes had received their education in the institutions of the United States. This opposition arises from several reasons. In the first place, the educational leaders of the island have been trained in the schools of Spain and France. They understand the system followed in those countries, but they do not understand the American system, and their opposition follows as a natural result of this fact. It is stimulated by the additional consideration that, as the teachers constituted an official class, they felt and resented keenly, as did all Puerto Rican officials, the appropriation of the best positions in the island by the Spaniards. They do not want to see this repeated in case of America, and they see in the incoming of American teachers simply an invasion for spoils. While this is true of the educational leaders of Puerto Rican birth, there is hearty cooperation and assistance to be expected from a majority of teachers, and we believe that this cooperation will be still more cordial when the merits of the American system are understood and when the teachers begin to receive their salaries regularly and to be relieved from the uncertainty as to their future financial prospects and the embarrassment attending this that has been an occasion of real distress to many of them during the past few months.

Finally, it must be remembered that over four-fifths of the population of Puerto Rico have yet to be awakened into intellectual, social, and civic consciousness, and that this must be accomplished through the public schools. If the public-school system is left to inefficiency and neglect, this awakening of the people will be indefinitely postponed. If it is allowed to remain European, and if France and Spain are to continue the intellectual mistresses of the island, the very improvement of the public-school system may tend only to alienate the people in their fundamental sympathies from the Government of which they form a part. If the schools are made American, and teachers and pupils are inspired with the American spirit, and people of both races can be made to cooperate harmoniously in building up the schools, the island will become in its sympathies, views, and attitude toward life and toward government essentially American. The great mass of Puerto Ricans are as yet passive and plastic, knowing nothing of and neutral in their attitude toward school methods and systems, but blindly and unvocally groping toward the light. Their ideals are in our hands to create and mold. We shall be responsible for the work when it is done, and it is our solemn duty to consider carefully and thoughtfully to-day the character we wish to give the finished product of our influence and effort.

APPENDIX A.

TEACHERS' BULLETIN, NO. 1, CONTAINING OUTLINE OF STUDY AND PROGRAMMES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

[Issued by authority of the insular board of education.]

Insular board of education.—Victor S. Clark, president; George G. Groff, Jose E. Saldana, Henry Huyke, R. H. Todd.

Officers of the board.—Victor S. Clark, president and insular superintendent; H. B. Wiborg, cashier and United States disbursing officer; Enrique Hernandez, secretary.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

The following outline of a course of study is published as a temporary guide for teacher of rural and graded schools pending the appearance of a large and more complete manual:

As all the text-books are not in our hands, it is not possible to assign the exact amount for each year, but approximately the work laid out in the following scheme must be covered: Short examinations will be given in the different schools by the English supervisors and other inspectors from time to time, without previous notice, and teachers are urged to keep the work up to the standard required. The regulations with reference to text-books must be strictly observed. These books are public property and the teacher is held responsible for all books in his or her hands. Text-books should last two or three years. The school hours are long enough to enable pupils to prepare lessons at school, and no home work is required that will necessitate the use of text-books, consequently books should be distributed to pupils at the beginning of study periods, in order that one class may study while another class is reciting. Books should be collected at the close of every study period or recitation. Every schoolroom should be provided with a water-tight lock case in which books may be kept when not in use by pupils. No old text books can be used in the schools. Religious instruction is forbidden.

In regard to the programme, much is left at the teacher's discretion, and it is permitted teachers to dismiss the youngest children, those of the first and second grades, from school one hour earlier than the school closes each afternoon session. Every teacher, however, must post in his or her schoolroom where it can be plainly seen a programme of the daily work of the school, and this programme must be followed. Those submitted will serve as models.

In the rural schools it may not be possible to undertake more than the first three years' work and in this case two or three classes can be formed.

Teachers are especially requested to note the following regulations, the violations of which may cost them their titles and their positions:

1. No teacher is permitted to leave the schoolroom during regular school hours upon any legal school day for the purpose of attending to business not connected with his school work. In other words, the teacher is expected to be at his post of duty during the full time required by law.

2. Employment of substitutes not authorized by the insular board of education is positively forbidden.

3. Religious instruction in schools during school hours is not permitted, the full time being devoted to the regular course of study.
4. Teachers are held personally responsible for the condition of text-books and for their proper return at the close of the school year.

OUTLINE OF COURSE OF STUDY.

First year (first grade—primary).

First term.—Spanish: Reading from chart. Teach the words before you teach the alphabet; associate the words with the objects.

English: Reading from chart. Teach the sounds of the words, giving the Spanish equivalent only in case of abstract words, verbs, and connectives, and whenever possible associate the word with the object instead of defining it.

Arithmetic: Teach counting in Spanish and English.

Music: Kindergarten motion songs.

Second term.—Spanish: Reading chart continued.

English: Chart work continued.

Arithmetic: Covering the work in the first eight lessons of Part I of the arithmetic, orally, in English and Spanish, and teach the numerals.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons, as outlined in the Teachers' Bulletin.

Third term.—Spanish: Begin the First Reader, covering about one-third of the book.

English: Complete and thoroughly review the chart.

Arithmetic: Cover Part I, lessons 9 to 30, inclusive. Oral and written work in English and Spanish.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons, as before.

Second year (second grade—primary).

First term.—Spanish: Review first part of the First Reader, and continue, covering the second one-third of the book in advance.

English: Review the chart thoroughly. Begin Appleton's First Reader, reading about twenty lessons or more, if possible; or with the Riverside Primer, complete the first fifteen lessons.

Arithmetic: Review and complete Part I in English and Spanish.

Music: National airs, kindergarten songs, general lessons, and calisthenics, as outlined in Teachers' Bulletin.

Second term.—Spanish: Complete First Reader.

English: Appleton's, complete Part I, with written exercises in English; or, Riverside Primer, lessons 16 to 40, inclusive, with written exercises.

Arithmetic: The first twenty lessons, Part II, principally in English, extending the written exercises.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons, as in first term.

Third term.—Spanish: Second Reader continued.

English: Appleton's completed, or Riverside Primer, lessons 41 to 75, inclusive, with written exercises.

Arithmetic: Lessons 21 to 44, inclusive, of Part II.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons, as in previous term.

Third year (third grade—intermediate).

First term.—Spanish: Review of first lessons of the Second Reader, completing in advance about one-third of the book.

English: A thorough review of the part of Appleton's Reader already read. Riverside Primer, lessons 45 to 87, inclusive, with written exercises, or special selections in English.

Arithmetic: A thorough review of the first forty-four lessons of Part II, completing the remainder of Part II in advance.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons as provided in special bulletin to teachers.

Second term.—Spanish: Complete about two-thirds of the Second Reader.

English: Riverside Primer, lessons 88 to 120, inclusive, with written exercises.

Arithmetic: The first 27 lessons of Part III. This work should be in English, and written work should be emphasized.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons as provided in the Teachers' Bulletin.

Third term.—Spanish: Complete the Second Reader and begin work in Primeras Nociones de Lenguaje, covering about 15 pages of the book, teaching orally the parts of speech.

English: Complete the Riverside Primer and Reader.

Arithmetic: Complete Part III of the book.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons as provided in the Bulletin.

Fourth year (fourth grade—intermediate).

First term.—Spanish: Review thoroughly the first fifteen lessons of language book and continue, completing about one-third of the book. In reading let the pupil read the geography as a reading lesson as far as page 20, allowing three days a week for a close questioning and topical work upon the subject read.

English: A thorough review of the Riverside Primer. Sight reading from material provided in the Bulletin for teachers, and the story of Columbus in the Eggleston History. Language lessons begun.

Arithmetic: A thorough review of Part III, completing first ten lessons of Part IV.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons as outlined in Teachers' Bulletin.

Second term.—Spanish: Continue the language lessons. Read the geography as far as "North America," with questions and topical work three days of the week as indicated for the first term.

English: Language lessons two days of the week, reading in Eggleston's History two days of the week, questions upon the history one day of the week.

Arithmetic: Lessons 11 to 28, inclusive, of Part IV.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons as indicated in Bulletin.

Third term.—Spanish: Language lessons continued. Geography as in the previous terms, North America and the United States.

English: Language lessons continued—Eggleston's History, reading two days of the week and questions one day of the week as indicated in previous terms, completing about eighteen chapters of the history this year.

Arithmetic: To lesson 55 in advance.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons indicated in Bulletin.

Fifth year.

First term.—Spanish: A thorough review of the geography and of the language lessons, containing the geography to "Groups of States."

English: A thorough review of the language lessons and the history, continuing so as to complete about twenty-five chapters of the history.

Arithmetic: A thorough review and Lessons 55 to 60 in advance.

Lecciones en lenguaje (Español-Ingles): Twenty-five pages.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons as indicated in Bulletin.

Second term.—Spanish: Language lessons continued, with more formal grammar and the reading of literary selections in Spanish.

English: Complete Eggleston's History. Continue language lessons.

Arithmetic: Complete percentage as given in the text-book.

Geography: Review and complete geography of the continents. Use the books for reading lessons only occasionally.

Lecciones en Lenguaje: Twenty-five pages.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons as indicated in Bulletin.

Third term.—Spanish: Complete the language lessons, reading Spanish literary selections.

English: Continue language lessons, introducing more of formal grammar, and read literary selections bearing upon American history.

Arithmetic: Review percentage and take mensuration in advance.

Geography: The detailed study of the United States, including Puerto Rico.

Lecciones en Lenguaje: Twenty-five pages.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons as indicated in Bulletin.

Sixth year.

Spanish: During the sixth year literary selections in Spanish should be continued from books which will be recommended later, and formal grammar should be thoroughly reviewed, according to a synopsis published in the Manual.

English: Literary selections—Robinson Crusoe, Hiawatha, Miles Standish—should be read and formal grammar should be taught, following the synopsis published in the Manual.

Arithmetic: Work from an advanced book, to be prescribed later, especial attention to be given to commercial arithmetic and mensuration.

Geography: The geography should be completed during the sixth year and a thorough review by topics, as suggested in the outline published in the Manual.

United States History: Should be reviewed from some advanced book, to be prescribed later, in Spanish or English.

Principles of civil government should be taught the third term of this year.

Lecciones in Lenguaje (Español-Ingles) completed.

Music: Calisthenics and general lessons as indicated in the Bulletin.

III.—PROGRAMME.

There should be a carefully arranged programme of every day's recitation, and this programme should be faithfully followed. There should be a time for everything and everything should be done in its time. Every child in school should know just what he has to do at each period, and know how he has to do it. The programme should be plainly written or printed on a sheet of heavy paper and posted where it can be easily seen by all pupils and visitors. A programme that is not followed is worse than useless. Every exercise named for a certain hour and minute should begin at that minute and close as promptly. Teachers and pupils should form the habit of being ready at the appointed time. For the very youngest children a recitation period of fifteen or twenty minutes is long enough. As pupils grow in the power of attention and the teacher grows in his power to hold attention, the periods may be made longer. In all programmes the exercises should be so arranged as to afford variety; the child's interest and attention flag if held too long to one kind of work. Writing should alternate with book study, numbers with drawing; physical exercise should follow work involving little movement. In providing study work this matter should be considered and variety of occupation provided. There should be a table at which pupils may stand to cut, paste, model, or arrange forms, allowing little children the movement which they need. Work at the blackboard furnishes opportunity for variety in position and movement. Seat work has two general aims—to prepare for the coming recitation or to apply a truth learned in a preceding one. The programme should provide for both preparation and drill, affording appropriate periods for each.

The teachers must bear in mind the absolute necessity for daily preparation of the work of the ensuing day. The teacher must study no less than the pupil if she is to be successful. Questioning should never be from the book, and, above all, do not permit your pupils to repeat the words of the book in recitation. Memorizing for repetition is not only worthless and a waste of time, but positively harmful to the pupil. A pupil does not understand what he repeats word for word from the book; what the pupil understands he will express in his own words. He must put his own individuality into his answer if his answer is to have meaning for him.

The first of the two programmes is intended for primary grades in schools having several teachers or for rural schools attended only by the youngest pupils.

The second of the programmes is intended for graded schools of two or more teachers and for rural schools having advanced classes.

Programme for primary grades.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

Time of class.	Minutes.	Class I.	Class II.
8.30	20	Songs and general lesson.	Songs and general lesson.
8.50	15	Spanish.	Study general lessons.
9.05	15	Study arithmetic.	Spanish.
9.20	10	Physical exercises.	Physical exercises.
9.30	15	Arithmetic.	Study arithmetic.
9.45	15	Study English.	Arithmetic.
10.00	15	Recess.	Recess.
10.15	20	Study arithmetic.	Study arithmetic.
10.35	20	English.	Study English.
10.55	20	Study Spanish.	English.
11.15	15	Writing or drawing.	Writing or drawing.
1.30	15	Music.	Music.
1.45	15	General lesson.	General lesson.
2.00	5	Physical exercises.	Physical exercises.
2.05	15	Spanish.	Study Spanish.
2.20	15	Study English.	Spanish.
2.35	10	Recess.	Recess.
2.45	15	English.	Study English.
3.00	15	Study Spanish.	English.
3.15	15	Writing or drawing.	Writing or drawing.

Three-grade programme.

Time of class.	Minutes.	Primary.	Secondary.	Advanced.
8.30	10	Opening exercises.	Opening exercises.	Opening exercises.
8.40	25	Seat work.	Study arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
9.05	25	Study arithmetic with slate or objects.	Arithmetic.	Study English.
9.30	20	Arithmetic.	Study English.	Study English.
9.50	20	Form work—paper folding, stick laying, etc.	Study English.	English.
10.10	10	Recess.	Recess.	Recess.
10.20	20	Study English.	English.	Study arithmetic.
10.40	20	English.	Form work—map drawing, sand molding, etc.	Study Spanish.
11.00	25	Excused from school.	Study Spanish.	Spanish.
1.30	10	General lesson.	General lesson.	General lesson.
1.40	20	Form work—clay modeling, paper cutting, etc.	Spanish.	Study geography.
2.00	20	Study Spanish.	Seat work.	Geography.
2.20	20	Spanish.	Animal or plant study.	Study United States history.
2.40	30	Writing or language.	Writing or language.	Writing or language.
3.10	10	Recess.	Recess.	Recess.
3.20	20	Study arithmetic with slate or objects.	Study English.	United States history.
3.40	20	Drawing, singing, or general lesson.	Drawing, singing, or general lesson.	Drawing, singing, or general lesson.
4.00	15	Excused from school.	English.	Study English.
4.15	15		Study arithmetic.	English.

V.—LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS.

The text-books ordered by the state for the public schools of the island are as follows:

Spanish.

McGuffey's Chart—The American Book Company, Washington Square, New York.
 Libro Primero de Lectura—The American Book Company, Washington Square, New York.

Libro Segundo de Lectura—The American Book Company, Washington Square, New York.

Primeros Pasos en Literatura—Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.

Primeras Nociones de Lenguaje por Bartlett—Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.

English.

Carnifex Reading Chart—B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va.

Appleton's First Reader—The American Book Company, Washington Square, New York.

Riverside Primer and Reader—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.

Tarbell's Lessons in Language—Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.

Spanish and English.

Lecciones en Lenguaje, Español Inglés—The American Book Company, New York.

Geography—Frye's Geografia Elemental—Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.

Arithmetic—Wentworth's Elementary Arithmetic—Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.

Music; Song Book for Home and School—Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.

Besides these books it is the intention of the board of education to publish monthly a teachers' bulletin, uniform with this bulletin, and containing outlines of oral lessons in hygiene, nature study, and general history, and, as there is need for them, literary selections in Spanish and in English will be provided for the schools.

The board has also made arrangements to have translated for the use of teachers of the schools of Puerto Rico one of the best works on primary teaching in use in the American schools, entitled Waymarks for Teachers, by Sarah Arnold. This book will contain a full outline for nature study, adapted to Puerto Rico.

It is the intention of the board, also, to publish a complete manual for teachers, containing a course of study for the primary and secondary schools, as soon as practicable, and the manuscript of this book is now in course of preparation.

APPENDIX B.

Municipality ———. School ———. Date ———.

I have this day received from the insular board of education the following school-books and supplies, for the proper care and return of which I am personally responsible under the rules of the board.

Name of book.	Number of copies received.	Condition when received.	Number of copies returned.	Condition when returned.
Carta Española por McGuffey.....
Carnifex's English Chart.....
Libro Primero de Lectura.....
Libro Segundo de Lectura.....
Primeros Pasos en Literatura.....
Appleton's First Reader.....
Riverside Primer and Reader.....
Primeras Nociones de en Lenguaje por Bartlett.....
Tarbell's Lessons in Language.....
Lecciones en Lenguaje (Español-Inglés).....
Geografía Elemental por Frye.....
Wentworth's Elementary Arithmetic.....
Eggleston's Primary History of United States.....
Historia de los Estados Unidos por McMaster.....
Manual of Puerto Rico.....
Waymarks for Teachers, by Sarah Arnold.....
Guías para Maestros por Sarah Arnold.....
Map of United States.....
Map of Puerto Rico.....
Song Book for School and Home.....

RULES.

1. Books must not be taken from schoolroom except at personal risk of teachers.
2. Books should be distributed to pupils at the beginning of each study period or recitation and collected at the close of the period.
3. Books should be kept in a locked case when not in use.
4. Books must be returned to supervisors at close of school term or school year.

Remember that school books and supplies are Government property, not municipal or private property, and that you are held personally accountable for their proper care in the same way that other United States officials are held responsible for property intrusted to them, and any losses due to your negligence or failure to observe these rules will be made good from your salaries.

APPENDIX C.

DISTRICT No. ———.

Supervisors report upon ——— school at ———, for month ending ———, 1899.

Teacher's name ———; age ———; certificate ———; grades taught ———.

I.—ENROLLMENT.

	Boys.	Girls.
1. Enrolled last report.....
2. Admitted since last report.....
3. Left school since last report.....
4. Total enrollment at date.....
5. Average number of days pupils attended (divide total days by total enrollment).....
6. Total attendance in days.....
7. Age of oldest pupil.....
8. Age of youngest pupil.....
9. Applications for admission refused from lack of seating capacity.....

II.—TEACHER.

1. Discipline?
2. Neatness of schoolroom?
3. Does she follow programme exactly?
4. Do the pupils repeat from books?

5. Does she keep pupils busy during study periods?
6. Is she prompt and always at her post of duty during school hours?
7. Are any but authorized text-books in use?
8. Is religious instruction permitted?
9. Does she make progress in English?
10. Does she teach music?
11. Does she teach nature study?
12. Remarks: _____.

III.—BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

1. Are all text-books reported according to receipt? If not, what books are missing and why?
2. What is the condition of books?
3. What school furniture is in the school?
4. What has been provided since last visit?
5. Is there a clock?
6. Is there a secure case for books?

IV.—SCHOOLHOUSE.

1. What rent paid?
2. What is estimated value of property?
3. Condition of outhouses?
4. Water supply?
5. Is there a school, garden or grounds?
6. Is there a family residing under same roof?
7. How far to nearest private residence?
8. Dimensions of schoolroom?
9. Distribution of light with reference to seats?

V.—COPY OF SCHOOL PROGRAMME.

A. M.

P. M.

VI.—PROGRESS REPORT.

Subject.	Book or class.	From page—	To page—

VII.—SPECIAL EXAMINATION REPORT.

Examination.....	.....
Subject.....	.....
Number examined.....	.....
Number passed.....	.....
Number failed.....	.....
Average per cent.....	.....

REMARKS:

APPENDIX D.

PRIMARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION,¹ SEPTEMBER 18 TO 20, INCLUSIVE.

¹ These examinations are given quarterly by the English supervisors at the chief towns of each of the sixteen supervising districts—San Juan, Carolina, Fajardo, Humacao, Caguas, Cayey, Guayama, Coamo, Ponce, Yauco, San German, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Bayamon, Utuado, and Aguadilla. The applicants are mostly teachers who desire to establish their right to their present certificates upon an examination basis or applicants for teachers' certificates. The results of the September examinations, the questions for which form this appendix, were as follows:

Number examined, 84.

Subject.	Passed.	Failed.
Arithmetic.....	33	28
Spanish.....	42	9
English.....	28	13
Geography.....	17	28
History.....	33	29
Pedagogy.....	18	11
Total.....	171	118

Pedagogy.

1. In teaching physiology to the children of the lower grades what should be the chief aim of the teacher?

2. Mention three good motives for study and compare their relative value.

3. Present a plan for the teaching of the geography of Puerto Rico, starting from any desired point, and give reason for the order followed.

4. Prepare a programme for a school of three classes with two sessions of three hours each, including periods for study and recitation, and mention what considerations have guided you in making the same.

5. Show the advantages that buildings occupied solely by public schools have over private houses or others in which families reside, under the following heads:

(a) Hygiene and sanitation. (b) Discipline. (c) Public interest in the schools. (d) Public economy.

6. Present a general programme for a six years' course of study, including the study of nature during the first two years and that of geography during the last four, and uniting history with geography during the last two.

7. By the phrase "topical recitation" is understood an account given by a pupil on any given subject, making use of his own sentences and words, being thus distinguished from the direct answer to a question asked by the teacher. A "topical recitation" should embrace the different points included in the topic which has been selected, following the logical order. This should be the work of the pupil exclusively and the result of a gradual exercise of thought and expression, which should begin in the primary grades. State what advantage this method possesses over that which is limited to repeating from memory the text-books, taking for this purpose the following points of view: (a) That of developing individuality and the power of taking the initiative. (b) That of exercising the faculty of expression. (c) That of exercising the reason.

8. Froebel says "The child thoroughly understands only that which it can produce." Tell what should be understood by this sentence and show the idea you have as to its practical application in the primary school.

Geography.

(Questions based on Frye's Elementary Geography.)

One of the first or second questions are required and also five of the remaining questions.

1. (15) Draw a map of the shore line from the city of New York to the mouth of the Orinoco River, locating New Orleans, the peninsula of Yucatan, Lake Nicaragua, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the projected Panama Canal. (Nine points will be given for the map and one for each place located.)

2. (15) Draw a map of the Mississippi and three of its principal tributaries, locating Kansas City, Pittsburg, Illinois, and Helena. (10 points will be given for the map and 1 for each place located.)

3. (10) Describe one of the transcontinental routes from Chicago to the Pacific coast, and name two cities located on said route.

4. Name five varieties of the trees found in Puerto Rico and give a description of each.

5. Indicate the location and give either a descriptive or historical account of Moscow, Liverpool, Athens, Leipsic, and Naples.

6. (10) Describe the reindeer. Where does it live? What does it eat? For what is it employed? Name two other animals found in the same region.

7. (10) Indicate the location of a region in North America, South America, Africa, Australia, and Europe which has been colonized because of its mineral wealth, and name the mineral found in each region.

8. (10) Name five foreign countries from which emigrants have come to Puerto Rico and the United States, and mention in what part of the United States there is a great number of each class.

9. (10) How is rubber produced, and where is it found in the greatest abundance? How and where are produced silk, pearls, opium, pepper, and sugar?

Arithmetic.

(Problems based on Wentworth's Elementary Arithmetic.)

1. A farmer has four-fifths of his cows in a large stable and the remainder in a small one. If he have 20 cows in the large stable, how many will he have in the small one?

2. If a man walk a certain distance in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ kilometers an hour, how many hours will it take to walk the same distance at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers an hour?

3. A man sold a house for \$240 less than it cost him and lost 12 per cent of what he paid for it. What did the house cost him?

4. An agent sold 450 bushels of wheat for 80 cents a bushel and received \$9 as his commission. What per cent did he charge?

5. For what amount is a house insured if the cost of insurance is \$60 and the per cent charged is $1\frac{1}{4}$?

6. What should be paid for a bicycle if the current price is \$75 and the discount is 40 per cent?

7. A merchant purchased cloth at \$3.20 per yard and sold it at an advance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with a discount of 5 per cent for cash. How many cents did he gain on each yard?

8. $11\frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{7}{8}$ of what number?

9. Sound travels at the rate of 1,120 feet per second. At what distance is a cloud when the thunder is heard in 13 seconds after the lightning has been seen?

10. How many pounds of cheese bought at 10 cents a pound must be sold at a gain of 20 per cent in order to produce \$10 profit?

English language.

Translate into Spanish:

1. (25) Dick has fed the cows and Mabel has milked them, and now Bob is driving them down to the pond. How gentle the cows seem! Bob has a long stick in his hand, but I do not think he needs to hit the cows with it. "Bob, Bob, Bob," I say, "do you hit the cows with that stick?" "I do not hit them unless they try to run off; then I hit them just a little. I do not like to hit them."

Translate into English:

2. (25) Yo veo unas flores muy lindas. Felipa trae flores á su papá. Mi gato blanco tiene ojos azules. Mi cabrito tiene cuernos negros y patas blancas. La rata está sobre la canasta y el gato está sobre la silla.

3. (50) (a) Give the present and past of two verbs found in question (1) in the third person, singular and plural. (b) Make a list of the nouns and their respective modifiers in question (1).

History—For rural and elementary teachers.

(Questions based on the first book of American History, by Eggleston.)

1. Give in ten lines a brief account of the discoveries of Columbus, indicating the date of the voyage, under whose auspices, his object in making the journey, the number of voyages, and the discoveries made.

2. Give the name of an English discoverer and explorer of the American continent.

3. What were the first permanent colonies founded by the English?

4. Who was Benjamin Franklin? With what period of American history is his name associated? Give in detail some of the services he rendered to his country.

5. Who were the principal rivals of the English in the colonization of the North American continent? What wars with this nation preceded the Revolution? What great general of the Revolution first entered into battle during these wars?

6. What discovery did Robert Fulton make? What effect did it produce in North American colonization?

7. In what war did Andrew Jackson take a part?

8. Who discovered the electric telegraph?

9. Tell something of the youth of Abraham Lincoln.

10. Make a brief sketch of the territorial growth of the United States.

Spanish language—For rural schools.

1. Definition of the article, its division and declension.

2. Definition of the adjective, its classes.

3. The verb, its divisions and conjugation.

4. The preposition. What are separable and inseparable prepositions?
5. What is a sentence? Kinds of sentences.
6. "Yo estudio el inglés." What kind of a sentence is it? What parts of speech does it include? What is the passive form?
7. "Juan aprende tres idiomas." A grammatical analysis of the sentence. Name the cases of the nouns *Juan* and *idioma*.
8. What kind of a verb is "aprender," both as to its form and meaning? Is it regular or irregular? To what conjugation does it belong? Why is the word "idioma" in the masculine gender, yet terminates in *a*?
9. Mention some of the exceptions of nouns terminating in *a*, yet being masculine.
10. Give three words terminating in *o* that are feminine.

For elementary schools.

1. What is syntax? Its divisions.
2. What is concordance? Give classes with some examples.
3. What is a proposition? Give different kinds of propositions.
4. What are the component parts of a proposition?
5. How can the subject and attribute of a sentence be placed?
6. What are compliments and what classes of compliments are there?
7. "La noticia que recibimos ayer, fué desastrosa." The analysis of this sentence according to the nature of its verbs.
8. A logical analysis of the same.
9. Analysis by orthography.
10. Analysis by concordance.

APPENDIX E.

THE SCHOOL LAWS OF THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

[Enacted by order of Gen. Guy V. Henry, Major-General Volunteers, commanding May 1, 1899.]

SAN JUAN, May 1, 1899.

The following is a true copy of the original orders filed in the office of the bureau of education.

VICTOR S. CLARK,
Subdirector of Public Instruction.

PART ONE.

The organic law of school districts.

[An order authorizing the establishment of school districts.]

SAN JUAN, May 1, 1899.

The following law, authorizing the establishment of school districts in Puerto Rico, and providing regulations for conducting the business of the same, is hereby declared to be in operation in this island, dating from the day of its publication.

Districts are urged to organize under this law, although it is permissive, not mandatory, and the people of Puerto Rico are assured that their success in conducting this fundamental though elementary form of self-government will do much to open the way to a broader exercise by them of similar powers.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN EATON,
Director of Public Instruction.

Approved.

FRANCISCO DEL VALLE Y AÑILE,
Secretary of Interior.

Approved.

GUY V. HENRY,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

I.—Preliminary.

(1) For school purposes the island of Puerto Rico is hereby declared to be divided into towns and barrios.

A town is a center of population, of definite and circumscribed limits, having 200 or more legal voters under the provisions of this act, and corresponding in general with the *casco de poblacion* of the Spanish law.

A barrio is a country district, of definite limits, containing less than 200 legal voters under the provisions of this act.

(2) School districts shall be of two kinds—town districts and barrio districts.

(3) Every school district shall be conterminous with the barrio or barrios, or the town within which it is established, and is hereby declared to be a body corporate, with power to contract or be contracted with, to sue or to be sued, in any court of this island having competent jurisdiction.

Every school district shall be known by the name of the barrio or town within which it is established, but when it includes more than one barrio it shall take its name from the barrio within which the school is located.

(4) The corporate powers of a district can be exercised only over schools within the territorial limits of that district. As a corporation its powers are independent of those of any other political or municipal corporation, and the present jurisdiction of municipal corporations in school affairs ceases, wherever districts are organized, with the perfection of such organization.

(5) Every district shall hold, in the corporate name of the district, the title of lands and other property which are now owned, or may hereafter be acquired, for school purposes in such districts, and no property held by school districts for public, school purposes shall be subject to taxation.

(6) The legal voters of any school district shall be persons of the age of 21 years and upward, of either sex, who are American citizens, who have resided in said district for the six months immediately previous to the signing of the petition for organization or for any school meeting, and who are able to read and write.

II.—Organization.

(1) The citizens of any barrio, any group of adjacent barrios, or any town may organize a school district conterminous with their barrio, barrios, or town in the following manner:

a. Five or more legal voters of the district to be established shall present to the governor-general of the island a petition setting forth the following facts: (1) The object of the petition; (2) the name of the barrio, barrios, or town in which they reside; (3) the number of persons residing in said district according to last official census; (4) the number of children of school age therein; (5) the assessed valuation of real property therein; (6) the names and locations of schools already established therein; (7) a description and valuation of school property owned by the proposed district; (8) the signature of the petitioners.

b. The governor-general, upon receipt of said petition, will publish the same for three successive days in the Official Gazette, with an invitation to residents of the proposed district to present any objections they may have to its being granted.

c. Within ten days of the third publication of the petition, the governor-general will establish the proposed district by announcement in the same publication, or communicate his refusal to do so to the *alcalde* of the municipality within which the district would lie.

(2) Where a district composed of more than one barrio desires to separate into two or more districts, or when two or more districts desire to unite to form one district, the same may be accomplished by petition, and the governor-general will announce in granting the petition such regulations for the division of school property held by the districts, or for the adjustment of their respective obligations in relation to property and bonds, as may seem to him advisable in each individual case.

(3) When a district has been established, it shall be the duty of the *alcalde* of the municipality within which it lies, within three days of the receipt of the governor-general's announcement, to cause to be published by written notice, to be posted in at least three conspicuous places in the proposed district, the place and date of a district school meeting, or a district election, to occur within thirty days of the date of advertisement. If on account of accident or the negligence of voters such meeting or election does not occur at date and place announced, subsequent dates shall be similarly named by the *alcalde*, not more than ten days apart, until a legal meeting or election is effected.

(4) When from default of legal voters or other reasons it seems advisable to the governor-general to disestablish a school district, he may do so, placing its schools under the immediate direction of the insular government.

III.—*Barrio districts, school meetings, powers of school meetings.*

(1) A district school meeting may be called by the alcalde of the municipality within which it is located, by the president of the board of trustees, or in case of his absence, by any trustee, by written notice, naming the place and date, posted in at least three conspicuous places in the district.

(2) The legal voters of school districts when lawfully assembled, not less than five being present, shall have power by majority votes of those present—

- a. To appoint a moderator and a clerk pro tempore.
- b. To adjourn from time to time.
- c. To elect school trustees by ballot.
- d. To establish schools.
- e. To designate a site for a schoolhouse.
- f. To vote an amount of money to be raised by tax upon the taxable property of the district.
- g. To authorize the trustees to raise such additional amounts of money as the district may determine.
- h. To repeal or modify their proceedings from time to time in accordance with the powers conferred by this act.

(3) Whenever the purpose of a school meeting or election is to authorize taxation or the bonding of the district, such meeting or election shall not be legal for said purpose unless its object be advertised in the same manner as the time and place of meeting for at least thirty days previous.

No district may levy a tax for more than 10 mills on the dollar, or bond itself for more than 10 per cent of its assessed valuation.

IV.—*Town districts, elections, powers of president.*

(1) The trustees of town districts shall be five in number, elected by twos and threes upon alternate years, and their term shall be two years or until their successors are elected. In the first election of any district two members shall be elected for two and three members for one year.

(2) In addition to the powers hereinafter granted to district trustees by this act, the board of trustees of a town district shall exercise the powers granted to school meetings in barrio districts by the previous article of this law.

(3) Regular annual meetings and elections shall be held the second Monday in July; special elections may be held by a call of trustees, approved by the secretary of the interior.

(4) The method of electing trustees in town districts shall be determined by the bureau of education, acting under the authority of the secretary of the interior, subject to the following limitations:

- a. The ballot shall be secret, according to the Australian system.
- b. The ballots shall be printed by the bureau of education and shall contain the names of all candidates for election as trustees who shall present petitions signed by twenty-five registered voters of the district to that effect.
- c. The election board, which shall preside at the voting table and count the vote, shall consist of legal voters appointed by the candidates for election, and each candidate whose name appears upon the printed ballot shall appoint one member of the board.
- d. The printed ballots shall not indicate in any way the political party to which the candidates respectively belong.
- e. After the count is completed, the ballots shall be carefully packed in a sealed package and mailed to the bureau of education for preservation until the next election.
- f. By a majority vote the board of trustees may submit any question of taxation, bonding, or school policy to the voters at any regular or special election, and such question shall be printed upon the regular or special ballot, together with the names of the candidates, and the decision of the voters shall be binding upon the trustees.
- g. The bureau of education shall publish a handbook of information for voters at school elections to be distributed free to the legal voters of town districts, containing the detailed provisions for registration of voters and holding elections; and such handbook, when duly authorized by the secretary of the interior, shall have the same legal force as the other portions of this act.

V.—*District officers.*

(1) The officers of a school district shall be five trustees, who shall be legal voters residing in the district, who shall serve without compensation, and who shall be elected annually in barrios districts, or biennially in city districts, and serve until their successors are elected.

(2) The trustees shall meet monthly or oftener, as required, and three shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall elect from their own number a president, a clerk, and a treasurer of the district, to serve until their successors are appointed.

(3) The president shall serve without compensation; he shall call the school meetings and trustees' meetings and preside at the same. In his absence any other trustee may perform his duties.

(4) The treasurer of each district shall receive and pay out all moneys appropriated to or belonging to his district, and keep an accurate account of the public-school funds received from the insular treasury and of the district funds raised by tax, entering in his books all receipts, so as to indicate the sources from which received and the objects to which made applicable; and disbursements shall be recorded so as to show for what purpose the money was paid.

(5) The treasurer shall present and file with the clerk of his district, three days before his successor is elected, a report in writing, signed by him and containing a statement of all moneys received by him within the year preceding and of all his disbursements, exhibiting vouchers therefor; also the amount received by him of taxes assessed upon the taxable property of the district within the year, purposes for which they were assessed, the amounts assessed for each purpose, which report shall be recorded by the clerk and if it appears that there is any balance in the hands of the treasurer, he shall pay such balance into the hands of his successor as soon as he executes the bond required as a condition of holding the office of treasurer and his sureties justify on such bond. The president and clerk shall examine said report, and if correct they shall indorse the same and file a duplicate copy with the bureau of education.

When said report is approved, as above stated, and indorsed, the voters at the annual meeting, or the trustees in town districts, may authorize the clerk to issue an order in favor of said treasurer to an amount not exceeding 2 per cent on all orders issued by the clerk and signed by the president and paid by said treasurer during the past school year.

(6) The treasurer of each district shall execute a bond to the district in double the amount of money, as near as can be ascertained, which will come into his hands as treasurer during his term, with sufficient surety to be approved by the president and clerk, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. Such bond shall be filed with the clerk of the district, and a duplicate copy with the signed approval of the president and clerk shall be filed with the bureau of education.

In case of breach of any condition of said bond, the president shall cause an action to be commenced thereon and prosecuted in the name of the district, and the money when collected shall be applied to the use of the district. The treasurer failing to give bond, as provided herein, or for any cause being unable to attend to his duty, the trustees of the district shall proceed to appoint another treasurer, who shall give bonds as required herein.

Two-thirds of the voters of any district may petition the president and the clerk thereof to require of the treasurer new bonds under the terms of this section. On receiving such petition the president and clerk shall forthwith make such requisition. If the treasurer neglects to furnish new bonds within ten days, his office may thereafter be declared vacant and be filled by appointment.

(7) The clerk shall record the proceedings of the district meetings and of the board of trustees in a book provided for that purpose; he shall enter therein copies of his report made to the English supervisor or to the bureau of education, and keep and preserve all records, books, and papers belonging to his office, and deliver the same to his successor in office; he shall act as clerk of the district in all its meetings; or, if absent, record the minutes of the clerk pro tempore; his minutes shall show all disbursements authorized by the district meetings or by the trustees, and he shall keep an account of all expenses of the school and schoolhouse, and record the cost of outbuildings, fences, and all the conveniences of the schoolroom, such as charts, maps, blackboards, and school libraries provided by the district. He shall issue vouchers for all amounts owed by the district, as shown by the disbursements authorized in the minutes, when they become due, which vouchers when countersigned by the president shall become orders upon the treasurer of the district for their face value. Each voucher shall be dated and numbered, and shall state the service or consideration for which it was drawn, and the name of the parties rendering such service or consideration, and shall be recorded by the clerk in a book kept by him for that purpose.

(8) The clerk shall give at least thirty days' notice of each annual meeting or school election, and each meeting for the authorization of taxation or bonds, and ten days' notice of all other meetings or elections, by posting three notices thereof in conspicuous places in the district.

Every notice of a special meeting or election shall set forth the object for which such meeting or election is called. In barrio districts special meetings for any purpose authorized by this act may be called on order of the trustees or by written request of any three voters of the district. Upon refusal of the clerk to call a meeting, or his neglect to do so for three days after receiving a written request from three voters, said three voters may call a legal meeting by posting written notices as indicated above. It is not necessary that the object of the annual meeting be specified in the notice calling it.

(9) Each district clerk shall, on or before the 10th of June of each year, make and transmit to the English supervisor of his municipality or supervising district a certified report, on a blank prepared by the bureau of education and furnished by said English supervisor, showing the condition and value of school property, receipts from different sources, disbursements for different objects, and such other matters as the blanks may require.

(10) The English supervisor and the alcalde in each municipality shall meet in the alcaidia of said municipality upon some day in the third week in June, and shall examine the reports of clerks of school districts of the municipality in order to ascertain respecting each report:

a. Whether the cash items are recorded in their proper places; whether the financial statement balances, and whether all questions in the report are correctly answered.

b. Whether the report was made within the time specified by law; and in case of any report sent by mail, it shall be deemed made when deposited in a post-office, properly stamped and addressed to the English supervisor of the municipality or supervising district.

(11) Every clerk whose report is found to be accurate and made within the time prescribed by law shall receive pay for such service at the rate of 2 per cent on the cash disbursements of the year, but the amount paid for this service shall not be more than \$25.

In case errors of a minor character occur in a report, evidently unintentional, one-half the compensation otherwise paid may be paid the clerk, but this only in case he corrects all such errors and returns the report corrected before the last week in June.

The English supervisor immediately after the reports have been examined by himself and the alcalde of the municipality shall send a written notice to every clerk found to be entitled to pay, stating such fact. Such notice shall be a voucher on which the treasurer of the district shall pay the clerk the sum due for such service out of any funds applicable to current expenses and not needed for the payment of teachers holding orders against or under contract to the district.

VI.—*District taxes.*

(1) All taxes levied by a district for public-school purposes shall be levied upon the real property of the district, and shall be assessed and collected by the same persons and in the same manner as municipal taxes, but the account of all such taxes shall be kept distinct from that of the municipal taxes, and from the accounts of other districts of the municipality, and the money may be spent only upon order of the district treasurer. In case the school taxes collected from any district do not amount to the sum required by the levy of the school meeting of the board of trustees, the municipal treasurer shall at once notify the district treasurer and the bureau of education of that fact, with full details of the persons defaulting in taxes and for what amount. District taxes shall have preference to municipal taxes, and in case of partial payment of taxes, said payment shall be applied to the district levy until it is satisfied, pending legal action for the collection of the remainder from the defaulting taxpayers.

(2) The clerk of each district shall, on or before the 15th of June of each year, furnish to the alcalde of his municipality an attested copy of so much of his district record as will show the amount of money voted to be raised by the district for school purposes at any annual or special meeting during the year, and any amount levied by trustees under power conferred by this act, without the vote of the district.

(3) It shall be the duty of the alcalde to place on file the reports of the district clerks of his municipality, and to cause the amounts specified therein to be levied upon the taxable property of each respective district, and such taxes to be entered upon the assessment rolls as to indicate the special object for which each amount respectively is levied.

But municipal officers, in entering such tax, shall not be required to use as a rate per cent any fractional part of a mill lower than one-fourth.

(4) The secretary of finance shall notify each municipal alcalde, on the 1st of June of each year, or within three days subsequent to that date, of the tax necessary to be levied to pay principal and interest due upon district loans of each district of the municipality, and it shall be the duty of the alcalde to cause such tax to be entered with the other school tax of each district, in such manner as to have preference to all other items of said tax.

(5) No tax can be levied for public-school purposes by any other authority other than that of the insular government or of the school district, nor can any district be bonded for school purposes in any other way than that authorized in this act; and no part of the municipal tax, levied by the municipality as distinct from the district, can be used for school purposes except as specially provided in this act.

VII.—*District bonds.*

(1) A majority of the legal voters of any district, at a special meeting or a special election called for that purpose, may authorize an issue of district bonds. A special meeting or a special election to authorize an issue of bonds may be called at any time, not a legal holiday, by a majority of the trustees of the district; but in town districts a majority of the municipal council must concur with the school trustees in the call for an election for this purpose, and their concurrence in said call shall be a legal approval by the municipality in its corporate capacity of the issue in question. The resolution submitted to the voters shall specify:

a. The amount of the issue.

b. The time it is to run.

c. The exact purpose for which the proceeds shall be used.

(2) Within three days of the passage of a resolution bonding a district, the trustees shall forward three attested copies of said resolution, with a statement of the vote thereupon, to the governor-general of the island, to be submitted by him to the secretary of finance, the secretary of justice, and the secretary of the interior, respectively.

(3) Within ten days of receiving a copy of the resolution from the governor-general, each secretary shall render a written opinion upon the legality and advisability of said issue to the governor-general, and the latter will thereupon legalize the issue by announcement in the Official Gazette, or if he refuses to do so, communicate that fact to the clerk of the district.

(4) Within ten days of the publication of a notice legalizing any issue of district bonds, the secretary of justice shall forward to the clerk of the district engraved coupon bonds, as specified in the resolution of the district. Such bonds shall be in denominations of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, coin of the United States, and shall be payable in five, ten, or fifteen annual installments of equal amount, and shall carry interest at 7 per cent.

(5) Within ten days of receiving the bonds from the secretary of justice, the clerk of the district shall have the bonds, and each coupon of said bonds, signed by the officers of the board of trustees, and in town districts also by the alcalde of the municipality, and shall return said bonds to the secretary of finance.

(6) Four times in each year and one month before the opening of the next bids for bonds, the secretary of justice shall cause to be published in the Official Gazette and in one daily paper of the capital and one daily paper of the city of New York an advertisement calling for bids for all district bonds that are in his hands unsold, stating in such advertisement the amount, period, and purpose of each district issue. Previous to the publication of such advertisement, a registry of all the bonds to be sold shall be made in duplicate by the bureau of education and the secretary of finance, such copy containing a copy of the district resolution authorizing such bonds, a copy of the official announcement of the governor-general legalizing such bonds, and a list and description of the bonds by number, together with a certification by the alcalde of the municipality within which the district is situated to the signatures upon the same.

(7) All bids for bonds shall be sealed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent the face value of the bonds, to be forfeited if the bidder does not abide by the terms of his bid. All bids shall be opened at the office of the secretary of finance, at a time specified in the advertisement of the bonds, and in the presence of the secretary of finance, the secretary of justice, the secretary of the interior, and the director of public instruction, or the deputized representatives of each of these. The trustees of any district whose bonds are to be sold shall also be entitled to have a special representative present at the opening of the bids. Immediately after the opening of the bids the director of public instruction shall notify the clerk of each district at what premium, if any, the bonds of his district were sold, and the clerk shall enter this communication in his records.

(8) No bid for less than the face value of the bonds shall be accepted. Where bonds are taken at a premium the amount of said premium upon the entire issue shall be deposited when received from the purchaser of the bonds in the insular treasury to the credit of the district issuing; and this money shall be deducted from the tax levied upon the district for the payment of principal and interest upon the bonds in question. The face value of the bonds shall be deposited in the insular treasury, and may be drawn against directly by the district treasurer, in the same manner as specified for district orders upon the municipal treasury, except that the secretary of finance shall recognize no order not issued for the payment of debts incurred in carrying out the purpose specified in the resolution authorizing the bonds.

(9) District bond coupons shall be paid by the secretary of finance upon presentation when due, and said secretary shall draw directly upon the municipal treasury involved for the same amount, which sum the municipal treasurer is authorized to pay without an order from the district clerk; but the municipal treasurer shall within ten days of payment forward to the clerk of the district in question a full statement of the transaction, indicating by number the bonds and the coupons upon which payment was applied, and the district clerk shall enter the same in his records.

(10) District bonds may be authorized only for the following purposes:

- a. To purchase a site for a schoolhouse.
- b. To erect, complete, or furnish a schoolhouse.
- c. To pay an indebtedness already incurred in erecting or furnishing a schoolhouse.
- d. To refund the district's indebtedness.

VIII.

(1) Whenever it shall become necessary for a school district to acquire a site for a schoolhouse or an addition to a schoolhouse site, and the same shall not be acquired by agreement with the owners thereof, the board of trustees of said district may prosecute proceedings for the condemnation of said site and its appraisal by right of eminent domain, following the law of the land in such procedure.

(2) All plans and designs for schoolhouses and for remodeling, adding to, or furnishing schoolhouses and the contracts for the execution of the same shall be approved by the bureau of education before they have legal force; and the bureau of education shall furnish plans and estimates for schoolhouses to school trustees upon application without charge. The director of public instruction or his deputy may, by a written order to that effect, stop payment upon any contract for construction, repair, or furnishing of a schoolhouse until satisfied that the terms of said contract are being properly observed.

(3) Where a district provides but one school, said school shall be open to both sexes, and the schoolhouse shall be entirely separate and upon different premises from the residence of the teacher of any other private family.

(4) It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to keep the school buildings of their district in proper sanitary condition, to provide proper outhouses for the pupils, and to bring action to remove any nuisance or unsanitary condition upon neighboring property likely to endanger the health and comfort of pupils; and in case of delay in removing any nuisance or unsanitary condition upon neighboring property, where prompt action is imperative, after proper notification of the owner of said neighboring property, the school trustees may take summary action to secure proper condition of the school surroundings, and the expense of the same shall be charged against the offending property and be legally collectable against the same.

IX.—*Actions.*

(1) The trustees of any school district organized in accordance with the provisions of this act may bring action in their corporate capacity in the following cases:

- a. On a contract made by them in their official capacity.
- b. To enforce a liability or a duty enforced by law in favor of such officers or their district.
- c. To recover a forfeiture or penalty given to such officers or their district.
- d. To recover damage for an injury to their official rights or to public school property of their district.
- e. To condemn land for public school purposes.
- f. To enforce the removal of a nuisance dangerous to the health or safety of pupils in the vicinity of public school buildings.

(2) Action may be brought against a district upon a contract made by the trustees or for an injury to the rights of the plaintiff arising from some act or omission of the officers of the district. All actions involving a district shall be in the name of the dis-

trict, and shall not be affected by a change of trustees. If a district be disestablished, the insular government will assume its obligations and prosecute its actions.

(3) A judgment against a district shall be paid by the insular treasury, which will collect the same from the district in the same manner as interest and principal of district bonds is collected. The payment of the judgment shall be made upon presentation of the official copy of the judgment, certified by the secretary of justice, and shall be made from any funds available, at the discretion of the secretary of finance. A copy of the judgment and statement of its payment shall be forwarded to the clerk of the district by the secretary of finance, and said clerk will enter the same in his official records.

X.—Penalties.

(1) Any legal voter of a district may cause an action to be brought to enforce any of the following penalties by petitioning the governor-general in his own name, setting forth sufficient evidence of a violation of this act. The governor-general will refer the matter to the proper officers and court for investigation and prosecution.

(2) The penalty for refusing to serve after accepting office as a trustee or officer of the board of trustees, shall be \$10 in barrio districts and \$25 in town districts, which sum shall be forfeited to the municipal treasury for the use of the district.

(3) In case an insular officer refuses or neglects to comply with a mandate of this law in a transaction affecting a district, he shall forfeit \$50 to the municipal treasury for the benefit of the district, in the same manner.

(4) A clerk may be fined \$50 for the benefit of the district for neglecting to make out the reports required by law, or for drawing an illegal order upon the treasurer of his district or the secretary of finance, or for neglecting to keep his books and records properly.

(5) The bureau of education shall have jurisdiction over teachers to the extent of dismissing them or canceling their titles for neglecting or refusing to comply with any provision of the school law. But where teachers through their neglect cause financial loss to a district, they shall be proceeded against by the district officers and damages collected in the courts of competent jurisdiction.

Part two.—Laws governing public instruction.

I.

An order defining public schools and the rights of pupils.

(1) All schools supported by public taxation, either local or insular, shall be styled public schools, and admission to them shall be free and without charge to all persons between the ages of 6 and 18 years who are residents of the island. And it is forbidden any teacher to accept fees for instruction given in public schools during school hours.

(2) The teacher may suspend, and the board of education may permanently exclude, from public schools under their jurisdiction pupils of bad moral character, or who are insubordinate, or who possess or are exposed to infectious diseases.

This order will go into effect July 1, 1899.

II.

An order defining the school year and its divisions.

(1) The legal school day shall consist of two sessions of three hours each—from 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. and from 1.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m., respectively.

(2) The school week shall consist of five school days.

(3) The school month shall consist of four school weeks.

(4) The school term shall consist of three school months.

(5) The school year shall consist of three terms, to wit:

A winter term, beginning the twelfth Monday before Holy Week.

A spring term, beginning the Monday after Holy Week.

A fall term, beginning the twelfth Monday before Christmas week.

(6) The only days of the school term during which it shall be legal for teachers to close school shall be Saturdays and Sundays and those legal holidays established by the honorable secretary of justice in his order of April 11, 1899, approved by General Henry.

This order will go into effect July 1, 1899.

These holidays are the following:

New Year's Day.

Twenty-second of February (Washington's Birthday).

Good Friday.

Fourth of July (Declaration of Independence of the United States).

Christmas Day.

And the day named as the National Thanksgiving Day by the President of the United States.

III.

An order establishing a graded system of schools in towns.

On and after July 1, 1899, the present classification of schools shall cease to exist, and a system of rural schools and graded schools substituted therefor, in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) All schools in barrios, villages, and country districts where it is not practicable for more than 50 pupils to attend at the same building shall be denominated rural schools, and in such schools the rural-school program, as authorized in the teachers' manual, shall be followed; and such schools shall be opened to children of both sexes.

(2) Wherever the number of pupils exceeds 50 in any one building, and is less than 100 the teacher shall record the applications for admission in order as they are made, upon blanks furnished by the bureau of education for that purpose; but no teacher shall admit more than 50 pupils to his school, and he shall admit them in order of application. But if any pupil admitted shall be absent for two sessions any week, except on account of illness, or illness in his family, such pupil shall lose his place upon the roll, and be placed at the lower end of the list of applicants, and the applicant standing at the head of the list of those refused admission shall receive the seat thus vacated in the school.

(3) When the number of applicants that can attend at the same building reaches 100, two teachers shall be employed, and two rooms provided in the same building if possible. In such cases the primary grade shall be taught by one teacher and the grammar grades by the other, and the same rules of recording applicants for admission in order and of excluding irregular attendants shall be followed as in case of rural schools. Similarly, additional teachers shall be employed, additional rooms provided, and the work graded for each teacher, with every additional 50 pupils, until there is a separate teacher and a separate room for all six grades provided for in the teachers' manual.

(4) In schools where there are four grades or more the principal teacher shall exercise supervising functions over all the grades of his schools, besides teaching the highest room. His official title shall be principal of the graded school, and his salary as provided in order No. 3 of the school laws. The duties of the principal shall be those outlined in the teachers' manual.

(5) Wherever practicable the different grades of a school must be located in the same building. Schoolrooms provided by municipalities, whether for rural or graded schools, shall contain as a minimum $1\frac{1}{2}$ square meters of floor area for every pupil seated in the room.

IV.

An order prescribing a legal course of study for the public schools of Puerto Rico.

(1) On and after the beginning of the fall term of 1899 the following course of study is authorized for the public schools of Puerto Rico. Public-school pupils are entitled to instruction in all the subjects herein named according to their grade and the provisions of this act, and teachers are forbidden to teach any study not herein authorized in public schools during legal school hours.

(2) Pupils will be graded so far as possible into six grades, each representing one year's work. In the first and second years two recitations a day are required in each major subject taught; in other years one recitation a day is required in each major subject. But in rural schools where there are pupils of all six grades, the two highest grades may be combined for recitation purposes.

(3) In rural schools each session shall be divided into nine twenty-minute periods, of which the last eight shall be devoted to major subjects. In town schools where the number of grades taught by a single teacher is not more than three each session shall consist of six thirty-minute periods, of which four at least shall be devoted to major subjects.

(4) The major subjects taught in public schools shall be the following:

(a) *Spanish*.—During the first two years reading and writing only shall be taught. During the last four years two periods a week will be devoted to language work in Spanish and Spanish grammar. As soon as the pupil has mastered the first difficulties of reading, his work in this subject shall be so directed as to develop literary

taste, and wherever possible complete or abridged literary masterpieces shall be read.

(b) English reading shall begin in the second year, but in town schools chart work shall be begun in English in the first year whenever the teacher has less than three grades. During the last four years English language lessons shall be taught two periods a week, where exact training in composition and the use of correct grammatical forms will be taught through practice. In the last three years two periods a week shall be devoted to United States history and civil government as major subjects. Class work in English must be entirely in that language after the second year.

(c) *Arithmetic*.—Number work during the first two years will be in Spanish and English. For commercial reasons, and because of the simple vocabulary required, the arithmetic of the last four years will be taught in English. The metric system will be used, the English tables being placed in the appendix of the text book for reference. The text book must contain a Spanish and English vocabulary.

(d) *Geography*.—Oral geography may be taught as a minor subject during the first two years in graded schools where the teacher has not more than three grades under her charge. The text-book will be used during the last four years. Geography shall be taught in Spanish.

(5) The minor subjects taught in public schools shall be the following:

(a) *Music*.—Pupils will be required to learn the national airs by ear. Kindergarten motion songs will also be taught in lower grades. Where the teacher is competent to do so, or a supervisor of music is provided, note singing may be taught.

(b) *Drawing*.—Where the teacher is competent to do so, or a supervisor of drawing is provided, drawing may be taught. Clay modeling and stick laying may be associated with drawing, wherever practicable, to develop the pupil's sense of form.

(c) *Manual training*.—Where facilities are provided, and the teachers' time allows, plain needle work, sewing, and cutting may be taught girls, or sloyd work may be taught pupils of both sexes. Oral lessons in agriculture will be taught as heretofore.

(d) *Writing and spelling*.—Ordinarily writing and spelling will be associated with the major subjects, reading and language work, in the two languages; but where the teacher has not more than three grades, or the time is not otherwise occupied by the major subjects, these subjects may be taught at separate periods.

(e) *Hygiene*.—This subject is required and must be taught orally in all schools or from charts. In graded schools where teachers have not more than three grades a text book may be used.

(f) *Morals*.—Morals as distinct from secular or religious teaching may be taught orally in schools.

(6) The bureau of education, with the authority of the secretary of the interior, shall publish a teachers' manual for public schools of different grades, specifying in detail the subjects and the amount of each particular subject to be taught in the different years, and the methods, books, and programmes to be used in teaching the same; and said manual, when authorized as above provided and published, shall have the same legal force as the other provisions of this act.

V.

An order determining the legal qualifications of teachers in the public schools, the secondary schools, and the University of Puerto Rico.

On and after the beginning of the fall term of 1899, teachers in the public institutions of Puerto Rico must possess the following qualifications and the corresponding diplomas, issued by the bureau of education:

(1) Every professor, instructor, or teacher of any grade teaching in the University of Puerto Rico or any allied professional school except the School of Commerce, who receives a salary from the public funds, must possess [a] a degree from a college or gymnasium of America or Europe or a diploma equivalent to such a degree, showing that he has completed satisfactorily a course of at least three years in subjects higher than the secondary school studies; and [b] a degree as doctor or an equivalent degree from a university of America or Europe of standing, showing that he has completed a course of at least two years in the special subject in which he will give instruction.

(2) Every professor, instructor, or teacher of any grade in any secondary school of Puerto Rico [normal school or high school] except critic teachers and teachers of drawing, sloyd, manual training, or music, must possess the qualifications stated in clause [a] of the first paragraph of this act. Critic teachers in normal schools must be graduates of normal schools where model-school work is done in connection with professional training, or graduates of pedagogical courses in a college or university of repute with experience in model-school work.

(3) English supervisors must be graduates of a university, college, or normal school,

or a secondary school preparing for the best American universities; and English must be their mother tongue.

(4) Principals of graded schools must be college or normal-school graduates.

(5) Graded school-teachers must be graduates of normal schools, or graduates of secondary schools preparing for the best American universities with at least one year's experience as a teacher.

(6) Rural school-teachers must possess certificates granted by the bureau of education upon examination, in accordance with the regulations provided for by this act.

(7) Any teacher possessing qualification for teaching in schools of a higher grade may teach in a school of a lower grade.

(8) Certificates to teach shall be granted to candidates possessing the qualifications above provided, by the bureau of education, in accordance with the conditions herein established. Such certificates shall be valid for five years and may be reindorsed by the director of public instruction at the end of any five-year period for a term of equal length if the holder can produce satisfactory evidence that he has been engaged in school work, or has attended an institution of learning as a student, since the previous indorsement of his certificate.

(9) All teachers not at present holding positions in Puerto Rico schools who shall hereafter be granted certificates to teach in any public institution of Puerto Rico shall present evidence of sufficient knowledge of Spanish and English to be able to teach in either of those languages.

(10) It shall be illegal for any public official to pay money from the public funds for service as a teacher to any person not holding the certificates required by this act, and any public official so doing shall be personally liable for the money so paid.

(11) On or before May 31, 1899, the bureau of education shall publish a plan for granting diplomas, conforming with the graduation established by this act, to teachers now employed in the public schools of Puerto Rico who hold legal titles under the Spanish law, and to English supervisors now holding appointments. The same bureau shall also provide for examinations for certificates under section six of this act, and regulations for conducting the same; and all such provisions shall become valid portions of this act when duly announced by the Secretary of the Interior.

VI.

An order determining salaries and payment of teachers.

(1) English supervisors and graded school principals holding principals' diplomas shall receive seventy-five dollars (\$75) per month for each month of actual service.

(2) Graded school-teachers teaching in schools of four grades and upward in towns of more than five thousand inhabitants shall receive fifty dollars (\$50) per month for each month of actual service.

(3) Graded school-teachers teaching in schools of two grades and upward in towns of five thousand inhabitants or less shall receive forty dollars (\$40) per month for each month of actual service.

(4) Teachers in country schools (rural and auxiliary schools) shall receive thirty dollars (\$30) per month for each month of actual service.

(5) Salaries shall be payable at the close of each school month.

(6) The discount for the teachers' pension fund shall be deducted from salaries before payment.

This order will go into effect July 1, 1899.

VII.

An order providing free text-books for public schools.

(1) All books and supplies owned by the municipalities and at present in use in the public schools shall be collected by the municipal school board of each municipality before July 1, 1899, and stored in the *alcaldia* or some other equally suitable place at the disposal of the bureau of education.

(2) The bureau of education shall purchase under bid, and, loan to public-school pupils, the text-books necessary for school use, in accordance with rules and regulations authorized by the secretary of the interior upon the recommendation of the director of public instruction.

The second part of this order will go into effect July 1, 1899.

VIII.

An order defining the relation of municipalities to public schools.

(1) Municipalities must provide rooms for public-school purposes, and shall be required to provide separate residences for teachers. Wherever possible, municipali-

ties shall provide public-school buildings, constructed and furnished according to plans authorized by the secretary of the interior, suitable for graded schools. Where municipalities provide such buildings additional teachers sufficient for six grades will be furnished as needed.

(2) Municipalities must provide all supplies for schools excepting text-books, maps, and flags, so far as is necessary for the proper conduct of the school. But the bureau of education may provide such supplies and must provide them for municipal authorities at cost.

(3) The authority at present exercised by municipal school boards shall not be limited or abridged in any way, except so far as specifically stated in this and the accompanying orders. Municipalities may provide additional schools, or provide for the opening of schools during vacations, or in any other way increase their educational facilities from their public funds.

This order will go into effect July 1, 1899.

IX.

An order granting additional powers to municipal school boards in the appointment of teachers

On and after July 1, 1899, teachers in public schools may be appointed by municipal school boards, in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Municipal school boards may advertise vacancies in the schools under their jurisdiction in the Official Gazette at least ten days before electing teachers, with notification of the date and place of meeting.

(2) At the legal meeting so set, two-thirds of the board being present, the members present may by a majority vote elect legally qualified teachers for the following school term or school year. But if the teacher elected is a relative within the third degree of any member of the school board, a three-fourths vote of those present shall be necessary to elect.

(3) Immediately after the meeting the clerk of the board shall notify the director of public instruction, in writing, of the name of the teacher elected, for his approval.

(4) When the director of public instruction has fully approved and attested to the legal qualifications of the teacher elected, the officers of the board shall sign a written contract, upon blanks furnished by the bureau of education for that purpose, as party of the first part, with the teacher as party of the second part, engaging him to teach for the following school term or school year, as provided at the meeting of the board. Such contract shall be in duplicate, one copy to be retained and filed by the clerk of the board, the other to be delivered to the teacher.

(5) When a teacher, on account of illness or for any other reason of equal moment, is prevented from attending to his duties, the clerk shall immediately notify the director of public instruction of that fact, and said director shall upon receipt of such notification appoint a legally qualified substitute to serve until the regular teacher can resume his duties or a successor is legally appointed by the municipal school board.

(6) The director of public instruction may annul any contract between a school board and a teacher for cause, and, if the board neglects to fill the vacancy, may appoint a teacher for the remainder of the term or until a teacher is legally appointed by the board. The municipal school board may suspend a teacher from his functions for flagrant immorality or neglect, or for violating the school law, pending action by the director of public instruction.

X.

An order establishing high schools in Puerto Rico.

(1) Wherever municipalities petition for such a school and provide not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the erection and furnishing of a building and a site for the same, high schools with graded schools attached will be provided by the insular government, with courses preparing for any American college or university, with a course in manual training, and with a course for teachers.

(2) The building shall be planned, erected, and furnished, the course of studies determined, and the teachers appointed by the bureau of education, acting under the authority of the secretary of the interior.

(3) All teachers employed in such schools shall be normal school or university graduates, familiar with American school methods, and the principals shall be competent to teach the subjects required for admission to an American college or university of rank, and shall demonstrate this fact either by presenting a diploma from

such a college or university or by examination. But these requirements may be waived in case of specially qualified teachers in special subjects, such as sloyd and mechanical drawing. Wherever Puerto Ricans possessing the above qualifications, and qualifications equal to those of other candidates, appear, they shall be preferred in making appointments.

4. The insular appropriations for a high school with graded school attached is \$5,000 per annum.

XI.

An order establishing a normal school of Puerto Rico.

(1) Beginning with the fall term of 1899, or as soon thereafter as possible, a normal school of Puerto Rico will be opened.

(2) The school will be located in some town of the island, to be determined by the secretary of the interior upon the town's making a satisfactory offer for the school.

(3) The insular government will provide a building for the school and for a model school for practice, teaching to be connected with it.

(4) The normal school will provide, in addition to the professional courses for teachers, a course preparing students to enter the University of Puerto Rico or universities of highest standing in the United States.

(5) Teachers employed in the normal school shall be familiar with American school methods and competent to place their departments upon an equality with those of any similar school of the States. Where native teachers possessing these qualifications apply, they shall be preferred in making appointments.

(6) The appointment of teachers for the normal school, the regulations of courses of study and requirements for admission, and the executive administration of the school shall be under the direction of the bureau of education, acting with the authority of the secretary of the interior.

(7) Tuition shall be free in the normal school for residents of Puerto Rico who are citizens of the United States.

XII.

An order authorizing the organization of professional schools of the University of Puerto Rico.

(1) The bureau of education, acting under the authority of the secretary of the interior, is authorized to organize a school of pharmacy, a school of commerce, and such other professional schools as may be needed in this island and for which properly qualified students may apply to be admitted, to be opened with the fall term of 1899, or so soon thereafter as possible.

(2) The schools of the university shall be located at San Juan.

(3) Tuition shall be charged in professional schools.

XIII.

An order governing finances and accounts of the bureau of education.

(1) All financial accounts of the bureau of education, including those for teachers' salaries and for text-books and school supplies, shall be kept in English, and in American money.

(2) One-twelfth of the entire amount of the educational budget for the year shall be deposited with the government's bankers or financial agents by the proper officials, to the credit of the director of public instruction, on or before the 20th day of each month, and all payments from said budget shall be made upon order of the director of public instruction.

(3) Within three days of the 1st of each month the director of public instruction shall render a detailed account of all moneys received and paid by him during the past month, and of all balances on hand or indebtedness at the beginning and close of said month, in duplicate, to the secretary of the interior and to the secretary of finance; and his report to the secretary of the interior shall be accompanied by receipts or vouchers for all payments.

(4) The secretary of the interior shall issue vouchers for the payment of all salaries from the educational budget, except those of teachers in the common schools, at the close of each month of service, and the secretary of each municipal school board shall issue similar vouchers for the salaries of the teachers of his municipality at the close of each school month, and such vouchers, when presented by their lawful holders, shall be legal orders upon the director of public instruction for their face value.

This order shall take effect May 1, 1899. The clause with reference to common-school teachers, in section 4 of this order, shall take effect July 1, 1899.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF MAJ. A. C. SHARPE, ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO, PERTAINING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,
San Juan, P. R., September 30, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Puerto Rico.

SIR: In compliance with communication from your office dated August 21, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office (pertaining to the administration of civil affairs in this department) from the period from January 16, 1899 (date of my arrival for duty at these headquarters), and ending this date.

In this connection I desire to state that although some reference is made in this report to the hostile attitude assumed by the local authorities (especially the department of justice), and to the almost continuous opposition encountered where efforts were being made to amend or replace the existing laws and systems of administration by methods and rules more in accordance with American principles and the changed conditions, I am of the opinion that this hostility and opposition was not due to animosities toward the new government and its representatives, but rather to a natural aversion to all innovation and the inability to properly understand the meaning, intent, and principles of the changes contemplated.

The differences of language, laws, customs, etc., were also strong factors in giving rise to the objections urged by the parties through whom the administration endeavored to introduce the much needed reforms.

PRISONS, PRISONERS, AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

The inadequate system of prison administration and the miserable conditions to which the inmates of these institutions were subjected having become a matter of urgent consideration, I was charged by the commanding general to examine into the merits of a large number of complaints regarding the mismanagement of prisons, ill treatment to which prisoners were subjected, and the improper performance of duty on the part of jail officials and employees.

Investigation soon satisfied me that immediate measures for the suppression of existing evils were an absolute necessity, and I therefore recommended to the commanding general the appointment of a jail inspector for the special work of investigation and reporting upon conditions and recommending the necessary action. An inspector was accordingly named, and his investigations soon revealed a most deplorable state of affairs.

The unsettled state of the country, resulting from the war, and the slow and dilatory methods of procedure in the local tribunals, made it evident that the majority of cases on the dockets would not be reached for many months to come. The jails were crowded with prisoners of both sexes and of all ages and classes, the majority of whom had been held for many months, many of them for years, on petty or trifling charges, or no charges at all; and even where a clear case existed and the prisoner confessed his guilt and begged for a trial no apparent effort was made to dispose of it. More than 3,000 prisoners were thus held, over 70 per cent of whom had never had a judicial hearing.

From the inspector's reports lists were prepared of prisoners who were held for minor offenses and who had already been sufficiently punished, and submitted to the commanding general with recommendation that they be at once set at liberty.

These lists having been transmitted to the department of justice for necessary action and report, the secretary replied, protesting against the interference of this office in a matter that pertained exclusively to his department, and declaring that the courts were fully able to dispose of their dockets; that the reports of the inspector were either false or exaggerated, and declaring "that in the prisons of Puerto Rico there was no prisoner who should not be there."

Regardless of these assertions, the secretary ordered a wholesale jail delivery, and several hundreds of prisoners, many of them charged with grave crimes, were liberated with not even so much as a hearing having been had in the cases against them. The dismissal of the jail inspector was also demanded, in order to shut off further investigation and exposure.

In order, however, that the needed reforms might be effected through the proper channels, i. e., the courts of justice, and with a view of placing in the hands of these

courts (in place of the prevailing slow and ineffective methods) a system of procedure which would enable them to mete out justice in a more expeditious manner, I addressed a letter to the commanding general under date of March 18, 1899, in which, among others, I made the following recommendations:

1. That trials in secret be abolished and all criminal trials conducted in public.
2. That the daily hours of court be of reasonable and sufficient duration.
3. That all cases of petty larceny and other minor offenses be disposed of before a police court, instead of by the slow process of a criminal court requiring several magistrates and other functionaries.
4. That all cases be brought to trial within three days after arrest.
5. That in case of conviction sentences begin to run from the date of arrest.
6. That judgment be not taken under advisement but rendered instant.
7. That in case of acquittal the prisoner be released at once.
8. That effective methods be devised to secure attendance of witnesses.
9. That provisions be made to punish witnesses for contempt of court.
10. That court officers be held responsible for the proper performance of their duties and enforcement of court rules.
11. That police or similar courts be appointed.
12. That all witnesses be made to give their evidence under oath.
13. That penalties be provided for perjury.
14. That all judicial and court officers be required to give bond for the proper performance of their duties.
15. That provisions be made to punish bribery and other corrupt practices in the courts.
16. That no prisoner be released without a hearing and verdict.

Even these simple rules were met with the strongest protests and objections on the part of the authorities concerned, being considered by them a reflection on the efficiency of the courts, and inapplicable here for many alleged reasons. The department of justice having succeeded in its protests before the department commander (General Henry), this measure of reform as suggested was allowed to drop.

Investigations continued, however, and revealed in every jail the same unhappy conditions.

About this time the present department commander arrived, and I seized an early opportunity to bring this matter to his notice, and after mature consideration it was determined to bring the administration of prisons into the hands of a special bureau, and a board of prison control and pardons was accordingly established by the following order:

General Orders, }
No. 77. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., June 12, 1899.

I. On and after June 15, 1899, the jails of this island will be under the management of a board of prison control.

II. This board will be composed of five members, as follows:

Hon. José Severo Quiñones, president of the supreme court.

Maj. A. C. Sharpe, inspector-general, U. S. V., acting judge-advocate.

Maj. L. P. Davidson, U. S. V., commanding Puerto Rican Battalion.

Hon. Rafael Romeu y Aguayo, fiscal of the supreme court.

Hon. Manuel F. Rossy, lawyer.

III. Three members will constitute a quorum. The first member named herein will preside. In his absence the board will choose a temporary chairman.

IV. The board will meet at San Juan on the first Monday in each month and at such other times as it may desire.

V. The board will also act as a board of pardons, to whom all applications for pardon, remission or mitigation of punishment of prisoners will be submitted, and its recommendations transmitted to the commanding general for his action.

VI. The board will meet as soon as practicable to prepare and submit to the commanding general regulations covering the administration of prisons, the supply of food, clothing, and medical attendance of prisoners, as well as for the maintenance, repair, and construction of jail buildings.

VII. The inspector of jails will act as secretary and interpreter for the board.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

[Amendment.]

General Orders, }
No. 100. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., July 15, 1899.

First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, Fifth United States Cavalry, is appointed secretary and treasurer of the board of prison control, established by General Orders, No.

77, current series, these headquarters, and so much of Paragraph VII of that order as relates to the secretary of the board is revoked. Lieutenant Hornbrook will report to the president of the board.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

The results derived from the creation of this board are most satisfactory. The expenditures for the administration of prisons have been greatly reduced, the status of the prisoners immensely improved, unnecessary officials and employees discharged, and the systems of reports and returns introduced by the board has enabled it to handle this important branch of the administration with ease and with justice to all concerned.

The board has also established shops in the penitentiary for instruction of the convicts in shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, and other useful trades.

Many prisoners held without charges or for light offenses have been liberated, the courts have been stimulated to clear their dockets, and the number of prisoners which six months ago was over 3,000, crowding the jails to suffocation, is at the present date reduced below 900. The number of jails has also been reduced from eleven to five, effecting a corresponding saving in salaries and other expenses; two companies of the Puerto Rico Battalion furnish guards for the penitentiary and for the important jails of San Juan and Mayaguez, replacing the civil guards and effecting an additional large saving in the item of salaries. The governor-general has also approved the application of the board for the detail of a company of the Puerto Rico Battalion at the Ponce jail. In some places where rent was being paid for the use of private or city buildings as jails the board has arranged, with the approval of the governor-general, to move into government buildings which could be fitted up at small expense, thus saving the expense of heavy rents. The sanitary condition of the jails, which was indescribably filthy and horrible, has also received the careful attention of the board.

Inefficient jailers have been replaced by better men, a system of jail regulations has been adopted (copy hereto appended marked A), and great progress made along the lines toward placing the penitentiary and jail system of the island on a sanitary, decent, and humane basis.

Many of the prisoners now serving sentence not having been sentenced to hard labor, and a conflict of opinion having arisen among the Puerto Rican members of the judicial board as to the authority of the courts under the existing penal code to include hard labor in certain cases, the following order was prepared by the judge-advocate and submitted to the commanding general for his approval.

General Orders, }
No. —. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September —, 1899.

I. In all cases wherein, under the penal code now in force, the tribunals of justice may impose imprisonment as a punishment for crime, said tribunals are hereby authorized to add the imposition of hard labor to such punishment during the term of imprisonment, whenever in their judgment the imposition of such labor may be advisable.

II. The court shall include in its sentence the designation of the jail wherein prisoners sentenced to less than six months shall serve their terms of imprisonment, but the place of confinement of such prisoners may be changed by the board of prison control, where the jail is crowded or for other good cause.

III. All persons hereafter sentenced by the United States provisional or insular courts to imprisonment for a longer term than six months as a punishment for crime shall be imprisoned within the penitentiary at San Juan, and shall be subject during such imprisonment to all the rules and regulations of said penitentiary.

IV. Laws, orders, or decrees, or parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this order are hereby repealed.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

HABEAS CORPUS.

In connection with prison matters the question of the introduction of the writ of habeas corpus was also considered.

The large number of prisoners held in the various jails of the island who claimed to be unlawfully deprived of their liberty suggested the idea, and I was directed by the department commander (General Henry) to prepare a plan for its introduction.

It being evident that the local courts, on account of their unfamiliarity with its

principles and purposes, would be unable to properly introduce the writ, I submitted the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE,
San Juan, P. R., April 11, 1899.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

SIR: In compliance with indorsements from your office of March 27 and 29 ultimo, on the subject of habeas corpus, I have the honor to submit the following:

Article I, section 9, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the United States, reads as follows:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

This constitutional right, which has been known in England for several centuries, and is one of the fundamental principles of our own Government, is unknown to Spanish law. As there are several hundred persons in confinement in the jails of this island, very many of whom are held for trifling offenses, and as this state of affairs is liable to indefinitely continue under existing conditions, I have the honor to recommend the adoption and publication of the following:

1. The president of a military commission or general court-martial, or any post commander, shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of restraint of liberty.

2. Application for the writ of habeas corpus shall be made to such president or commander by complaint in writing, setting forth the fact of detention of the party detained, in whose custody he is detained, where and by virtue of what charge or authority, if known. The complaint shall be signed by the prisoner for whose release it is intended.

3. The president or commander to whom such application is made shall forthwith award a writ of habeas corpus, which writ shall be directed to the person in whose custody the party is detained, and served at once by an officer or noncommissioned officer who shall be detailed for the purpose by the post or camp commander nearest the place of detention.

4. Any person to whom such writ is directed shall make due return thereof within three days thereafter, unless the party detained is beyond the distance of 20 miles, and if beyond that distance, within ten days.

5. The person to whom the writ is directed shall certify to the president or commander before whom it is returnable the true cause of detention of such party.

6. The person making the return shall bring the body of the party before the president or commander who granted the writ.

7. When the writ is returned a day shall be set for hearing the case, not exceeding three days thereafter, unless the party petitioning requests a longer time.

8. The petition of the party in prison may deny the facts set forth in the return, or may allege any other facts that may be material in the case; said denials or allegations shall be under oath, which shall be administered by a judge-advocate of a military commission or general court-martial.

9. The president or commander shall proceed in a summary way to determine the facts in the case by hearing the testimony and the arguments.

10. In all cases of misdemeanor or petty larceny where, in the opinion of the president or commander, the accused party has been sufficiently punished, or where there is no reasonable ground to believe the prisoner guilty, he shall be released. In all other cases the prisoner shall be admitted to bail, the amount of which shall be fixed by the president or commander.

11. The president or commander shall in each case certify his action to the person having custody of the prisoner, who shall comply with said order, and it shall be his authority and protection therefor, and shall be so recognized by the courts; and in cases of bail shall certify the amount fixed by him to the court having jurisdiction of the case. Upon receipt of such certification the prisoner shall forthwith be released, upon furnishing the bail so fixed by the president or commander.

12. Petitions to obtain reduction of bail on habeas corpus should be framed with a view to that relief, and complaint that the amount required is excessive. Where no such complaint is made in the petition and no testimony is adduced, the president or commander will not make any inquiry as to whether the bail is excessive or not.

13. A prisoner will not be discharged from custody for mere irregularities or illegalities if in the opinion of the president or commander before whom he appears there are sufficient reasons to create a reasonable belief of his guilt.

It appears by recent communications received at this office that excessive bail is demanded in some cases. It is a well-established principle under our law that "a prisoner committed for failure to procure bail which appears excessive possesses the

right to be brought before a court on habeas corpus, and to have the sum reduced if, under all the circumstances, it is thought too large."

I have prepared in both English and Spanish and inclose herewith copies of forms of writs which may facilitate the introduction of the American system in this matter.

Very respectfully,

A. C. SHARPE,
Major and Inspector-General, U. S. V., Acting Judge-Advocate.

This was referred to the department of justice for consideration, and after considerable delay returned with many objections, chiefly that such authority belonged exclusively to the courts and should not be intrusted to military men. Although it was plainly evident that little or no result could be achieved through the channels indicated by the secretary of justice, for reasons already stated, it was finally determined, in order not to abandon all hope of establishing the writ, and to pave the way more effectually for its use by the United States provisional court, the creation of which was then in contemplation, to issue an order investing the local courts with the power to issue it. This was done by the following general orders, which were first submitted to the secretary of justice and at his request issued upon his recommendation:

General Orders, }
No. 71. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., May 31, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice the following is promulgated:

I. Any justice of the supreme court of Puerto Rico, or of any audiencia, or any judge of instruction, shall issue the writ of habeas corpus on the petition of any person who is restrained of his liberty within their respective judicial districts. But when such writ so issuing from such court is served upon any person who holds a prisoner subject to United States authority, the body of the prisoner will not be produced, but respectful return will be made setting forth that the prisoner is held under color of the authority of the United States, and that therefore the court issuing the writ is without jurisdiction, and praying that the writ be therefore dismissed.

II. Upon ascertainment by such judge or court issuing the writ that such return is true in fact, the writ shall be dismissed.

III. The secretary of justice will see that this order is duly observed. Instructions, approved by the commanding general, and printed blank forms will be supplied upon application to the secretary of justice.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

While the fears expressed regarding the carrying out of this constitutional right by the local courts have been realized in some cases, it can be safely stated that the innovation has borne good results, and especially so since the establishment of the provisional court.

PRACTICE OF LAW BY FOREIGN LAWYERS.

Under date of February 25, 1899, a number of Spanish lawyers, residents of Puerto Rico, petitioned the governor-general against a decision of the department of justice, denying to them the right to practice before the local courts unless they renounce their Spanish citizenship.

The matter having been referred to this office for opinion, it was returned with the following indorsement:

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,
DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., March 4, 1899.

Respectfully returned, etc.

In the celebrated case of *Bradwell v. The State of Illinois* (16 Wall., 130) the Supreme Court of the United States held as follows:

"The right of admission to practice in the courts of a State in no sense depends on citizenship of the United States. It has not, as far as we know, ever been made in any State or in any case to depend on citizenship at all. Certainly many prominent and distinguished lawyers have been admitted to practice, both in the State and Federal courts, who were not citizens of the United States or of any State."

In view of this clear and pointed decision it appears that these gentlemen should not be debarred from practicing in the courts of this island, provided they furnish proper guaranties of capacity, fidelity to courts and clients and the administration of justice, and to the Constitution of the United States.

These guaranties are found in the required license and oath of admission.

A. C. SHARPE,
Major and Inspector-General, U. S. V., Acting Judge-Advocate.

These views having been opposed by the secretary of justice, the commanding general referred the whole matter to the War Department for further consideration. It was received back some weeks later, sustaining the above opinion.

The decision of the Washington authorities having been communicated to the department of justice, there appeared over the secretary's signature in the Official Gazette of Puerto Rico, under date of April 18, a judicial order granting foreign lawyers the privilege to practice for the period of one year (to enable them to close their pending business).

This limitation of time brought forth renewed protests from the Spanish lawyers. The matter was again referred to this office, and the following order was then prepared and submitted for the approval of the department commander and published:

General Orders, }
No. 69.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., May 24, 1899.

Authority having been granted by the War Department to Spanish lawyers, here resident, to practice their profession in this island, the limitation of one year imposed by paragraph 1 of judicial order of April 18, published in No. 95 of the Official Gazette, is hereby rescinded, and their right to practice law is guaranteed without limitation of time.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

ABOLITION OF UNNECESSARY PUBLIC OFFICES.

The excessive number of public offices characteristic of the Spanish régime (a majority of which had been continued after the American occupation) being a great drain upon the insular treasury, I resolved to investigate the advisability of their reduction.

The policy of the Administration being to effect all changes through gradual and temperate means, in order that the public might not be aroused by sudden or apparently arbitrary innovations, conferences were held with the local authorities, and after a successful effort to demonstrate the uselessness of certain offices I made recommendations accordingly.

Among the number abolished was the antiquated post of court physician, an office unknown under our law, and which under the former régime was not maintained because of its necessity, but, like many others, was simply maintained as a reward for political services rendered.

The office of jail chaplain was in like manner discontinued. Under the former Government the only religious services held in the prisons of the island were those of the Roman Catholic faith, performed by the regularly appointed jail chaplains, and it was with a view to remove discrimination in favor of any particular church and to grant the many requests made by ministers of other denominations to be permitted to hold free services in the jails that the following order was prepared and submitted for the commanding general's approval:

General Orders, }
No. 72.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., June 2, 1899.

I. On and after July 1, 1899, the office of court physician (*medico forense*) shall cease to exist.

II. The duties heretofore pertaining to the office of the court physician shall be performed by the municipal physician (*medico titular*) of the district in which the case or subject for medical examination arises.

III. On and after June 10, 1899, the office of chaplain in the jails of this island shall cease to exist. Religious services may be conducted in the penitentiary or in any jail by a priest or minister of any religious society or denomination upon application to the warden twenty-four hours in advance of the proposed services. Sick prisoners will be permitted to receive visits from ministers or priests upon application to the warden.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL.

GARNISHMENT OF SALARIES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

Under the protection of local laws it was the custom under the Spanish Government for business men to give credit, for a heavy discount, to the full amount of the salaries of public employees. As a result money was seldom paid into the hands of the wage-earners, but the amounts due them turned over to the creditors and the receipts for the sums thus paid delivered to the employees.

Several attempts to continue this practice under the present administration gave rise to numerous complaints on the part of disbursing officers, who appealed to the

commanding general for decision regarding the service of numerous writs of attachment made upon them.

A communication from the officer in charge of harbor works at San Juan relating to this matter having been referred to this office for recommendation was returned with the following indorsement, which was subsequently published in General Orders, No. 78, current series, Department of Puerto Rico, as the means of suppressing the inconvenience:

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,
DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., May 31, 1899.

It appears that Lieutenant Jones is merely acting as the agent of the Government, and he is therefore not subject to garnishment. It is held by the weight of judicial authority that the embarrassment and delay in the administration of civil affairs likely to ensue from submission to such process is sufficient reason to hold the General Government and that of the several States exempt.

A. C. SHARPE,
Major and Inspector-General, U. S. F., Acting Judge-Advocate.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Very early after entering upon my duties at these headquarters my attention was called through numerous petitions praying for dispensations from the exactions and limitations of the law to the subject of marriage and divorce.

I also discovered that a very large percentage of the poorer classes were living in concubinage, attributable, it was alleged, to the extravagant fees imposed for the performance of the marriage ceremony.

A conservative estimate would probably number 50 per cent of the population of Puerto Rico as of illegitimate birth.

In consideration of many requests that the questions of marriage and divorce be regulated in accordance with American ideas and methods, and with a view to discourage illicit cohabitation and to enable all persons so living to legalize such alliances and legitimize their offspring, the department commander (General Henry) charged the secretary of justice with the revision of the laws on these subjects and the preparation of an order that would meet the wants of the people.

An order was accordingly prepared by the secretary and referred by the department commander to this office for examination and report, but before it could be examined the order was published in the Official Gazette March 24, 1899, the morning after its reference to this office.

The provisions of this order as submitted and published being so at variance with the ends desired (practically a reprint of the former Spanish laws), I submitted to the commanding general a letter, from which the following extracts are taken, suggesting the adoption of such changes as would bring the order into harmony with the better system of some of the States of the American Union:

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,
DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., March 24, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Department of Puerto Rico.*

SIR: I observe in this morning's issue of the Official Gazette an order relating to marriage and divorce, and respectfully invite your attention to the following in connection therewith:

* * * * *

Paragraph 3 forbids priests, ministers, and others to marry whose religious faith prohibits wedlock. This is unconstitutional. The Federal and all State constitutions of the Union expressly "guard against the slightest approach toward the establishment of any inequality in the civil and political rights of citizens which shall have for its basis only their differences of religious belief." (Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 571.)

Subheads 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, relating to consanguinity and convicts, are a reprint of the existing Levitical prescriptions of the Codigo Civil.

* * * * *

The penitentiary is supposed to reform men; they are taught trades, etc., and if pardoned out, or when released at the expiration of time, they are given a decent suit of clothes and encouraged to lead a decent and respectable life, a wife and children may help a man to reform and lead a respectable life.

Paragraph 6 leaves the determination of the age of the parties to the officiating clergyman or magistrate and provides no penalty for error.

Paragraph 7. Witnesses are required to give oath in the form prescribed by their religion. If they profess no religion, or their religion prescribes no form, this oath should be provided for. All legal oaths should be judicial—not prescribed by any religious faith.

It is not practicable for a witness to give testimony under oath that the contracting parties are not incapacitated. It is manifestly impossible for anyone, except a surgeon, to swear that a woman is or is not barren. It would be merely an opinion based on nothing.

Paragraph 9. Where signatures are necessary, illiterate persons should be required to make their mark, witnessed.

Paragraph 11. Whether a marriage is inscribed in the register or not, its effects, on satisfactory proof of marriage, should not be impeached. Heirs should not be absolutely estopped and lose their rights because their parents neglected to register their marriage, if such marriage can be established by satisfactory evidence.

Paragraph 12 (2). "Marriages contracted are to be authenticated in the manner prescribed" by preexisting law. A number of soldiers, one or more officers, and others have been recently married here by Chaplain Brown and others, and in one case by a magistrate or alcalde.

Such cases should be exempted and permitted to register as prescribed in paragraph 10.

Paragraph 15 fixes "the day following" as the wedding day. This is in contravention of the civil rights of the parties; they fix the day themselves by mutual agreement or understanding with the minister or magistrate.

Paragraph 17, subhead 2. "The secretary shall read aloud articles 56 and 57 of the civil code," etc. Article 57 of the civil code is as follows: "El marido debe proteger á la mujer, y esta obedecer al marido." Obedience or subjection to the will of the husband is a religious idea, and is imposed by the ceremonial of the Christian churches, both Protestant and Roman, but it is nowhere required or recognized by law. Marriage, in the eye of the law, is merely a civil contract into which both parties enter on an equal footing.

So far as the obligations of support, comfort, and forbearance with each other are concerned, they are mutual. Obedience, required by law, puts into the hands of the husband the right to enforce it. This discourages marriage and is a direct cause for concubinage. But, aside from public policy, it is a religious tenet, pure and simple, and can not be enforced by law, as it violates the constitutional protection guaranteed to women in their civil rights. Reference in this order to article 57 indicates that it is still in force. Being contrary to American law, it was abolished by General Orders, No. 1, series 1898.

Paragraph 18. "In purely civil marriages," etc. This is unconstitutional, discriminating for or against contracts made according to a religious belief or faith. The religious aspect of a contract can not be recognized by law under our Constitution. If a court can grant an absolute divorce in one case, it can do so in all cases, the causes being sufficient.

Paragraph 19 (1). "Adultery of the woman; (2) adultery of the man with public scandal," etc. This is a discrimination against the civil rights of the woman because of her sex. Adultery, without qualifying words, is cause for divorce, whether committed by the man or the woman. 3. (Cruelty to the woman when this is physical.) Cruelty of any kind is cause for divorce. * * *

This whole paragraph, and indeed this whole order, is almost a literal copy of the old Spanish law.

* * * * *

All local laws in conflict with our Constitution cease to exist the moment United States sovereignty is exercised over the newly acquired territory. If the Executive has authority (as a conquering nation and in the absence or recess of the Legislature) to establish laws for the new possessions until Congress can act—and I am clearly of the opinion that it has—then it would seem safe to follow some of the simple and humane codes of our enlightened States of the Union, with slight changes of phraseology to adapt them to the circumstances, rather than to perpetuate a system so entirely out of harmony with Western civilization.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,

A. C. SHARPE,
Major and Inspector-General, U. S. V., Acting Judge-Advocate.

No action was taken in this matter, the secretary of justice declaring that his order was entirely satisfactory to the people and hailed with delight throughout the island.

Complaints and petitions continued to pour in, however, and the secretary finally

undertook to prepare a revised order. This, with some slight changes, was practically a reprint of the former, and it having been deemed advisable to investigate the matter more fully, in order that a code more suitable to the existing conditions might be provided, it was not published.

Much time has been devoted to the study of the numerous points involved, and after many interviews and consultations with persons best able to give advice and assistance on this important question, an order setting forth the principles which govern the institution of marriage and adapting the statutes on this subject which prevail in the United States to conditions here existing was prepared and submitted to the commanding general on September 15 instant for his approval.

A copy of this order has also been transmitted to the judicial board for its consideration, and also to Washington for the approval of the honorable Secretary of War.

I strongly recommend its adoption, either as proposed or with such modifications as may be found necessary, at as early a date as practicable.

(Copy of this proposed order is hereto attached and marked "Appendix C.")

UNITED STATES PROVISIONAL COURT.

Early in the month of February advices from Washington began to point to a conclusion of formalities in the treaty of peace with Spain, and an official proclamation of peace. As some of the districts of the island were yet in an unsettled condition, acts of violence being still committed by armed bands, and as a considerable number of cases were pending before the military commissions, I addressed the following letter on the 16th of February to the adjutant-general of the department, recommending that authority be obtained to proclaim martial law in those districts which were still turbulent and lawless:

"OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,
"DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
"San Juan, February 16, 1899.

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department of Puerto Rico*:

"In view of the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that there are now pending before military commissions in this department a large number of cases under charge of murder, arson, robbery, larceny, and other grave crimes. These offenses were committed (and are still being committed) by banditti in various parts of the island. There are three military commissions now engaged in trying cases of this character, which are being disposed of as rapidly as possible. There must, however, remain a considerable number after the proclamation of peace, and as cases may continue to arise in future where resort to military tribunals may be necessary, I have the honor to recommend, in the absence of legislation by Congress, that application be made to the President to proclaim martial law in this department wherever deemed necessary.

"The jurisdiction of military commissions convened (as ours now are) under the law of war can be exercised only up to the date of the termination of the war status. Cases remaining pending and incomplete at such date must be abandoned. (See Digest Judge-Advocate-General's Opinions, 507.)

"Very respectfully," etc.

This matter, having been approved by the commanding general, was forwarded to the War Department for necessary action.

On April 12, two days before the President's proclamation of peace, a cablegram was sent to the Judge-Advocate-General asking for instructions, no reply having been received to the above recommendation.

A communication in reply to this and the former inquiry was sent the following day by the Judge-Advocate-General to the honorable Secretary of War, reviewing the legal aspects of the case at some length.

The Judge-Advocate General declared that "the question of the legality of the proclamation of martial law and the appointment of military commissions in Puerto Rico after the declaration of peace is one of great importance. The present condition there is one of hostile occupation or military government, as it has been called (opinion of Chief Justice Chase in Milligan case, 4 Wall., 142), and there is no question as to the authority for the appointment of military commissions in that island at the present time. But with the declaration of peace a different condition will arise. Puerto Rico will then become part of the territory of the United States, although not territory for which Congress has provided a government. It is now territory in the hands of the President by virtue of hostile occupation, and which Congress has left in his hands until it shall see fit to legislate on the subject. What, then, will be the

President's powers? He can not withdraw the Federal authority from the island. He must still retain control. And, exercising such control, he must maintain some system of government until Congress shall act in the matter. (*Cross v. Harrison*, 16 H., 164.) But he will not after the declaration of peace have the same powers as now. The rule of hostile occupation can then no longer be enforced. The treaty of peace assumed that ordinary criminal courts will continue to exist, but if these can not be relied upon for the suppression of the crimes named it would seem that the President would have the power to appoint a provisional court with competent jurisdiction."

The Judge-Advocate-General also referred to the establishment, by Executive authority, of provisional courts in Louisiana during and after the close of the civil war, and suggested "that a court of this kind would probably be effective in case the ordinary criminal courts should not be." He also referred to the reconstruction acts of Congress authorizing district commanders to organize military commissions or tribunals, and concluded by advising that unless absolutely necessary it would seem much more desirable to resort to the provisional court than to maintain military trials for other than military purposes. These views, having received the approval of the President, were transmitted by the Secretary of War to these headquarters under date of April 14 and reached this office on the 25th of the same month. I immediately began the preparation of an order for the institution of a United States provisional court and submitted it three days later to the commanding general, with a letter of transmittal, from which the following extracts are submitted in explanation of the conditions then existing:

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,
DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, April 28, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department of Puerto Rico.*

SIR: In compliance with the second indorsement of 25th instant from your office, transmitting communication from the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, I have the honor to submit the following:

The President having approved the recommendations of the Judge-Advocate-General, it follows that trials by military commissions in this island are now authorized but unless such action is absolutely necessary, it is recommended as "being much more desirable to resort to some other measure, such as the provisional courts," which were instituted during and immediately after the rebellion. The conditions existing in the Southern States in 1865-66 were widely different from those now prevailing in Puerto Rico. The laws, usages, customs, and language of the conquerors were the same as those of the subjugated country, and the provisional courts were readily instituted, as there were numerous lawyers in both the volunteer army and civil life who were well versed in the practice and procedure of American courts. But in this island there are few, if any, American lawyers available for such purpose, and to appoint Puerto Rican lawyers to such places would merely be to multiply offices and perpetuate the un-American system of jurisprudence now and heretofore prevailing.

The class of cases which would fall within the jurisdiction of a provisional court are those which heretofore have been brought before military commissions, such as crimes committed by a civilian, either native or citizen of the United States, or of a foreign country against the United States, as, for instance, robbery or obstructing the mails, or by a citizen of the United States or of a foreign country against another citizen of the States or resident of a foreign state, etc.; also the considerable number of crimes committed during the war and as late as February last by natives against Spaniards, and by natives against officers and soldiers of the Army and Navy, etc.

* * * * *

If this plan meets with the approval of the department commander, I would further recommend the institution of such provisional courts at San Juan, Mayaguez, and Ponce, and that they be given the authority to issue the writ of habeas corpus, according to the plan which I have submitted in a former communication.

I inclose herewith a brief outline of an order covering the essential points for the institution of such courts.

Very respectfully,

A. C. SHARPE,
Major and Inspector-General, U. S. V., Acting Judge-Advocate.

This project was considered by the department commander, General Henry, and the secretary of justice, until May 2, and then forwarded to the Secretary of War, disapproved.

Regarding the matter of most vital importance for the welfare of the island, I sought an opportunity to bring it to the attention of the new department commander, General Davis, as soon after his arrival here as practicable. He at once authorized

me to prepare the plan anew for his consideration. A short time later (June 12) the original papers were received back from Washington for the action of the commanding general.

After very mature consideration and amendments in several details to meet the objections of the local judiciary the United States provisional court was established by General Orders, No. 88, current series, these headquarters (hereto appended and marked Appendix B).

Under the provisions of the above-cited order this court was installed on July 1 with appropriate ceremonies, the Governor-General and staff, foreign consuls, supreme court, civil cabinet, and other officials being in attendance.

The influence of this court is destined to be a potent agency in Americanizing the island, and is certainly one of the best measures instituted since the Spanish evacuation.

Sessions have already been held in San Juan, Mayaguez, and Ponce, and a large number of cases disposed of.

Paragraph IX of the order instituting this court provides that cases arising under Article XI of the treaty of Paris shall be determined as provided in said treaty.

The first case of this nature which arose here was one of "counterfeiting Puerto Rican coin," and information against some of the offenders (natives of the Spanish Peninsula) was filed in both the provisional and local district courts, resulting in a conflict of jurisdiction. The district court adjourned in a body and appeared before the commanding general, protesting against the interference of the Federal court.

After due consideration of the question involved the department commander decided to refer the matter to the War Department for official interpretation of Article XI of the treaty and determination of the status of native Spaniards (Peninsulares) thereunder. Both courts were accordingly requested to suspend proceedings in the case pending a reply. The papers were forwarded to Washington on the 16th instant. No decision has yet been received.

REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS.

The reforms inaugurated during the first nine months of American sovereignty soon began to bear fruit, and as the people became aware that the Administration was making every effort toward the betterment of their oppressed conditions, numerous appeals asking for further improvements began to pour in to these headquarters.

Many persons, representatives of the professional and commercial interests of the island as well as private citizens, addressed petitions to the Governor General, in which they requested action regarding the reorganization of the judiciary administrative departments, revision of the oppressive taxation system, facilities for public education, marriage and divorce laws, municipal elections, and many questions of like importance for the better administration of civil affairs in the island. The judge-advocate was charged with the consideration of these subjects and the suggestion of a plan by which the reforms desired might be begun.

In view of the grave and important nature of these questions, it was thought advisable to solicit the opinion and advice of persons who, on account of their experience, knowledge of the customs of the country, and ideas of the people, as well as their acquaintance with existing laws, might be able to lend valuable assistance to that end.

Accordingly the judge-advocate proposed that these questions be submitted to a commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the two political parties (Republican and Liberal) and a like number of persons independent of party affiliations.

This plan having been approved by the commanding general, after a week or more of conference with the executive committees of the political parties, it became evident that it was not feasible, the parties being unable to agree on the question of representation on the commission, one claiming greater partisan strength than the other and demanding majority representation.

As this could not be entertained, it was finally determined to organize three committees of five members each, one committee from each of the political parties and the third from independents or persons not affiliated with either party.

After some delay incident to selecting proper personnel, these committees were organized.

The following lists of questions were then prepared and submitted to the commanding general for the consideration of the committees:

ADMINISTRATION.

1. Origin of the present system of secretaries.
2. In what respects is the present system identical with the old Spanish system?
3. What changes were made under autonomy?

4. Is it desirable to retain the present system and modify it so as to meet existing conditions, or should it be wholly abolished and a new system substituted?

5. If it is desirable and practicable to retain the present system, in what respect should it be modified? If this is thought desirable please submit a plan complete.

6. If the present system of secretaries is retained, should the authority of the secretaries be more fully defined and fixed within certain limits? At present it appears that secretaries exercise powers that are unknown to Cabinet officers in the United States. It seems that the decrees of courts are suspended by the orders of some of the secretaries. Judges appear to depend upon and be subordinate to the secretary of justice; salaries of the highest judges are less than those of the secretaries, etc., all of which seems to indicate that the secretaries hold rank and exercise powers which are not accorded to the State secretaries in the various States of the Union. If the present system of secretaries should be retained please indicate clearly what their authority and functions should be.

7. If the present system of administration by secretaries should be retained, it has been suggested that officers of the Army should be placed in charge of them, with such native assistants and clerks as may be necessary. Your opinion as to the desirability of this change is invited.

8. If the present system is continued, what reductions, if any, in the number should be made? Would it be desirable to consolidate two or more departments? Can the clerical force be reduced to advantage? What reduction in salaries would be equitable and just.

9. If it is desirable to introduce a new system of administration, would it be wise to adopt the system now prevailing in all the States and Territories of the Union, having four departments, the heads of which are known as secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general? A treasurer and auditor having been appointed by the authority of the President, would it be desirable to retain the secretary of the treasury in addition to the attorney-general and secretary of state?

The duties and functions of the secretaries and attorney-generals in the States of the Union are generally as follows:

(Here followed a brief outline of the duties of Cabinet officers.)

10. The judiciary in the United States and in the several States of the Union is absolutely independent of all Executive interference or control. Judges are subject only to impeachment for grave breaches of duty. It is highly important that some modifications be devised in the existing system, or a new system established, which will elevate the judiciary to the high and independent plane which it occupies in the United States. Judges and courts must be absolutely removed from political, religious and personal influences. This can only be accomplished by making them independent of all Executive supervision and accountable to a higher court or to the commanding general for misconduct in office, after due proof of the same. The committees are therefore requested to direct their efforts toward this desirable end, in connection with the subject of revision of the judicial system.

TAXATION.

1. The present system of taxation will demand a share of attention, to ascertain wherein, if possible, it may be simplified and better adapted for existing necessities.

2. A brief statement of the system under the Spanish Government may be of value—its advantages and disadvantages.

3. Wherein can the present system be improved?

4. Is the existing system of classification and appraisement of lands susceptible of improvement?

5. What are the advantages of farming out the collection of taxes?

6. Can taxes be collected as readily and cheaply and be less burdensome to the taxpayer by requiring the payer to bring his money to the office of the local treasurer instead of having a taxgatherer to collect the taxes?

7. If it is considered better to retain the tax collector, is the percentage allowed excessive or unduly burdensome?

8. Is the present system of description of real property sufficiently clear? If not, can it be improved, and how?

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

1. The present system of courts seems to be susceptible of improvement.

2. Can a more expeditious method of court procedure be devised so that parties litigant can be afforded more simple pleadings and more direct methods of reaching an issue, so that criminal cases of minor importance can be summarily disposed of and the more serious cases tried without unnecessary delay?

3. A prompt and speedy trial being no less desirable than a fair and just hearing, can better methods be devised for procuring the prompt attendance of witnesses, in order that the evidence may be taken while the events are yet fresh in the memory?

4. Is it desirable and practicable to reduce the number of courts of first instance, to reduce the number of audiencias, to provide for a circuit court, sitting one term in each of the cities of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, with additional terms in Arecibo and Utuado (as has been suggested), and to provide a tribunal for the impeachment of judges charged with official misconduct?

All these and kindred matters should be considered and embodied in a separate report.

ELECTION OF ALCALDES, TOWN COUNCILS, AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Is it desirable to resort to the election of the above-named officers, or should they be appointed as heretofore?

If elections are desirable, please present a scheme of election which will afford full guaranty of a free ballot and a fair count. If it is found desirable to resort to elections, would it be better to hold them in a few towns at a time, experimentally, and the defects, if any, in the system, thus corrected, before proceeding to further elections?

In providing a plan for elections, it will, of course, be necessary to determine in an equitable way the qualifications of the voters.

REDUCTION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Does the number of municipalities now existing appear to be susceptible of any reduction and saving in expense? If so, a plan showing how this can be most judiciously done should be prepared, with a map.

SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Public education being a question of deep concern to all, it is important that this matter should continue to receive fostering attention and care. Much has already been done in this direction, and it is deemed advisable to continue consideration of this matter with the view of reaching the most perfect system attainable. The suggestions of the committees on this most important subject will receive earnest consideration.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The wise expenditure of the public funds and the suppression of all unnecessary outlay are questions of utmost concern to the taxpayer. An examination into the insular and municipal expenses may be found beneficial. Are they susceptible of some reduction? Can the salaries of municipal officers be justly reduced? Any suggestion which your committee may be able to submit regarding this important point will be most acceptable.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Family life is the recognized basis of true civilization. The attention of your committee is invited to the subject of marriage and divorce.

Following the custom of the United States, priests and ministers of religious societies, as well as judges, should be permitted to celebrate marriage, unnecessary restrictions should be abolished, and legal requirements and expenses should be placed within the reach of the poor.

The courts should be empowered to grant divorces or legal separation in proper cases, but these powers should be exercised with the utmost discretion, and to this end your committee may find it desirable to suggest a revision of the existing law on this subject. The code of New York is commended to your consideration as the most advanced thought in this matter. I hand you herewith a copy of the "Ray bill," recently introduced into Congress, relating to this question, which is similar in its provisions to the New York Code.

PUBLIC MORALITY.

Any suggestion which your committee may feel disposed to submit relating to public morals, the regulation of the liquor traffic, the restriction of the exposure and sale of obscene literature, the suppression of prostitution, legal restraint upon Sunday work and Sunday amusements, such as exist in all the American States save two, and the observance of social decency and decorum in public places, will be of value and will receive careful consideration.

In addition to these questions copies in both English and Spanish of numerous letters from private individuals, petitioning or suggesting public reform, were prepared in this office and forwarded for reference to the three committees.

The reports submitted by these committees, although varying somewhat in form and detail, were unanimous in setting forth the requirements necessary to relieve the country and people of the oppressive burdens that had weighed upon them during centuries of misrule.

Each report contained a brief history of the different systems of administration introduced by the Spanish at different periods, but in none of these could evidence be found of a single instance where the welfare and rights of the people had received first consideration, the interests of the home Government and of its representatives on the island being given predominance in all things.

The utter inefficiency of the judicial system under the former régime was made a salient feature in each of these reports, and every committee recommended immediate action toward the improvement of existing conditions on this subject, and especially the discontinuance of the department of justice as then organized.

SPANISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Under the Spanish domination the organization and jurisdiction of the courts of the island were as follows:

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

In each municipality (71 in number) a municipal judge with civil jurisdiction in actions not involving more than 200 pesos, and in criminal matters extending to all misdemeanors and minor offenses punishable by not exceeding one month's confinement. Appeal from the decisions of this court might be taken to

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE AND INSTRUCTION.

Of these there were twelve—two in San Juan and one each in the towns of Vega Baja, Arecibo, Utuado, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, San German, Ponce, Guayama, Caguas, and Humacao.

The court, like the municipal, consisted of one judge and the necessary clerks and attendants. It had original jurisdiction in civil actions where the amount involved exceeded 200 pesos. It was also charged with the duty of investigating crimes and preparing sumarios or evidence in the case and recommending a suitable penalty. This sumario and recommendation was transmitted for determination to the next higher court, known as

AUDIENCIAS.

San Juan, Mayaguez, and Ponce each had an audiencia or superior court with jurisdiction over all felonies not reserved by law to the jurisdiction of the special tribunals, such as those of the army and navy.

Each of these audiencias consisted of one president, two magistrates, one fiscal (prosecuting attorney), one teniente (assistant), one secretary, one clerk, and a considerable number of escribientes (copyists), bailiffs, porters, janitors, etc.

There was also in San Juan an additional sala, or court, known as the territorial court (audiencia territorial), consisting of one president, four magistrates, one fiscal, and the usual number of secretaries, clerks, and attendants. This court had no original jurisdiction. It received appeals only in civil actions where the amount involved exceeded 200 pesos.

Prior to the dissolution of the provincial deputation (diputacion provincial) there was another tribunal, composed of the president and two magistrates of the audiencia territorial and two members of the chamber of deputies. This court was known as the

TRIBUNAL LOCAL CONTENCIOSO ADMINISTRATIVO,

and was constituted to hear claims against the government for damages to private interests caused by the acts of the government.

Appeals from the decision of this court could be taken to the tribunal contencioso at Madrid. This court also acted as the representative of the minister for the colonies (ministro de ultramar), and in this capacity had supervision over records, licenses (licencias), competitive examination in civil service, suspension from office, etc.

There was no supreme court in the island. All appeals from the local courts had to be carried to Madrid for the determination of the supreme court or council of the Kingdom.

With rare exceptions all judges, prosecuting attorneys, and other superior officers of the courts were natives of Spain (peninsulares).

On October 18, 1898, the date the United States took formal possession of the government, a general order was issued by General Brooke (General Orders, No. 1) by which it was declared that—

“IX. The provincial and municipal laws, in so far as they affect the settlement of the private rights of persons and property and provide for the punishment of crime, will be enforced unless they are incompatible with the changed conditions of Puerto Rico, in which event they may be suspended by the department commander. They will be administered substantially as they were before the cession to the United States. For this purpose the judges and all other officials connected with the administration of justice who accept allegiance to the United States will administer the laws of the land as between man and man; but in cases of nonacceptance of such allegiance or malfeasance in office, or for other cause, the department commander will exercise his right of removal and the appointment of other officials. To aid in executing the provincial and municipal laws the present local constabulary and police will be preserved as far as practicable and necessary, provided their allegiance to the United States is assured.”

A few days later the burdensome tax of stamped official paper was removed by the following order (General Orders, No. 4, series 1898):

“2. From and after the date of this order the use of all stamped paper and stamps of every kind and character whatsoever heretofore required by Spanish law will be discontinued in Puerto Rico and its adjacent islands, and all documents, titles, bank checks, and papers of every kind and character will have legal effect in Puerto Rico and its adjacent islands without the use of said stamped paper and stamps.”

By General Orders, No. 17 (November 29, 1898), the diputación provincial was discontinued, thus breaking up the tribunal provincial confencioso administrativo. A supreme court was also established, consisting of a president and six magistrates, having jurisdiction in all matters which under the Spanish régime had pertained to the supreme court at Madrid.

The Spanish system, however, was found to be very cumbersome, the pleadings complex, and the resulting delay in the settlement of litigated business intolerable. In civil actions cases would drag along for years, and in criminal cases, as already stated, the jails were crowded to suffocation.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the several committees, above referred to, I was directed by the commanding general to prepare a plan for the creation of a judicial board in substitution of the office of the secretary of justice.

It being desirable that this board be composed of persons who might be willing to serve voluntarily and from no other motive than public spirit, such were selected, three members being prominent Puerto Rican lawyers and the other two Americans—i. e., the presiding judge of the provisional court and the judge-advocate of the department.

This board was instituted by General Orders, No. 98, current series (copy hereto attached), in which provisions are also made for the appointment of a solicitor-general, who, besides acting as secretary of the board, has charge of the office of the department of justice, over which the board exercises immediate control.

The duties of the board are well defined. The control heretofore exercised by the department of justice over the local courts has been removed (thus placing the judiciary on an independent footing), but provisions have been made wherein the board is vested with authority to file articles of impeachment against the judges and judicial officers in cases of corrupt practices or malfeasance in office.

In other respects the duties of this board correspond to those exercised by the Department of Justice and Attorney-General in the United States.

REORGANIZATION OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The first efforts of the judicial board were directed to the reorganization of the courts and reforms in procedure. This was effected after considerable labor, discussion, and emendations and published in General Orders, No. 114 and No. 118, current series (copy herewith).

By the latter order the supreme court is reorganized and reduced from seven to five magistrates. The audiencias and courts of first instance and instructions are abolished, and in their places five district courts of three judges each are organized. The jurisdiction and functions of the municipal courts are also enlarged.

This reorganization, although not all that could be desired, and not acceptable to the American members of the board, was the result of many compromises and amendments, and was finally adopted as the best that could be attained at this stage of progress in the work of reform.

TAXATION.

The system of taxation under Spanish rule was not only excessive and burdensome, but bore with special hardship on the poor.

Nearly every article of food, such as rice, codfish, potatoes, etc., was heavily taxed, while luxuries, fine furniture, pianos, fine paintings, statuary, jewelry, diamonds, precious stones, etc., were exempt.

The land tax was also inequitable, and, in cities especially, large properties were known to yield a tax revenue very disproportionate to their value.

By General Orders, No. 6, current series, issued by General Henry (copy herewith), a remedy was sought in the reclassification of agricultural lands, but the results do not yet appear to be very satisfactory.

The three committees appointed to consider this, with other questions, afforded little assistance in the solution of the problem. Indeed, it seemed quite impossible for them to break away from the old Spanish ideas or to suggest an improvement in existing conditions. One committee recommended that all vacant city lots be wholly exempt from taxation, basing this suggestion upon the fact that such property was yielding no income and therefore could not reasonably be expected to pay a tax. It was suggested by others that 1 cent more per pound be added to the already exorbitant tax on rice.

The multifarious duties which were daily crowded upon this office rendered it impossible for the judge-advocate to give this question the study which its great importance demanded.

The havoc caused by the hurricane of August 8, however, and the resulting paralysis of business throughout the island have brought a deluge of petitions from every quarter praying for relief and an immediate readjustment of the tax schedule. It has therefore become a matter of such urgency as to admit of no further delay.

By direction of the department commander, and after consultations with the mayors of San Juan and Ponce, the civil secretary, and prominent members of the bar, I have prepared an order (copy hereto attached and marked "Appendix B") providing for a poll tax of \$1 for school purposes, and in which it will be seen that the prevailing idea is to reach articles of luxury, liquors, etc., as well as some vehicles used for pleasure, not now subject to a tax.

Nearly every Puerto Rican consulted is unalterably opposed to taxes on personal property, including pianos and other musical instruments, fine paintings, statuary, jewelry, diamonds, and precious stones, claiming that all such articles pertain to art, and should be sacredly exempt from the polluting touch of the taxgatherer.

It will be seen from the nature of this opposition how difficult the task is of introducing a new system of taxation, especially when it touches the rich, who for centuries have been exempt from bearing their share of the burdens of the government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

In view of the disturbed conditions existing in the neighboring island of Haiti, culminating in the assassination of President Hereaux and the breaking out of revolution in the Republic of Santo Domingo, and also in view of the fact that information was received at these headquarters to the effect that parties residents of this island contemplated the fitting out of filibustering expeditions destined to assist in the overthrow of the Dominican Government, it was deemed advisable, in order to prevent any possible misapprehension on the part of the parties concerned, to publish the United States laws on the question of neutrality.

By direction of the department commander, an order covering this matter was prepared in this office. (General Orders, No. 109, current series.)

DUELLING.

Although the penal code of Puerto Rico made duelling a punishable offense, the law was a dead letter, as public sentiment seemed to favor this method of settling affairs of honor. Two duels having occurred in quick succession, and the press having published commendatory articles of one of the affairs and predicted others soon to follow, in flagrant defiance of the law, an order was prepared for the suppression of this pernicious practice and published in General Orders, No. 129, current series, Department of Puerto Rico.

DETERMINATION OF CITIZENSHIP UNDER ARTICLE IX OF THE TREATY OF PARIS.

Instructions having been received from the War Department to take the necessary steps in order that Spanish subjects residents of this department might be enabled to make legal declaration to retain their Spanish nationality under the provisions of the treaty of peace, the judge-advocate was charged with the preparation of the necessary orders. (General Orders, No. 132, current series, Department of Puerto Rico.)

ELECTIONS.

The first effort of the present administration toward the introduction of the American system of elections was made in Adjuntas.

In this particular town the political dissensions existing between the factions constituting the municipal corporation had become so heated as to practically stop the machinery of the local administration.

The commanding general, finding it impossible to reconcile the warring factions, ordered the deposition of the alcalde and municipal board of the town, placing the local government in the hands of an army officer pending the necessary arrangements for an election of new officers.

An order was accordingly prepared prescribing the necessary steps to be taken in detail by the commanding officer for the registration of voters and the conduct of the election.

Lengthy conferences were had with the leaders of the two contending political parties, who urged many objections to various provisions of the order, which they feared might be prejudicial to their interests and in favor of the other party. Finally, as a result of much amendment and compromise, the order was completed to the apparent satisfaction both sides and published in paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 146, current series, Department of Puerto Rico.

This election took place on July 25, and although there was every reason to believe that it had been conducted fairly and honestly, a few technicalities had arisen during the course of the balloting that gave rise to complaints on the part of the defeated party, and the commanding general decided to cancel the results and order a new election.

Before this could be accomplished, however, the unfortunate tornado of August 8 intervened, and owing to the devastated condition of the country, the distress of the people, and the impassable condition of the roads, etc., it was postponed.

An effort was also made to introduce the elective system by submitting to a vote of the people the question of annexation of the municipality of Barceloneta to that of Manati. This election was at the request of the people of both municipalities and was ordered by paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 156, current series, Department of Puerto Rico (herewith inclosed).

Although these people were apparently anxious for annexation, they began at once to raise objections to the methods proposed and in various ways to manifest a purpose to obstruct and defeat the election. Every effort was made to meet the numerous objections urged—by changing places of registration and polling places and also by changing the personnel of the army officers in charge.

When matters seemed to be finally adjusted the parties who had been designated to act as registrars refused to serve, under trivial prettexts, but in reality declined in order to obstruct the election. At other points, where the boards had been successfully organized, the people, acting under the direction of leaders who appeared on the ground and seemed to be managing the affair, declined to appear and register or participate or aid in any way in carrying forward the necessary work preliminary to the election.

This effort has accordingly been abandoned, and the only remedy now seems to be to consolidate the municipalities by arbitrary order. A general election order—General Orders, No. 145, current series, Department of Puerto Rico (herewith inclosed)—has been prepared, after consultation with representative men of both political parties, and will form the basis for future municipal elections.

By this order it will be observed that the elective franchise is limited to taxpayers and persons able to read and write who have resided over two years in the island.

From close observation and study of these people it is my personal opinion that they are illy qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, and it is more than probable that the elections will be largely controlled by a handful of influential leaders. However, the experiment seems worth trying.

CONCLUSION.

This report has been hastily prepared and only at such intervals of time as could be seized in the great pressure of daily duties which crowd upon this office. It is

therefore quite incomplete, and no time is available to revise or rearrange its details. I regret that it so feebly conveys the information desired, especially regarding the almost insurmountable difficulties which are continually encountered in seeking to introduce our laws and methods, particularly in the transaction of public business, court procedure, and systems of governmental administration, all of which under Spanish rule were so tedious, cumbersome, and extravagant.

In conclusion I may be permitted to repeat the opinion, heretofore expressed in my annual report to the Judge-Advocate-General, that Puerto Rico has many alert, intelligent people, who, though bowed down by centuries of oppression, still retain the spirit and capacity for higher and better conditions.

This capacity and these conditions can be developed only under a system which will wisely control, guide, and support them until they attain sufficient vigor to support and control themselves. Such a system is found in the military government now prevailing.

If this government is prematurely withdrawn and a territorial form of government placed in control, as has been suggested in some quarters, it would, in my judgment, be the most unfortunate measure that could possibly befall the island.

Under the present system and the further reforms now under consideration by the department commander every administrative department or bureau will have the benefit of American influence and advice.

Nearly all of the orders instituting reforms or modifying the laws which emanate from these headquarters are prefaced by the words "Upon the recommendation of such and such a board." This may lead to the supposition that these boards originate such reforms and modifications, whereas, as a matter of fact, the idea is conceived and the order prepared by some American officer and submitted to the board for their acquiescence and approval.

Under a territorial system this American leaven would be wanting; the legislature would consist exclusively of Puerto Ricans, and the laws, the courts, the bar, and the institutions and customs of the country would remain for an indefinite period Spanish and un-American.

Intimate daily association for several months past with many of the most cultured professional gentlemen and public-spirited citizens of the island has only served to confirm me in this opinion, which I find is also entertained by many of the most intelligent and patriotic Puerto Ricans themselves.

Continued military control, therefore, for a reasonable time, aided by wise advisory councils, can not fail to secure gradual but steady and ultimate assimilation by the people of our best American thought and methods of administration.

Very respectfully,

A. C. SHARPE,
Major and Inspector-General U. S. V., Acting Judge-Advocate.

APPENDIX A.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE BOARD OF PRISON CONTROL.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 24, 1899.*

Administration and business rules of the board.

ARTICLE 1. The secretary is hereby instructed to open and keep in proper order the following board books and records, which will be at all times open to the inspection and investigation of the members of the board: First, book of records, containing the actions taken by the board of prison control, as also the orders, instructions, and recommendations issued by the said board at its several sittings; second, set of letters sent and received, books with indexes for pardon business, and a similar set for jail business.

ART. 2. The records of each meeting will be certified to by the president and secretary of the board.

ART. 3. All the records and correspondence concerning jail or pardon business will be properly briefed and filed in the office of the board in such manner that easy access may be had to any document.

ART. 4. All correspondence with this board will be addressed to the "secretary of the board of prison control, San Juan, P. R."

Visiting and advisory municipal boards.

ART. 5. An auxiliary board of inspection is hereby created for each jail. It shall be composed of the junior judge of the district court and the fiscal of the court in the

town where the jail is located, and one councilman, to be selected by the council of the town. It shall be the duty of this board to make periodical visits to the jail, at least once a fortnight, and to make to the board of prison control a report on the condition of the jail, state of the food and clothing supply, efficiency of the employees of the jail in the performance of their duties, and to point out any defect they may find and what remedy to same would be advisable. These reports will be confidential.

Jail officials.

ART. 6. All the jail officials whose salaries are \$1,200 or less per annum depend exclusively on the board of prison control. Their appointment or dismissal will be made by the board after due investigation in each case (General Orders, No. 97, Department Puerto Rico, 1899).

ART. 7. The duties of jail employees will be defined according to the jail regulations prescribed by the board.

ART. 8. These regulations will be printed and kept in a conspicuous part of the jailer's office of each jail, and will be strictly binding on jail officials and prisoners alike.

ART. 9. The salaries of jail employees will be paid by the treasurer of the board of prison control.

ART. 10. Each jailer will be required to keep such books as may be prescribed by the board. Those now in use will be continued until further orders.

Jailer.

ART. 11. The jailer will send on the last day of each month to the secretary of the board of prison control the following documents: First. A report of prisoners, as per instructions published in General Orders, No. 68, in the Official Gazette of the 25th of May, 1899. Second. A report of the state of the jail building, food, clothing, occurrences, and happenings, visits made during month by the auxiliary board of inspection, with mention of cause and nature of such visit; also detailed accounts of any serious infractions of discipline and the action taken in each case.

Subsistence of prisoners.

ART. 12. The furnishing of the food and clothing for the prisoners will be done habitually by contract, but may be done administratively when necessary or more economical.

ART. 13. The jailer will send each month to the secretary of the board a correct statement of the number of prisoners fed daily.

ART. 14. The jailer will be particularly required to see that all the kitchen utensils, prisoners' plates, and spoons are kept in the best condition of cleanliness, and have this work performed in turn by the prisoners themselves.

Prisoners' clothing.

ART. 15. The clothing issued to prisoners will be uniform throughout the island. Said clothing shall conform in quality and make to the patterns and samples kept on hand in the office of the board of prison control, San Juan, and in the office of each jail. A prisoner's suit shall consist of one blouse, one pair of trousers, one undershirt, one hat, and one pair of shoes.

Clothing allowance.

ART. 16. Each prisoner on entrance may, if necessary, be issued by the jailer, one suit, also one blouse, one pair trousers, and one undershirt extra.

ART. 17. All prisoners confined in the penitentiary shall wear the uniform of the prison. Each one upon entrance shall receive the above-prescribed allowance if he has not already received the same in jail; which shall also be allowed him at the end of every six months of his imprisonment, provided that, if at the end of any six months any of the above articles do not require replacing, the prisoner shall be credited with the cost of such article or articles, and that such saved clothing money shall be paid to the prisoner on his discharge.

Jail physicians.

ART. 18. Hereafter the jail physicians shall be appointed by the board; their salaries will be determined by the board, according to the importance of the jail.

ART. 19. The jail physician will send to the board a monthly report of the sanitary state of the jail and of the prisoners during the month, together with a list of the number of sick and a certified copy of the prescriptions.

Pardons.

ART. 20. Petitions for pardon will not be considered unless the prisoner has served more than one-half his original sentence, except in cases of special merit, or extraordinary services, or conditions which the board will duly verify and consider. Petitions for pardon coming from a prisoner will be forwarded by the warden or jailer to the secretary of the board, accompanied by the jail history of the prisoner and a report of his conduct.

Dungeons.

ART. 21. There will hereafter be no dungeons or dark cells used as places of confinement. Shackles or stocks will not be used for punishment. Solitary confinement on bread and water diet, but in a lighted cell, will be used in punishment for misbehavior or violation of prison rules, to be continued until the offender shows evidence of reform.

Credits for good conduct.

ART. 22. In the future a credit of five days in each month will be allowed to each prisoner for good behavior, such credit to be applied in reducing the length of sentence. Misbehavior will remove the credit thus earned and a new start will be necessary. (General Orders, No. 33, Department of Puerto Rico, 1899.) That is to say, for each period of thirty days five will be allowed in shortening the term of confinement. The above rule dates from March 13, 1899.

Confinement before trial.

ART. 23. When sentenced, the prisoner will always be credited with the whole of the time that he has been imprisoned up to the date on which his sentence is passed, without any exceptions whatever. (Judicial order of February 10, 1899, approved by the governor-general.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 24, 1899.

The foregoing regulations are approved and will be in force from this date.

G. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V.

APPENDIX B.

PROPOSED TAXATION ORDER.

General Orders, }
No. —, }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, Puerto Rico, —, 1899.

The destruction caused by the recent hurricane to the industries of the island and to the growing crops of coffee, sugar, and all kinds of minor fruits has resulted in the inability of some proprietors and other taxpayers to pay the territorial and other taxes in full. It has resulted that many town councils are unable to balance their budgets for the current year.

The municipal authorities are enjoined to exercise the most rigid economy in all expenditures. The governor-general is constantly receiving petitions from individuals and delegations throughout the island praying him to withhold his approval of municipal budgets, because expenditures are contemplated that are deemed to be unnecessary and beyond the real needs of town government.

In times like these, when great distress exists in many towns, it is hardly to be comprehended that their municipal officials could be made to accept a salary from the public treasury. There certainly can be found in every town many public-spirited and well-to-do officers and citizens who are able and willing to serve their neighbors without compensation. The governor-general is aware that in some places the alcaldes and other municipal officers have renounced their salaries while the distress continues.

I. In order to provide means for supplying the needed revenue, both insular and municipal, taxes will be imposed according to the following schedule:

SECTION 1. Every male person between the ages of 21 and 50 years residing in this island shall pay a poll tax of 50 cents annually for Puerto Rican school purposes, and shall also pay a like sum of 50 cents annually for municipal school purposes. This tax shall be due and payable on October 1 of each year, beginning October 1, 1899, and if not paid before the 1st of January following it shall be deemed delinquent and shall be collected by process of law.

Sec. 2. For each pack of playing cards sold at retail in public places or clubs a tax of 10 cents shall be imposed.

Sec. 3. For each billiard or pool table a tax of \$25 per annum shall be levied.

Sec. 4. For animals and vehicles the following taxes shall be levied:

a. For each horse, \$1 per annum.

b. For each vehicle drawn by one horse, \$2 per annum; if drawn by two horses, \$3 per annum. If used for pleasure only, such vehicle shall pay a tax of \$4 per annum.

c. For each dray or cart used for profit and drawn by one animal, \$1 per annum; for each additional animal, 50 cents per annum.

d. For each automobile conveyance, coach, carriage, buggy, or hack used for carrying passengers for profit (not exceeding four passengers) within the limits of a single municipality, \$5 per annum; for each vehicle of the same class when used for carrying passengers beyond the limits of a single municipality (not less than), \$10 per annum, payable to the municipality in which the owner thereof resides.

For each vehicle carrying more than four passengers for profit within the limits of a single municipality, \$20 per annum.

For each vehicle of the same class carrying more than four passengers for profit beyond the limits of a single municipality, \$40, payable to the municipality in which the owner thereof resides.

e. In case any of the vehicles herein enumerated shall belong to a corporation the tax shall be paid to the municipality in which the principal office or agency or place of business of such corporation is located.

Sec. 5. For each space used for advertisements or posters on walls or other supports facing a public street or other public place, the owner of such wall or space so used shall pay an annual tax of \$2.

Sec. 6. For each license or permit for a ball at which an admission fee is charged or cards of admission are used, a tax of not less than \$5 shall be imposed.

Sec. 7. For each certified copy of a municipal resolution or official records thereof, 10 cents for each 100 words or fraction thereof, and \$1 for each certificate of the same. This section shall apply only to municipalities in which no tax of this kind is now imposed.

Sec. 8. For each license or permit for peddling in the public streets or highways, \$12 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. For each peddler using in his business a vehicle drawn by one animal, \$24 a year, payable quarterly in advance. But this section shall not apply to persons vending only products of the island: *Provided*, That peddlers selling any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors shall pay the license prescribed in section 13 of this order.

Sec. 9. Every manufacturer of matches shall pay a tax of one-tenth of 1 cent on each box of matches manufactured by him before it leaves the factory. The name of the manufacturer shall appear on each box or package. Each original package of matches shall be sealed by a stamp of the required denomination before leaving the factory. No retail seller of matches shall have more than 24 boxes of matches (each box to contain not less than 60 sticks nor more than 100) out of the original package at one time.

Sec. 10. The district courts will have jurisdiction over all cases arising under violations of any article of this order. Any person violating any of the foregoing sections of this order shall be subjected to a fine of not less than \$100 or to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. For a license permitting the manufacture of brandy, rum, or other alcoholic liquors, not exceeding \$200 per annum, payable to the municipality where the manufacturer is located: *Provided*, That in towns not exceeding 8,000 inhabitants the city council may fix a less rate.

Sec. 12. Every person who sells spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors not to be drunk on the premises where sold shall obtain a license therefor from the treasurer of the island, and shall have to pay for such license the sum of \$200 annually in advance, said tax to be paid to the municipality in which the said premises are located: *Provided*, That no such dealer shall sell in quantities less than 4 gallons, or 20 litres.

Sec. 13. Every person who retails spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors, or other bev-

erages to be drunk on the premises where sold shall obtain a license therefor from the treasurer of the island, and shall pay for said license the sum of \$60 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

SEC. 14. Any person violating sections 11, 12, and 13 of this order shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than \$500 or to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. There shall be imposed an annual tax of 20 cents on each bull, steer, ox, cow, and heifer not used in traffic, over 1 year old, which shall include matriculation. On or before December 1, 1899, every owner of such animal or animals, in person, or by some authorized representative if such owner be absent from the island, shall make oath before the municipal judge in the municipality in which the cattle are owned, stating the number and description thereof. A certified copy of such statement shall be forwarded by the municipal judge to the alcalde of the municipality, and a duplicate thereof to the treasurer of the island. For such services a fee of 10 cents shall be paid for all cattle less than ten in number, and for over ten animals 20 cents, to the municipal judge by the party making the affidavit. Any person who shall knowingly falsify such statement shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to prosecution in the United States provisional court, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five years; or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. Each head of cattle heretofore enumerated in the foregoing section which shall not be reported by the owner thereof or his agent, as required, shall pay an annual tax of \$1 within thirty days after demand therefor, and in case of default such cattle shall be seized and sold according to law.

SEC. 17. All personal property, including furniture and household effects, all gold jewelry, gold watches, diamonds, and precious stones, all bank stock, securities, bonds, and other similar property, all paintings in oil or water colors, statuary (except that used in churches and cemeteries), and all pianos and musical instruments owned and kept for private use or in hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafés, or saloons, and all phonographs, shall be listed and appraised at their actual value by the owner thereof: *Provided*, That each householder shall be entitled to have not exceeding \$200 worth of personal property so listed and appraised exempt from taxation. *And provided*, That the tax on dogs shall be not less than \$2 per head per annum. Due return of this list and appraisement shall be made by said owner under oath before the municipal judge of the municipality in which the owner resides. Such return shall be made on or before November 1, 1899, to the municipal treasurer. Upon receipt of such return the municipal treasurer shall assess a tax of one-half of 1 per cent ad valorem on the property so listed, except on pianos, which shall pay an annual tax of \$1 each. Notice of this assessment shall be publicly posted at the alcalde's office during the month of November, 1899. If this tax is not paid on or before December 31, 1899, it will be deemed delinquent, and will then be collected by due process of law.

SEC. 18. Blank forms will be issued to alcaldes by the civil secretary for the listing and appraisement of such personal property. These blanks will be supplied to every male resident of the municipality over 21 years of age who is believed by the alcalde to be the owner of any of the property herein enumerated. Should any person who owns property of the character enumerated in section 17 of this order receive a blank form, he will make due return of the same in the same manner as if he had property. The municipal judge may charge a fee not exceeding 25 cents for administering the oath to assessment lists: *Provided*, That indigent persons possessing no property shall not be required to pay said fee.

SEC. 19. Any person who makes a false return of property or who fails to make return within the time or in the manner herein prescribed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the district court shall be punished by a fine not less than \$100 or by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 20. Should any person fail to make return within the time required by section 17 of this order, the alcalde, municipal treasurer, and municipal judge shall proceed to the residence, house, hotel, club, or other place in which the property of such person is located, and make a list and appraisement of the same according to the terms of section 17 of this order.

SEC. 21. All taxes are payable in United States currency, or in Puerto Rico currency at the legal rate of exchange (\$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$).

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX C.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ORDER.

General Orders, }
No. ———. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., ———.

In view of the prevailing custom of living in concubinage, which has existed for many years in this island among certain classes of society, and with a view to a clear understanding by all concerned of the humane principles which underlie American laws regarding the marital relations, the department commander deems it expedient to revise the orders heretofore published on this subject in conformity with the following principles:

MARRIAGE.

I. Family life is the recognized basis of true civilization. American law and institutions regard the relation of the husband and wife as one of the most sacred guaranties for the perpetuity of the state. Marriage is recognized as the only lawful relation by which Providence has permitted the continuance of the human race, and the history of mankind has proved it to be one of the chief foundations of social order.

II. Marriage in the eye of the law is purely a civil contract, and therefore does not need for its sanction the assistance or intervention of ecclesiastical authority. It is not necessary that a clergyman should be present to give validity to a marriage, but, as many persons of religious faith prefer to have the rite solemnized according to the forms of their religion, it has become the recognized practice in the United States to permit the contracting parties to choose that form of ceremony, whether religious or secular, which may be most agreeable to them. In either case, whether secular or ecclesiastical in form, the force and effect of a marriage is the same and equally binding on all concerned.

III. The basis of marriage contract is consent; therefore when either party to a marriage is incapable, for reasons stated by law, of giving such consent, the contract may be declared void by a court of competent jurisdiction, and persons making such contracts in violation of the provisions made by law for the protection and well-being of society are subject to legal punishment for such acts.

IV. A marriage contract, however, having been once duly effected, the policy of the law is in favor of its stability. It is therefore opposed to the absolute dissolution (a vinculo matrimonii) of a valid marriage union except for adultery, and to a legal separation (a mensa et thoro) except for intolerable hardship.

V. Pursuant to the foregoing general principles, which will be respected and observed by all the courts in the construction and interpretation of the law, it is hereby ordered:

SECTION 1. Except when annulled by death or divorce or for other causes herein-after mentioned, a lawful marriage is perpetually binding.

SEC. 2. Promise of future marriage—no matter in what form, nor by what ceremony solemnized, nor by what clauses contained in such promise—shall not be binding, except as the breach thereof may give rise to civil liability for damages.

SEC. 3. Males over 21 and females over 18 years of age who are in the full enjoyment of their mental faculties and not suffering from evident and perpetual and incurable impotence, preventing procreation, may contract marriage.

SEC. 4. Males between the ages of 17 and 21 and females between the ages of 14 and 18, with the consent of their parents or legal guardians, and subject to the limitations prescribed in section 3, Paragraph V, may contract marriage. If there be no parent or guardian, no consent is required. All marriages by any male person under the age of 17 years and any female under the age of 14 years are absolutely void.

SEC. 5. The permission of parents or guardians required by the preceding section (4) will be made in writing before the municipal judge of the municipality in which the parent or ward resides. This permission will be signed by the parent or guardian, witnessed by the signature of the judge, and filed in his office.

SEC. 6. The ages of the contracting parties may be established by any of the following methods: A certificate of birth granted by the registrar of the civil registry in which the entry exists; the certificate of baptism; the statement under oath of the parent or guardian.

VI. The following classes of persons are incapable of contracting marriage:

SEC. 1. Those not authorized to marry under the provisions of sections 3 and 4, Paragraph V.

SEC. 2. Those whose former marriage has not been legally dissolved.

SEC. 3. Guardians and their wards are prohibited to marry until the termination of the guardianship and the ward is of legal age.

SEC. 4. All marriages between relatives and children, including grandfathers and grandchildren, of all degrees, between half brothers and sisters, as also of full blood; between uncles and nieces, aunts and nephews, are hereby declared incestuous and absolutely void. This section shall extend to all illegitimate as well as legitimate relatives. On and after January 1, 1900, relatives of the fourth degree (first cousins) will be prohibited from marrying.

VII. Persons desiring to contract marriage will be required to obtain a license therefor, setting forth the names, ages, residence, and occupation of the contracting parties. Blank forms for such license will be prepared by the chief of the bureau of state and municipal affairs, and furnished upon requisition to the municipal judges. Upon application of the contracting parties, municipal judges will post a notice on the door of their court for five days, stating that application for license to marry has been made, setting forth the names, ages, and residence of the applicants. The prescribed five days' notice having expired and the municipal judge having satisfied himself that the parties are qualified to marry, he will fill out a license in due form, record the same in the civil register provided for the purpose, and officially sign and deliver it to the contracting parties. The municipal judge is authorized to charge a fee not exceeding \$1, United States currency, for the issue of the marriage license.

VIII. Any municipal judge or ordained priest or minister of any religious denomination whom the contracting parties may select is authorized to officiate at a marriage ceremony.

IX. Parties desiring to contract marriage must deliver their license to the officiating judge or clergyman. Within five days after the marriage the officiating judge or clergyman shall indorse on this license the fact of his execution of the same, with date and place of the marriage, and return it to the municipal judge who issued the license. The municipal judge will record it in the civil register and place the license on file.

X. Any person failing to make the return prescribed in Paragraph IX or who makes false return will be subject, on conviction thereof, to a fine of not less than \$50.

XI. If a marriage is solemnized by a clergyman, it may be celebrated in the forms of his religious faith or that of the contracting parties. If it is solemnized by a municipal judge the ceremony will be performed in the following manner:

The contracting parties, accompanied by at least two witnesses, shall appear at a time and place previously agreed upon with the officiating judge. The judge shall then ask each of the contracting parties if he or she knows of any legal incapacity or impediment to their marriage. If both parties answer in the negative, the judge shall then put the following questions to each of the contracting parties: "Do you wish to take _____ for your husband (or wife)?" To which they should reply: "I do." On hearing these words from both contracting parties the judge shall say: "I pronounce you husband and wife."

XII. It shall be the duty of all persons who have authority under this order to join persons in marriage, before doing so to ascertain from the contracting parties by sufficient evidence that they are not under the provisions of this order incapable of contracting marriage. Any person who contracts a marriage or who voluntarily unites parties in marriage knowing that either of the contracting parties is legally incapacitated, under the provisions of this order, for making such contract, shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than \$100 or by imprisonment for not less than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

XIII. Any person within the degrees of consanguinity in which marriages are declared invalid by section 4, Paragraph VI, of this order who shall contract marriage one with the other, or shall cohabit dissolutely and lasciviously one with the other, they or any of them shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than one year or by a fine of not less than \$50.

XIV. All marriages celebrated beyond the limits of this island which are valid according to the laws of the country wherein they were celebrated or contracted shall be likewise valid in this island, and shall, therefore, have the same force as if they had been celebrated according to the laws in force in this island.

XV. No marriage between relatives within the prohibited degrees or between or with infants under the prohibited ages shall be declared void except by a decree of the district court upon proper proceedings being had therein; and in case of minors, no person who may be over the prohibited age shall be allowed to apply for or obtain a decree of the court declaring such marriage void, but such minor may do so; and in the case of a female, the court may, in its discretion, grant alimony until she becomes of age or remarries; and all children of marriages so declared void as

aforesaid shall be deemed and held as legitimate, with the right of inheritance from both parents; and also in case of minors, if the parents should live together until they arrive at the age under which marriage is prohibited by this order, then and in that case such marriage shall be deemed legal and binding.

XVI. All persons now living in concubinage are enjoined to marry without further delay, thereby honoring the mother of their children, legitimizing their offspring, and fulfilling their duties as good citizens in conformity with the laws of the land.

DIVORCE.

XVII. A divorce from the bond of marriage may be granted only where one of the parties has committed adultery during the marriage: *Provided*, That in such case the innocent party only may remarry: *And provided*, That legal separation, without permission for remarriage, may be granted for drunkenness, cruelty, or desertion: *And provided*, That marriage may be judicially annulled in the following cases:

SECTION 1. When such marriage was contracted when either party thereto had a former wife or husband living, unless the former marriage had been lawfully dissolved because of adultery of the other party to the former marriage.

SEC. 2. Where such marriage was contracted during the lunacy of either party.

SEC. 3. Where either party was matrimonially incapacitated at the time of the marriage and has continued so.

SEC. 4. Where either party had not arrived at the age of legal consent to the contract of marriage, but in such cases only at the suit of the party not capable of consenting and before reaching such age of consent.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this article shall not invalidate any marriage heretofore solemnized according to law or affect the validity of any decree or judgment of divorce heretofore pronounced.

XVIII. When a marriage has been annulled for causes specified in Paragraph XVII, the persons and property of the children shall remain in the control of the father, passing on his death to the mother. As regards the property of the couple whose marriage is annulled, each one acquires the ownership and administration of his or her share, and a division is made just as if a dissolution of matrimonial partnership caused by the death of one of the parties was being treated of.

XIX. Where the court shall grant a divorce from the bonds of matrimony the custody of the children under 3 years of age shall be given to the party decreed to be entitled to such divorce. But where children under 3 years of age have been placed in the custody of the mother under the above provision, although the father has been decreed to be entitled to such divorce, said father shall be allowed to obtain the custody of them after they have arrived at the said age of 3 years by petition to the court granting said divorce, unless it is shown that he is unfit for such custody. Where the court shall grant a legal separation, as hereinbefore provided, the custody of the children shall be decreed in the manner as above specified for absolute divorce; and where a legal separation shall be decreed in favor of the wife, the court shall also decree such sum to be paid monthly as alimony as may be equal to one-half of the income of the husband, but in no case less than a sum sufficient to support the wife and such children as may have been committed to her custody according to their condition in life; said alimony to be paid as long as the separation continues. Property rights upon the death of either party shall remain undisturbed by the separation.

In case of absolute divorce the property rights of the parties shall be as follows:

SECTION 1. The guilty party shall lose all that may have been given or promised by the innocent party or by other persons on the latter's behalf, and the conservation of everything received by the innocent party, together with the right of claiming all that has been promised by the guilty party.

SEC. 2. The transfer of all conjugal property to the innocent party, and on petition of the wife when her husband is the guilty party the loss by the latter of the right to administer her property.

SEC. 3. When innocent the husband retains the administration of the property of the wife, she being entitled to alimony only.

XX. Marriage contracted in good faith, although null, shall be valid and effective while lasting, and children born therein shall be legitimate.

XXI. When good faith operates on the part of one of the contracting parties only, such party and the children shall benefit as above stated.

XXII. Unless proved to the contrary, good faith is always presumed to exist.

XXIII. Where there has been good faith on both sides, male children remain under the father's care and female children under the mother's in case of annulment of marriage. In case of good faith on one side only, children of both sexes shall remain under the care of the aggrieved person, but in all cases children of less than 3 years of age must remain in the mother's care until reaching that age.

XXIV. The parents, acting of common accord, can dispose of the children differently than mentioned in the last paragraph if they wish.

XXV. Decree of nullity of marriage shall produce the same effect respecting conjugal property as divorce, but the party who shall have acted in bad faith loses the part of profits which would otherwise come to him.

XXVI. Decree of nullity must be inscribed in the same register in which the entry of marriage is made.

XXVII. The district courts established by General Orders 114, c. s., these headquarters, have exclusive jurisdiction in all questions, suits, or actions regarding marriage and divorce, but appeal from their decision may be taken to the supreme court. They may grant absolute divorce or legal separation, according to the equity of the case, without regard to the form or ceremonial by which the marriage was solemnized: *Provided*, That the provisional court established by General Orders 88, c. s., these headquarters, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with said district courts, under this order, between the classes of persons over whom it is given jurisdiction in other cases by said order.

XXVIII. Hereafter no person shall commence any action for divorce in any court of this island unless such person has been a bonafide resident of the island for the period of twelve months. Evidence of such residence satisfactory to the judge trying the case will be required by the judge before granting any judgment or divorce.

XXIX. The judicial order published in No. 71 of the Official Gazette of Puerto Rico, under date of March 24, 1899, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are repealed.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

_____,
Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX I.

[Translation.]

A REVIEW OF THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS OF THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING OCCUPATION BY THE UNITED STATES, BY DR. CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE, CIVIL SECRETARY.

I.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The island of Puerto Rico at the time of its final occupation by the United States pursuant to the treaty of Paris was a Spanish colony recently established under a specially autonomic régime. The mother country had at last recognized the right of the Puerto Rican colony to govern itself.

The Spanish Government had, by virtue of the royal decree of the 25th of November of the year 1897, granted the autonomic charter to the people of Puerto Rico, and on the 9th of February of the year 1898 the Governor-General, Don Manuel Macias, as delegate of the Spanish nation, inaugurated the provisional insular cabinet, composed of a president and five secretaries, namely, president of the cabinet, secretary of grace and justice and state, secretary of finance, secretary of public instruction, secretary of public works and communications, and secretary of agriculture, industry, and commerce. He at the same time abolished the old organizations, the office of the general intendant of the treasury, the council of administration, the technical inspection, etc.

On the 11th of February, 1898, the acting secretaries took charge of their offices and proceeded to reorganize the services of the colonial government. On the 1st of March the governor ordered the election of insular representatives, to take place on the 27th of the same month, in order that on April 25 the chambers might be constituted by popular suffrage; but on the 21st of April the constitutional guarantees were suspended by him on account of the preparations for the war between Spain and the United States, orders being given to rigorously enforce the law of public order of April 23, 1870. On the following day martial law in the military district of Puerto Rico was proclaimed and the meeting of the insular chambers postponed.

On May 12 San Juan was attacked by the squadron under command of Admiral Sampson.

On the 4th of July the Governor-General convoked the insular chambers for the 13th day of the same month; and on that date, at the meeting of the insular parliament, the council and representatives being present, the general above referred to, as delegate of the mother country, read the message delivering the management of the

interests of the country into the hands of the men elected by the vote of the people, and approved the colonial statute on July 20.

The insular chambers had then been constituted and a responsible government established with the Governor-General at its head as delegate of the mother country and as a supreme bond of national unity.

It was not possible to establish the municipalities by popular suffrage owing to the American invasion, which began in the latter part of July, at Guánica and Ponce. The town councils continued to be governed by the municipal law of 1896, and the towns are still administered under it with the exception of the modifications introduced in that law through the general orders of the American military government.

Such were the social conditions existing in the island previous to the American occupation, as far as the administrative-political order is concerned.

Before the establishment of autonomy that régime consisted of a governor-general and a civil secretary; a board of authorities composed of the governor-general, the bishop, the military governor commanding the post, the chief commander of the navy, the president of the territorial higher court, the "fiscal" of said court, the intendant-general of the treasury, and the civil secretary; a council of administration consisting of the aforesaid personalities to which were added the lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, five provincial deputies, four members appointed by the King, two counselors, with power to bring any matter before the assembly, one secretary, two first-class officials, five fifth-class officials, two first-class clerks, one second-class clerk, two third-class clerks, one doorkeeper, and one janitor.

The municipalities of the island rendered their accounts to a provincial deputation composed of a president, one vice-president, and nine deputies, and having one secretary and one hundred and seventeen employees of different ranks. The provincial deputation had its own budget of receipts and expenditures independently of the insular treasury and those of the municipalities. The municipal councils defrayed the expenses of the deputation by means of a provincial assessment.

Reporting directly to the governor-general there were the district delegates of San Juan and Ponce; the technical boards of public works, education, communications, and health; the territorial higher court in San Juan and criminal higher courts at Ponce and Mayaguez, and to the higher courts all the primary courts, two at San Juan, and one each at Caguas, Humacao, Vega Baja, Guayama, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, San Germán, and Utuado.

There depended also on the governor-general the provincial board of education, composed of the governor-general as president and the "fiscal" of the court of appeals, a judge of first instance, a councilman of the municipal council of San Juan, the director of the institute, the director of the normal school, the provisor of the episcopate, the two inspectors of public instruction and four heads of families as voting members, one secretary, three officials, and one warden or janitor. In every town there was a local board of education. In San Juan, an institute of higher education with fourteen professors and five subordinate employees; one normal school for male teachers with twelve professors and two subaltern employees; one normal high school for female teachers, with ten professors, and elementary, auxiliary, country, and adult schools throughout the island.

There were also established one provincial board of agriculture, industry, and commerce; one chamber of commerce, industry, and navigation; one board of harbor works in San Juan, one at Ponce, and another at Mayaguez.

As to the judiciary, the territorial higher court in San Juan continued as heretofore with a president, a "fiscal" or attorney, a hall president, five magistrates, an assistant attorney, an advocate attorney, three hall secretaries, a court physician, and eighteen subordinate employees; the criminal higher courts at Ponce and Mayaguez, with a president, a "fiscal" or attorney, two magistrates, an assistant attorney, a secretary, a court physician, and a hall officer; and the primary and municipal courts. Thus the judiciary remained exactly as it had been during the worst period of colonial times, except that a very few natives had been appointed to office. There also continued the same nine offices of registrars of deeds and the twenty-five offices of the notaries.

In the religious order there was no change whatever; one Catholic episcopate with one peninsular bishop, one Catholic cathedral with its chapter, nearly all of its canons being native Spaniards, and a Spanish Catholic clergy in all the prebends throughout the island with the exception of some insular coadjutors.

In public education few changes were made, notwithstanding the existence of a department especially devoted to this particular branch. There were in the island 497 schools, to which 7,157 girls and 15,108 boys assisted, making a total of 22,265 pupils.

The postal and telegraph service during the autonomic period continued exactly as it had been before—the same methods of carrying the mails by land and sea and of

transmitting messages by wires and cable. Since 1870 we are in communication by cable with foreign countries over the lines of the West India and Panama Company, Limited. The steamers of the Spanish, French, German, and American trans-Atlantic and intercolonial lines have also contributed to the mail service of the island.

This island, which in 1797, according to the census of that year, contained 138,758 inhabitants, had reached in 1897 a population of 899,394, made up as follows: Whites, 573,187; mixed races, 241,900; negroes, 75,824; besides over 7,014 belonging to the army, 368 to the navy, and 1,101 convicts, which shows the great increase of its population during the present century.

Public opinion was represented by the following newspapers: *La Correspondencia*, *El Boletín Mercantil*, *La Unión*, *El Buscapié*, *El Liberal*, *El País*, *El Ensayo Obrero*, *El Listín Comercial*, *El Magisterio*, *El Boletín Eclesiástico*, in San Juan; *La Democracia*, *El Autonomista*, *El Domingo Alegre*, *El Listín Mercantil*, in Ponce; *El Imparcial*, *El Diario Popular*, *La Bruja*, in Mayaguez; *El Criterio*, in Humacao, and a few others in the rest of the towns of the island, and the spirit of association for the progress and advancement of the island was represented by the "Economic Society of Friends of the Country," whose foundation dates back to 1813; the bar association, established in 1840; the Puerto Rican Athenæum, established since 1875; the colleges of notaries and solicitors, since 1874, and the Medico-Pharmatheatrical *Mont-de-Piété*, since —, and the several savings and mutual benefit associations scattered over the island, and the provincial and local committees of the liberal and radical parties, which strive for political mastery and the control of the government of the island.

It may be said that the only change brought about by the charter of autonomy in the Puerto Rican colony was of a political administrative order.

II.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Agriculture is the principal basis of the wealth of the island of Puerto Rico, but it has been so overburdened with taxation that it has failed to attain a truly flourishing condition.

The insular budgets amounted to about 4,000,000 pesos, while those of the provincial deputation and municipalities reached to about 8,000,000 pesos. Thus the taxpayers have had to defray the annual expenses of the official centers, amounting to 12,000,000 pesos.

Of this amount half a million went toward meeting the expenses of the ministry of the colonies, something over 1,500,000 toward supporting the army, and the balance was applied to paying the Catholic clergy, canons, prebends, civil and military pensions, religious orders for men and women, and a multitude of employees of different classes and ranks.

Public instruction occupied in the budget of the insular treasury a secondary place, and the greater part of the expenses of education was defrayed by the municipalities.

Regarding the construction of highways and public roads, they were nearly all in embryo or under consideration, excepting the central highway that leads from San Juan to Ponce.

These proceedings in the budgets of the island were not due to ignorance of economics on the part of rulers, but rather, be it said with shame, to a refined malice and injustice toward the people of Puerto Rico. The colonial minister, Don Diego Lopez Ballesteros, on June 21, 1864, on submitting the budget of Puerto Rico for the fiscal year 1864-65 to the approval of the Queen of Spain, took occasion to remark that "the budgets of the colonies would never be what they should as long as the expenses of the fiscal and defense services exceeded those devoted to public education and the promotion of whatever tended to develop production and commerce without unjustly burdening the substance of taxpayers."

These were the words of the colonial minister in 1864, and in 1897, that is to say, thirty-three years later, public education and works for the advancement of the country continued in the budgets of the island to be placed far below the appropriations for maintenance of the army and navy and for the expenses of the Government.

The economic condition of the island, therefore, could not, under the Spanish domination, come up to the level it should have reached if the great fertility of its soil and the spirit of civilization which it has displayed in some other directions are taken into account.

The island has an area of about 9,500 square kilometers, out of which 8,525, i. e., 2,089,761 cuerdas, were variously cultivated and utilized.

The agricultural statistics of the country for 1897 show that in that year the total number of property holders was 50,733 and the total number of agricultural estates 60,953, estimated at from 48,000,000 to 49,000,000 pesos.

Of these agricultural estates 61,498.23 cuerdas were dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane; 122,399.76 cuerdas to coffee plantations; 4,264.07 cuerdas to tobacco; 93,511.08 cuerdas to the cultivation of minor fruits; 16,277.23 cuerdas to other cultivation; 1,127,537.55 cuerdas to pasture lands, and 664,273.37 cuerdas to other products, with a total value of 48,644,584 pesos.

It may be seen, by these statistical data, that more than one-half of the arable land in the island is devoted to stock farming; the land under the heading "other products" has not yet been duly exploited.

There were in the stock farms, in that year, 395,792 head of live stock, including 67,751 horses, 4,464 mules, 717 donkeys, 303,612 head of black cattle, 2,055 sheep, 5,779 goats, and 13,411 hogs.

If horses, mules, and donkeys are averaged at \$30 each, sheep at \$5, goats at \$4, hogs at \$5, and black cattle at \$20 per head we have a total of from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 pesos worth of live stock.

In the year 1897 the island exported black cattle to the amount of 220,680 pesos. Two thousand four hundred and twenty head went to Cuba; 1,471 to the English colonies; 1,312 to the French possessions; 304 to the Danish West Indies; 10 to Santo Domingo.

The value of real estate amounted that same year, 1897, to 28,867,928 pesos 79 centavos.

Thus the agricultural resources, real property, and live stock of the island made, in the year 1897, a grand total of about 86,000,000 pesos.

Sugar cane has been always regarded in the island as its main source of wealth. From 1850 to 1897 the year of greatest production was 1879, when the island produced 154,839,562 kilograms, reaching a value of 4,645,186 pesos 86 centavos. Nevertheless, in the previous year, 1878, a much smaller production, 76,536,701 kilos, obtained a value of 7,487,211 pesos 97 centavos.

It should also be taken into account that in the year 1879 the Spanish Government taxed cane products, for the first time and contrary to sound economic principles, with an export duty amounting to 313,600 pesos 50 centavos. That duty remained in force until 1889, when the exportation of sugar was declared free.

Cane-juice sirup and molasses have also yielded every year a fair production. In 1897 cane-juicesirup was exported amounting to \$82,990.78, and molasses to \$403,519.62.

In July, 1878, there remained in the island 505 sugar estates, the cultivation of 138 having been abandoned.

In 1880 there were central factories established in the townships of Loiza, Vega Baja, Aguada, Naguabo, and Maunabo, while projects were being considered for the establishment of more important ones in all the departments of the island, where, according to statistics furnished by agricultural societies, there was ample room for 46 such central factories.

Upon the occupation by the United States, the island contained 249 sugar estates and 22 central factories.

The island of Puerto Rico with due protection from the Government, and making use of modern improvements for the extraction of sugar, can easily produce more than 300,000 tons of sugar, inasmuch as in the year 1879 it produced 170,000 tons.

The production of coffee is also one of the principal resources of the island, it having begun to increase in 1873, when its exportation had already amounted to 1,110,928 pesos 48 centavos. It fluctuated in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 up to the year 1877, when it reached 3,010,338.53 pesos. In 1879 it reached 5,000,000 pesos. That year the Spanish Government taxed said produce with an export duty amounting to 156,934 pesos 66 centavos. In 1881 coffee produced over 7,000,000 pesos; in 1892, more than 9,000,000 pesos; in 1893 and 1894, over 11,000,000 pesos; in 1896, over 13,000,000 pesos, and in the year 1897, 12,222,599 pesos 48 centavos.

The year of greatest production of coffee was 1879, when it reached 30,527,901 kilograms, with a value of 5,189,743 pesos 17 centavos. In 1896 the production did not exceed 26,662,194 kilograms, but it amounted to 13,864,340 pesos 88 centavos in value. There is in the island much land suitable for the cultivation of coffee in which it has not yet been planted.

Coffee production reached its highest point in 1879, when it amounted to 33,182½ tons. That production can easily be doubled if land holders find due protection.

Tobacco has also been one of our sources of wealth. The planting of tobacco has been in direct ratio to the protection afforded by the Government to the leaf. From 1850 up to the present date, the year of largest production was 1880, when it amounted to 5,540,235 kilograms, with a value of 831,035 pesos 45 centavos. In 1897 the production was only 2,843,615 kilograms, but it was worth 1,194,318 pesos 30 centavos. The day when in Puerto Rico landholders devoted to planting tobacco find a uniform and

constant protection from the Government, thereby encouraging the manufacture of the leaf in the country, it will be able to sustain in all the markets of the world a strong competition with the best cigars and cigarettes manufactured in the island of Cuba.

There is in the island another product that has a bright future, namely, the cocoanut. In the year 1897, 14,425.26 pesos worth of cocoanuts was exported to the United States; 8,554.26 pesos worth to Cuba, and 4,758.82 pesos worth to the Spanish peninsula.

There are along the coasts of the island of Puerto Rico large tracts of sandy lands that are fit for planting cocoanut palm trees. The day when said land, now of little value, be devoted to cocoanut groves, a large production of that fruit will be obtained, as is the case in some of the South Pacific islands.

Another source of wealth in the island is the exportation of cattle hides. In the year 1897, 49,932 pesos worth of hides were exported to the Spanish peninsula, 12,251.58 pesos worth to France, 7,028.10 pesos worth to Germany, 1,681.12 pesos worth to Italy, and 959.50 pesos worth to Cuba. Instead of exporting this raw material to foreign countries it would be better to protect the tanning and hide dressing industries in the island, which would be followed by the establishment of factories for the supply of fine shoes, saddles, belts, harnesses, etc., at all the principal towns of the island.

Another source of our wealth is rum. Two hundred thousand one hundred and five liters, worth 20,010 pesos 50 centavos, were exported in the year 1897 to the Spanish peninsula; 86,508 liters, worth 8,655.80 pesos, to Africa; 15,783 liters, worth 1,578 pesos 30 centavos, to the United States; 4,663 liters, worth 466.30 pesos, to France; 18,367 liters, worth 183.70 pesos, to Italy, and 1,060 liters, worth 106 pesos, to Cuba.

On the other hand, alcohol and spirits were imported from Spain, England, and France, though in small quantities; from the first mentioned place 717 liters, worth 143.40 pesos; from the second, 125 liters, worth 25 pesos, and from the last, 6 liters, worth 1.20 pesos. But there was an importation of liquors and brandies aggregating 178,645 liters and valued at 54,642.32 pesos, which well might have been manufactured in the country, without counting the ale and beer imported, reaching 563,788 liters, worth 111,422.76 pesos, which also could have been made in the country instead of paying this tribute to the foreigner.

There are other exports of less importance, as malagueta or "bay" rum, of which 50,177 liters, worth 7,520 pesos 55 centavos, were exported in that same year to the United States, and 162 liters, worth 34.30 pesos, to the Danish possessions.

Four hundred and twenty kilograms of vegetable guano, worth 46 pesos 20 centavos, were exported in the year 1897 to the Spanish peninsula; 50,339 kilos, worth 5,537.29 pesos, to Cuba.

Two hundred sweet oranges, worth 50 centavos, were exported to the Spanish Peninsula; 939,798, worth 2,349.49 pesos, to the United States; 46,000, worth 115 pesos, to Cuba; 17,000, worth 42 pesos 50 centavos, to the Danish West Indies; and 1,050, worth 2 pesos 63 centavos, to the English possessions.

Thirty liters of essential oil of malagueta, worth 120 pesos, were exported to the United States, and 193 liters, worth 772 pesos, to the Danish possessions.

Five thousand seven hundred and fifteen kilograms of cocoa, worth 2,286 pesos, were exported to the Spanish peninsula.

Thirty-four thousand five hundred and forty-six kilograms of achiote, or annatto, worth 1,727 pesos 30 centavos, were exported to Germany; 10,773 kilograms, worth 583.65 pesos, to the United States; 8,481 kilograms, worth 424 pesos 5 centavos, to France; and 1,013 kilograms, worth 50 pesos 65 centavos, to the Danish possessions.

Fifty-eight kilograms of chocolate, worth 46 pesos 40 centavos were exported to the Spanish peninsula.

Sixty thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven kilograms of starch, worth 6,690.97 pesos, were exported to Cuba, and 728 kilograms, worth 80 pesos 8 centavos, to Santo Domingo.

Six hundred and ten kilograms of tamarind pulp, worth 61 pesos, were exported to the United States, and 6,984 kilograms, worth 698.40 pesos, to England.

One thousand two hundred and eleven kilograms of "hedionda" (*Anagyris fetida*), worth 121 pesos 10 centavos were exported to the Spanish peninsula, and 1,117 kilograms, worth 111 pesos 70 centavos, to Cuba.

One million two hundred thousand pineapples, worth 840 pesos, were exported to the United States.

Two hundred and twenty thousand kilograms of salt, worth 6,600 pesos, were exported to the Dutch possessions.

Two thousand two hundred kilograms of fleshy sides of hides, worth 110 pesos, were exported to Spain.

One thousand three hundred and forty-nine kilograms of cocoa shell, worth 13 pesos 49 centavos were exported to the Spanish peninsula.

Five thousand and thirty-two kilograms of tobacco seed, worth 2,113 pesos 44 centavos, were exported to Cuba.

Four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine kilos of peanuts, worth 489 pesos 90 centavos, were exported to Cuba.

Five thousand three hundred kilograms of ginger, worth 530 pesos, were exported to the United States.

Seven thousand six hundred and four kilograms of melted tallow, worth 760 pesos 40 centavos, were exported to the Spanish Peninsula, and 109,020 kilos, worth 10,902 pesos, to Cuba.

Besides, large quantities of minor fruits were exported to Cuba and Santo Domingo in said year 1897.

The current coin in the island before the cession was a special silver piece recently ordered to be minted for Puerto Rico by Colonial Minister Castellanos. Puerto Rico has been the country of untold exchanges of coin, whereby she has been vilely victimized. May 5, 1857, by virtue of a royal decree, the "macuquina" (cut coin) then in circulation was called in and ordered to be exchanged for that of the Spanish peninsular stamp at a discount of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The macuquina had been coined at Venezuela before the loss of that country by Spain, and its origin was as Spanish as that of the peninsular coin. It was only a little worn out. In order to cover the deficit resulting therefrom a transitory export duty of one-half real fuerte was imposed on each hundredweight of sugar, 2 reals on each hundredweight of coffee, 3 reals on each hundredweight of tobacco, 4 reals on each hogshead of molasses, 8 reals on each hogshead of rum, and 3 per cent on all salaries and pensions paid out of the insular treasury. Those duties were abolished in April, 1862. The Government sent from the peninsula 1,350,000 Spanish pesos to exchange them for the macuquina, and the insular treasury had to cover the deficit of \$215,466.40 in order to complete the exchange, amounting to \$1,565,466.40. In 1867 the copper coin of Santo Domingo was brought into the country, owing to the loss of that island by Spain. In 1867, by virtue of a royal decree, foreign money was allowed to circulate in the island at the following value in Spanish money: The United States \$20, double eagle, equaled 38 escudos (380 reals vellon); the dollar equaled 19 reals; the French gold coin of 20 francs equaled 76 reals vellon, and the napoleon equaled 19 reals vellon. Merchants, in order to keep the gold in our market, gave the American eagle the value of $16\frac{1}{2}$ pesos, and to the Spanish doubloon the value of 17 pesos. The best period as to monetary conditions in the island lasted up to the year 1879. By virtue of the royal decree of February 22, 1879, it was ordered to officially admit into circulation the Mexican silver dollar piece with a value equal to that of the United States—that is, 95 centavos each peso—and the royal order of August 6, 1881, authorized its free circulation. Then it was that the celebrated Hermua negotiation was carried into effect, Mexican pesos being obtained at 20 per cent profit. That was a gross error, in which private speculation took part under different forms. To write the history of that transaction does not belong to this place.

In 1883 the whole country already felt the effects of that negotiation, and the chambers of commerce and official and private commissions began to act with a view to remedying the evil. More than 400 documents were sent to Madrid showing the need of applying prompt remedy to that condition of things. Mexican money was acquired outside the island at 59 and 60 centavos, and it was made to circulate in Puerto Rico with a commercial value of 100 centavos and in the official centers with a value of 95 centavos. The smuggler baffled the vigilance exercised by the custom-house officers. At last, on the 28th of October, 1895, the Mexican coin was called in and ordered exchanged for a special provincial coin. About 7,000,000 pesos of large and small Mexican pieces were withdrawn; but only 6,426,393 pesos were exchanged. Of the provincial money, 8,300,000 special pesos were sent and 1,060,000 pesos' worth of pesetas and vellons. Both amounts make a total of 9,360,000 pesos. One million two hundred thousand pesos were never received in the treasury, being transferred from the ship on which they came to the ship on which they were to return to Spain. Besides, 1,733,607 pesos were taken back as surplus because of the lack of Mexicans for which to exchange them. Both amounts make a total of 2,933,607 pesos, which was coined again in Madrid into peninsular money. Therefore, the exchange for provincial silver only amounted to 6,426,393 pesos.

The coinage of these 9,000,000 cost Puerto Rico 362,000 pesetas. Packing, transportation, and insurance cost 423,000 pesetas. Two hundred and fifty-three thousand

pesetas were paid to the Spanish Bank as interest on loan for advance of bar silver to coin the provincial money. The engraving of the exchange tickets that were used in the island for twenty-one days cost Puerto Rico 172,000 pesetas. Of that sum, 23,764 pesetas were paid as gratuities to the personnel of the mint, 2,000 to the officers of that particular section, and 1,600 to the personnel of the ministry of finance. Oh, Puerto Rico, how spoliated wert thou!

In respect to the 480,000 pesos that came in 5-peso gold coins, some of them, up to the amount of 69,084 pesos, were divided among the high officials, military as well as civil, and the rest, amounting to 410,416 pesos, were appropriated to buy a cruiser; that gold was therefore shipped back to the Spanish Peninsula. The first lot, 342,444 pesos, was sent on January 14, 1898; and the second, amounting to 68,472 pesos, on the 3d of February of that same year. That gold then only took a trip to the Lesser Antilles. Thus our monetary wealth suffered a loss of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on being exchanged for the macuquina; 5 per cent on the introduction of the American money; 5 per cent more on the exchange for the Mexican, and again 5 per cent on the exchange for the provincial silver. All of which added makes a total loss of $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and only to get a currency just as special as was the macuquina (called in 1858). Of course they assured us that it would be to our benefit to have a new coin with two-thousandths less of pure silver. Precisely as when a father places in the hands of his child a gold coin, lets it have it for a while, and then takes it away to keep it for himself and buy the child a toy.

There were at the capital only two banks, the Spanish Bank and the Territorial and Agricultural Bank, and a species of savings institution called the Popular Bank. The Spanish Bank was founded in February, 1890, with a stock capital of 1,500,000 pesos, and began operations with 25 per cent, say 375,000, the stockholders having paid in only 50 per cent of their stock, say 750 pesos, besides a reserve fund of 15 per cent, making 112,500 pesos.

This bank issued notes of from 5 pesos to 200 pesos, reaching a maximum issue in April, 1898, of 2,587,445 pesos. October 22, 1898, the assets of the Spanish Bank were, in account current, 6,331,599.79 pesos.

The Territorial and Agricultural Bank was founded on July 4, 1894, with a capital of 2,400,00 pesos, divided in four series of 6,000 shares each of 100 pesos.

It began its operations with the first issue of 600,000 pesos. It has made five issues of scrip, the first on January 25, 1895, for 57,000 provincial pesos; the second on March, 1895, for 114,000 pesos; the third on November 25, 1895, for 200,000 pesos; the fourth on November 25, 1895, (?) for 75,000 pesos, and the fifth on July 27, 1896, for 500,000 pesos. On June 15 of last year it had already redeemed 115,563 pesos of said scrip. Three hundred thousand pesos were held as collaterals by private parties; 116,000 pesos were in bonds deposited by public officials and contractors of works for the State, the diputacion provincial, and municipalities. In surities deposited at the same bank, 180,000 pesos, and held by capitalists 243,437 pesos, making a total of 955,000 pesos. This scrip earns an interest of 7 per cent per annum, payable every six months. One-third of the unencumbered scrip is held by religious communities. The assets of the bank in account current on October 14, 1898, amounted to 5,394,424.14 pesos.

The Popular Bank was established in January, 1894, with the fifth of its capital, say 1,000 pesos. Its business is to make loans of from 25 to 500 pesos, secured by signatures or mortgages, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. It admits deposits at 6 per cent.

In Ponce there was already established an association with a capital of 200,000 pesos, called *Credito y Ahorro Ponceño*, which had opened business with an issue of 2,000 shares of 100 pesos each on February 10, 1895. Its balance for December 31 of last year showed assets of 1,131,037.48 pesos in account current. This corporation also admits deposits.

The Savings Bank of Mayaguez was founded in January, 1874, with a capital of 2,000 pesos, distributed in 100 shares of 40 pesos each. It does not admit deposits under 25 centavos or above 10 pesos, and pays an annual dividend of 6 per cent among shareholders and depositors, besides an extraordinary dividend which is distributed every December 31, and consists of all the profits. In addition thereto lots are cast every year for three prizes of 10, 15, and 25 pesos among such poor depositors as have deposited every Sunday during six months, without interruption, either 1 peso, 50 centavos, or 25 centavos, and have not drawn any money during that time. The assets of said bank on June 30, 1898, amounted to 298,791.90 pesos.

There are other banks, more or less of the same description, in San German and Sabana Grande.

The insular budget for 1897-98 showed appropriations for expenses amounting to

3,536,342.19 pesos, while the receipts were calculated at 3,939,500 pesos. That of the diputacion provincial for the same year reached 1,217,700 pesos, expenses and receipts, and those of the municipalities, also for 1897-98, 2,814,597.84 pesos, receipts, and 2,811,978.07 expenses.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Industry in Puerto Rico has not reached the degree of development enjoyed by other countries, owing not only to the lack of active private enterprise, but to the absence of the requisite protection on the part of former Spanish governments.

Despite all these drawbacks, our old Jamaica sugar mills have been substituted by improved machinery and implements; and the accompanying paper on the history of sugar cane and its products in the island, as also the statistics of exportation of sugar, will reveal the progress made during the past years and furnish an idea of what might be obtained under proper protection.

As to coffee, perfected mills and apparatus have been imported to dry, classify, and polish the aromatic bean, and thus has it been able to hold its own against the products of mocha and java in the markets of the world. Herewith we present a history and statistics of exportation of this staple product.

Our tobacco is of as good a quality as that of Cuba, and until recently Habana was the best market for our wrappers and fillers. The Cuban growers, fearing our competition, have succeeded in prevailing upon the government to shut out our tobacco. In this country the leaf is manufactured into chewing plugs, smoking tobacco, wrappers, cigars, and cigarettes. Lately important manufactures have been established in the country, and should the Federal Government extend its protection to this industry it will no doubt prove a formidable rival to that of Habana and be an inexhaustible source of wealth.

There are, besides, in the line of industry, some foundries, a number of factories turning out matches, soup paste, chocolate, ice, soap, candles, hats, preserved fruits, etc.; tanneries, distilleries, lithograph printing, cabinetmaking, petroleum refinery, gas and electric light plants, telephones, aqueducts, not to mention many other minor trades; and lastly, our marble and other stone quarries are beginning to be worked successfully.

Such was—described at great strokes of the pen—the social, economic, and industrial condition of the island before the occupation by the United States.

Statement of amounts spent in the exchange of Mexican money (1895).

Sent in provincial pesos.....	\$8, 300, 000	
Sent in small pieces	1, 060, 000	\$9, 360, 000
		<hr/>
Amount returned, not received into the Treasury.....	1, 200, 000	
Amount returned, in excess.....	1, 733, 607	
		<hr/>
		2, 933, 607
		<hr/>
Making a total investment in silver.....		6, 426, 393
Sent in gold		480, 000
Sent in bronze		70, 000
		<hr/>
Total spent		6, 976, 393
		<hr/>
NOTE.—From the amount sent in gold, namely.....		480, 000
the following were returned to Spain during Mr. José Severo Quiñones's term as general intendant of finances:		
On January 14, 1898, warrant of payment No. 14.....	\$342, 444	
On February 3, 1898, warrant of payment No. 1.....	68, 472	
		<hr/>
		410, 916
		<hr/>
Then, the amount spent in the island was only.....		69, 084

Statement of amounts spent in the exchange of the "macaquina" coin (1857).

DEBIT.

For remittance made by the treasury of the Peninsula, on Juan Sanchez Toledo's account, for the exchange of "macaquina" coin.	\$1, 350, 000. 00
For addition made by the treasury of Puerto Rico, to cover a deficit thereto	215, 466. 40

1, 565, 466. 40

General expenses:

Transportation of \$1,350,000 to the port of Cadiz... \$10, 880. 63

Expenses incurred upon in the island (Puerto Rico) while putting into circulation the official coin and withdrawing the "macaquina" for shipment..... 25, 863. 64

Transportation to the Peninsula of \$1,761,149.70 "macaquinos" pesos withdrawn, and recoinage of same. 93, 892. 80

130, 637. 07

1, 696, 103. 47

CREDIT.

For the benefit obtained on the recoinage of 1,761,149.70 "macaquinas" pesos at the mints of Madrid and Sevilla.....	\$1, 240, 938. 39
4 per cent profit obtained on the drafts in favor of the treasury of the Peninsula for 213,835.04 pesos, for reimbursement made to the treasury of Puerto Rico.....	8, 224. 42

Collections for various duties on exportation, made by the custom-houses of the island, from August 1, 1857, to April 31, 1859

\$341, 815. 36

Collected for discount of 3 per cent on all salaries and pensions paid by the State during the same time..... 99, 107. 35

440, 922. 71

Collected by the custom-houses for duties, from the 1st to the 5th, both included, of May, 1860, to be received into the treasury..... 6, 684. 45

1, 696, 769. 97

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of debits of this statement.....	\$1, 696, 103. 47
Amount of credits of this statement.....	1, 696, 769. 97

Excess, at His Majesty's Government's order..... 666. 50

Agrarian measures of Puerto Rico.

The cuerda	75 varas per side.
	5,625 square varas.
	39, 30, 30 areas (formerly).
	40, 79, 789 areas (at present).
	4,079.888 square meters.
The caballeria	200 cuerdas.
The acre	43,560 English square feet.
	47,698 Spanish square feet.
	4,840 yards square.
	4,046 square meters.

NOTE.—The acre has about 20 square varas more than the cuerda.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *October 6, 1899.*

SIR: The slaves liberated by the law of March 22, 1873, were a trifle over 31,000, whose greater part was estimated at the value of 200 pesos each. The debt for which appropriation was made in the budget amounted to 700,000 pesos per year, to pay out 7,000,000, with interest, up to the fiscal year 1889-90, when the total debt amounted

to 11,018,020 pesos. Out of this amount 10,996,219 have already been paid, and a balance of 21,801 is still outstanding.

Very respectfully,

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE, Jr.,
Civil Secretary.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commanding the Department, San Juan, P. R.

GOVERNORS OF THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

1. Juan Ponce de Leon was appointed by Ferdinand and Isabella as proprietary captain of the island March 2, 1510, and he turned over the command, by royal order, in 1511 to

2. Juan Ceron and Miguel Diaz, appointed by Admiral Don Diego Columbus in the exercise of his rights recognized by the Council of the Indias. They governed until 1514, in which year the same admiral replaced them with

3. Commander Moscoso, whose rule was very short, having resigned his authority the same year to

4. Cristobal de Mendoza, who directed an expedition against the Indians of Vieques and then departed for Sevilla, and was succeeded by

5. Juan Ponce de Leon, appointed the second time September 27, 1514, as captain of the island, with civil and criminal jurisdiction on both sea and land. He governed seven years, and preparing, in 1520, for his second expedition to Florida, confided the command to

6. Antonio de la Gama, who, in September, 1519, had come to San Juan as resident judge, and married a daughter of Ponce de Leon. Gama continued in supreme authority until the beginning of the year 1521, resigning the same, by order of the Emperor to Don Diego Columbus, who selected for his assistant

7. Pedro Moreno, municipal alcalde and procurador of the city, who continued in command until the year 1529, in which year he was substituted by

8. Antonio de la Gama, the son-in-law of Ponce de Leon, whose rule was not very satisfactory, because in 1531 was named

9. Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon, judge of the audiencia of Santo Domingo, in order that, assuming general authority, he should call to account Moreno and Gama. The latter went to Venezuela and on the termination of the investigation Ayllon returned to Spain that same year, confiding the government to

10. Francisco Manuel de Lando, municipal alcade, as was Moreno, and like him, was named assistant by the admiral. Lando continued in office until 1537, in which year the Crown declared his right to designate the captains and justices of San Juan. This determination was greatly celebrated in the island, but as seven years passed without putting it in practice the ordinary alcaldes continued to govern to the great disgust of the citizens, who complained in 1541 that they had no ruler. At last, in 1544, His Majesty named as captain

11. Geronimo Lebron, who reached Puerto Rico in 1545, and died a natural death fifteen days after assuming command. He was substituted in the same year by

12. The lawyer Cervantes de Loaysa, a magistrate who resided in Spain and whose nomination was made at the request of the citizens of San Juan. His severity produced such dissatisfaction that in 1547 the ayuntamiento begged the Monarch that he be not continued in command because it would result in the destruction of the island.

13. Dr. Luis de Vallejo occupied the place of governor in June, 1550, and continued in power until April, 1554, being substituted by

14. Lawyer Caraza, named in 1555, who governed until 1561, being succeeded by

15. Dr. Don Antonio de la Llama Vallejo, who married Doña Leonor Ponce, daughter of the conqueror, and governed until 1564. In this year the appointment of civil functionaries of the government ceased in the country.

16. Don Francisco Bahamonde Lugo, captain of cavalry in Flanders, who was obliged to go in person to battle with a new invasion of caribes at the baths of San German, where he received a wound that placed his life in danger. He terminated his rule in 1569 and returned to the metropolis, from whence, at the beginning of 1570, came to substitute him

17. Don Francisco de Solis, a native of Salamanca, nominated for a period of four years with a salary of 775,000 maravedis. The office of Solis was occupied in 1575 by

18. Don Francisco de Obando, who exercised his functions until 1580, being succeeded by

19. Don Juan Cespedes, who died the same year. In December, 1581, the new governor reached the island.

20. Don Juan Melgarejo, a native of Sevilla, who took upon himself the work of

preparing a geography of the country, and who surrendered the government in 1583 to

21. Don Diego Melendez, who was called the father abbot, and who governed the island for eleven years—from 1583 to 1594.

22. Pedro Xuarez, colonel, governed in 1593 and 1595.

23. Don Alonso Mercado, captain, in 1599.

24. Don Sancho Ochoa de Castro in 1602.

25. Don Gabriel de Rojas in 1603.

26. Don Felipe Beaumont y Navarra in 1614.

27. Don Juan de Vargas in 1620.

28. Don Juan de Haro in 1625.

29. Don Enrique Henriquez in 1630.

30. Don Iñigo de la Mota (he built the city wall of Puerto Rico), 1635.

31. Don Agustín de Silva in 1656.

32. Gen. Don Juan Perez de Guzman in 1661.

33. Gen. Don Geronimo de Velasco in 1664.

34. Gen. Don Gaspar de Arteaga in 1670. Died March 7, 1674.

35. Maj. Don Diego de Robladillo in 1674, ad interim.

36. Capt. Don Baltasar Figueroa in 1674, ad interim.

37. Gen. Don Alonso Campo in 1675.

38. Gen. Don Juan Robles in 1678.

39. Gen. Don Gaspar de Andino in 1683.

40. Gen. Don Gaspar de Arredondo from 1690 until 1695.

41. Maj. Don Tomas Franco until 1698.

42. Maj. Don Antonio Robles until 1699, ad interim.

43. Gen. Don Gaspar de Arredondo governed during the year 1699.

44. Gen. Don Gabriel Gutierrez de Rivas in 1700.

45. Maj. Don Diego Villaran in 1703, ad interim.

46. Capt. Francisco Sanchez in 1703, ad interim.

47. Capt. Pedro de Arroyo until 1705.

48. Gen. Don Juan Morla, ad interim.

49. Maj. Don Francisco Granados until 1708.

50. Col. Don Juan Rivera until 1713.

51. Don Jose Carreno in 1716, ad interim.

52. Maj. Alonso Bertodano in 1716.

53. Maj. Don Francisco Granados until 1720.

54. Capt. of Cavalry Don Jose Mendizabal until 1724.

55. Lieut. Col. Don Matías Abadia until 1731.

56. Maj. Don Domingo Nanglares until 1743.

57. Col. Don Juan Colomo in 1743.

58. Col. Don Augustín Pareja until 1751.

59. Lieut. Col. Don Matías Bravo until 1755.

60. Don Mateo de Guazo.

61. Don Felipe Ramirez.

62. Col. Don Marcos de Vergara, 1766.

63. Lieut. Col. Don José Tentor ad interim.

64. Col. Don Miguel de Muelas until 1775.

65. Brig. Gen. Don José Dufresne until 1783.

66. Brig. Gen. Don Juan Daban until 1789.

67. Brig. Gen. Don Miguel Ustariz until 1792.

68. Brig. Gen. Don Francisco Torralbo until 1795.

69. Gen. Don Ramon de Castro until 1804.

70. Gen. Don Toribio de Montes until 1809.

71. Gen. Don Salvador Melendez until 1820.

72. Brig. Gen. Don Juan Vasco y Pascual in 1820.

73. Brig. Gen. Don Gonzalo Aostegui until 1822.

74. Col. Don José Navarro in 1822 ad interim.

75. Lieut. Gen. Don Miguel de la Torre, Count of Torrependo, until 1837.

76. Gen. Don Francisco Moreda until 1837.

77. Gen. Don Miguel Lopez Baños until 1840.

78. Lieut. Gen. Don Santiago Mendez Vigo until 1844.

79. Lieut. Gen. Count of Mirasol until 1847.

80. Gen. Don Juan Prim, Count of Reus, until 1840.

81. Lieut. Gen. Don Juan de la Pezuela until 1851.

82. Gen. Marques de España until 1852 ad interim.

83. Lieut. Gen. Don Fernando de Norzagaray until 1855.

84. Lieut. Gen. Don Andrés García Camba in 1855.

85. Lieut. Gen. Don José Lemery until 1857.

86. Lieut. Gen. Don Fernando Cotoner until 1860.

87. Lieut. Gen. Don Rafael Echague until 1862.
88. Brig. Gen. Don Rafael Izquierdo in 1862 ad interim.
89. Lieut. Gen. Don Felix Mariá de Messina until 1865.
90. Lieut. Gen. Don José Mariá Marchesi in 1867.
91. Lieut. Gen. Don Julian Juan Pavia in 1869.
92. Don Jose Laureano Sanz, lieutenant-general in 1870.
93. Don Gabriel Baldrich, lieutenant-general in 1872.
94. Don Ramon Gomez Pulido, lieutenant-general in 1872.
95. Don Simon de la Torre, lieutenant-general in 1872.
96. Don J. Martinez Plower, lieutenant-general in 1873.
97. Don Rafael Primo de Rivera, lieutenant-general in 1873.
98. Don José Laureano Sanz, lieutenant-general, in 1875.
99. Don Segundo de la Portilla, lieutenant-general, in 1877.
100. Don Manuel de la Serna, lieutenant-general, in 1878.
101. Don Eulogio Despujols, lieutenant-general, in 1881.
102. Don Segundo de la Portilla, lieutenant-general, in 1884.
103. Don Miguel de la Vega Inclan, lieutenant-general, in 1884.
104. Don Ramón Fajardo, lieutenant-general, in 1884.
105. Don Luis Daban, lieutenant-general, in 1885.
106. Don Romualdo Palacio, lieutenant-general, in 1887.
107. Don Juan Contreras, general, in 1887 ad interim.
108. Don Pedro Ruiz Dana, lieutenant-general, in 1888.
109. Don José Lasso Perez, lieutenant-general, in 1892.
110. Don Antonio Daban, lieutenant-general, in 1893.
111. Don José Gamir, lieutenant-general, in 1895.
112. Don Manuel Delgado Zulqueta, general of division, until February 15, 1896.
113. Don Sabas Marin, lieutenant-general, until January 4, 1898.
114. Don Ricardo Ortega, general of division, from the 4th of January, 1898, until the 11th of the same month ad interim.
115. Don Andres Gonzalez Muñoz, lieutenant-general, January 11, 1898. (Died the same day.)
116. Don Ricardo Ortega, general of division, January 12, 1898, until February 2, 1898, ad interim.
117. Don Manuel Macias y Casado, lieutenant-general from February 2, 1898, until October 16, 1898.
118. Don Ricardo Ortega, general of division ad interim from October 16, 1898, until the 18th of the same month, when he handed over the governorship of the island to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.

HURRICANES OF THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

- 1515, July.*—The royal officers of Caparra gave an account to the monarch of this hurricane, which caused the death of many Indians.
- 1526, October 4.*—Juan de Vadillo gave an account of this hurricane, which blew down the greater part of the city. The capital had been then founded five years.
- 1530, July 26.*—Governor Olando reported the same to the Government.
- 1530, August 23.*—Idem.
- 1530, August 31.*—Idem.
- 1537, July and August.*—During these two months there were three hurricanes, it being impossible to fix the days. Data may be found in the library of Tapia.
- 1615, September 21.*—Referred to by Father Vargas. The Monarch gave 3,000 ducats for repairs to the cathedral.
- 1740 (month not known).*—Described by Nogaret y Ledrú; it is said to have destroyed a grove of plams which was near Ponce.
- 1772, August 28.*—Described by Fray Iñigo Abad.
- 1804, September 4.*—Described by Moread de Jonnes.
- 1813, July 23.*—Described by Ramírez in the *Diario Económico*.
- 1814, July 23.*—Described also by Ramírez.
- 1819, September 21.*—(San Mateo) Described by D. Pedro Tomás de Córdoba, secretary of the government.
- 1825, July 26.*—(Santa Ana) Idem.
- 1851, August 13.*—(San Agapito) Referred to by Acosta.
- 1837, August 2.*—(Los Angeles) Referred to by D. José Julián Acosta.
- 1867, October 12.*—(San Narciso) Described by D. Vincente Fontán, officer of the treasury.
- 1876, September 13.*—(San Felipe).
- 1893, August 16.*—(San Roque).
- 1899, August 8.*—(San Ciriaco).

APPENDIX J.

BANCO ESPAÑOL DE PUERTO RICO, CENTRAL OFFICE AT SAN JUAN.

Statement of cash on the 30th of September, 1899.

In American gold	\$27,040.00
In American silver, nickel, and bronze.....	997.37
In American bank notes	7,299.00
In foreign gold (Spanish, English, etc.)	3,781.00
In provincial silver (provincial pesos)	1,525,184.75
In bank notes (Banco Español de Puerto Rico)	678,570.00
Bank notes of Banco Español de Puerto Rico in circulation on the 30th of September, 1899 (without making deduction of these that may now be in our branch office at Mayaguez) (provincial pesos)	1,015,470.00

Statement of cash in our branch office at Mayaguez on the 28th of September, 1899.

In provincial coin (pesos)	\$209,766.87
Bank notes (Banco Español de Puerto Rico)	6,870.00

As we have not yet received the statement of cash in our branch office at Mayaguez corresponding to the 30th of September ultimo we can not fix it now, and it is also very difficult, if not impossible, for us to fix those of other bank establishments, as they have not yet published their statements, and therefore they are unknown to us.

San Juan, P. R., October 2, 1899.

CARLOS M. SOLER, *Subdirector.*

SAN JUAN, August 10, 1899.

Brig. Gen. GEO. W. DAVIS,
Governor of Puerto Rico.

HONORABLE SIR: I have the honor to answer your letter of the 7th instant, which I have just received.

The emission of bills of this bank reached its maximum in April, 1898, going as high as \$2,587,445, money of Puerto Rico, and which was in circulation almost in its totality.

The bills issued amount to-day to \$1,794,040 of the said money, but yesterday, the 9th August, at 3.30 p. m. (hour of striking the cash balance), there were only in circulation bills for \$907,645, we having in our safes the remaining \$886,395.

The special silver money which Spain put in circulation on account of the exchange for the Mexican money owing to the orders of the 6th December, 1895, and 27th February, 1896, amounted as under:

In money of one silver peso	\$5,561,000
In fractional money	1,015,000
In copper	70,000

It can be calculated that of the copper coin there does not remain in the island above 45,000 pesos.

At the return of the Spanish troops to their homes they carried away with them about \$600,000 in 1-peso pieces, and estimating in \$100,000 the drawing of money for private individuals, we are not far out of the truth in giving the following calculation of the stock of the special money in the island:

Money in 1 silver peso	\$4,875,000.00
Money in fractional peso	1,000,000.00
Money in copper	45,000.00

Total	5,920,000.00
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Of this sum the Spanish Bank had in the evening of yesterday in the safes:

Of the Central	\$1,576,500.09
In the Branch at Mayaguez	240,000.00

Total	1,816,500.09
The Banco Territorial, about	175,000.00
The Credito and Ahorro Ponceno	700,000.00

Without being able to ascertain the stock of the Colonial Bank in Puerto Rico money, as we have never seen any of their balance sheets.

The remaining \$3,228,500 to complete the calculated stock is distributed between the treasury of the State and a very small portion in the hands of the corporation and private individuals.

Before finishing allow me to state also that the currency suffers greatly the lack of coin, because, according to our judgment, it is far from being exact the idea noted down by the commission and imported to the honorable President that since September and October have come into the country \$5,000,000 in American money.

This bank has a special pleasure in acquainting you that it shall always be at your orders to furnish you all the information you may deem necessary, having a great honor in giving you whatever datums you may require and consider of utility.

I have the honor to remain, honorable sir, yours, most respectfully,

CARLOS M. SOLER, *Subdirector*.

APPENDIX K.

Classification, extension, location, and valuation of government lands in Puerto Rico.

[Compiled from information furnished by Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, civil secretary.]

Names of towns and barrios.	Names of properties.	Number of cuerdas.	Class.	Value.
Aibonito:				
Cuyon		615	Brush	\$369.00
Bayamon:				
Guaragua Arriba.....	Los Oficiales	70	Inferior	42.00
Do.....	Ensenada de Pueblo Viejo.....	352½	Brush	211.50
Catano	Sienea de la Mar.....	704½	Mangrove	211.35
Babo Rojo:				
Boqueron.....	Placeres.....	150	.....do	45.00
Llanos Costa.....	El Molino pitahaya .....		.....do	
(Maritime zone).....	Ucarillo.....		.....do	
Carolina.....	Mangrove lands of Laguna San Jose up to the outskirts of San Juan.	295	Brush	177.00
	Mangrove lands of Laguna Torrecillas and Cano Hojo Mulas.	356	.....do	213.60
Cayey:				
Guabate	Santana.....	500½	Woodland	300.45
	Mangrove lands of Laguna Pinones Cano Hoyo Mula.	890½	Brush	534.15
	Mangrove lands of Laguna Mata Redonda and Cano San Jose.	112	.....do	67.20
Ceiba	Mangrove lands of Canuelos and Aguas Claras.	400	.....do	240.00
	Mangrove lands of Puerto and Playa Macho.	120	.....do	72.00
	Mangrove lands of Ensenada Honda.	230	.....do	138.00
	Sierra de Luquillo	35,561	Woodland	21,336.60
Ciales:				
Alto Viejo	Arroyo	891	.....do	534.60
Cordilleras	Simarronas	534½	.....do	320.85
Fronton	Sumideros	891½	.....do	534.75
Cialitos	Vega Grande	613½	.....do	367.95
Toro Negro	Sierra	1,249½	.....do	749.85
Fozas	Zanjones.....	891½	.....do	534.75
Fajardo:				
Guayacan	On the coast		Mangrove	
Rio Arriba.....			.....do	
Quebrada Vuelta.....	Caoba, Cabezas, etc.....	150½	.....do	45.15
Sabana Pitahaya and Rio Abajo.	Luquillo	4,170	Woodland	2,502.00
Rio Arriba.....	Palo quemado	713½	.....do	427.95
Guayama.....	Mangrove lands of Jobos, Las Mareas, Cano Grande, and Punta Caribe.	399½	Brush	239.55
Guayanilla:				
Boca.....	Cerro Barraco.....	700	Rocky	420.00
Do.....	Cerro Criollo.....	800	.....do	480.00
Do.....	Ballena	713½	Woodland	428.25
Pasto	Sierra Guillarte	1,527	.....do	916.20
Do.....	Mangrove lands of port and bay.....	175	Brush	105.00
Juana Diaz:				
Guayabal.....	Las Cuevas.....	200	Calcareous.....	120.00
Do.....	Mangrove lands of coast.....	150½		90.30
Do.....	Barberia Island	42½		25.65
Lajas	Palgueras Palmarejo.....	692	Brush	415.20
	Pto. Pasaje.....	70½	.....do	42.30

Classification, extension, location, and valuation of government lands, etc.—Continued.

Names of towns and barrios.	Names of properties.	Number of cuerdas.	Class.	Value.
Las Piedras.....	Luquillo.....	4,579	Woodland.....	\$2,747.40
Loiza.....	Cubuy.....	600	Brush.....	360.00
	Luquillo.....	1,272	Woodland.....	763.20
	Pinones, Hoyomula, Yaboilita.....	763	.....	457.80
	Mata Redonda, Hoyo Mulas, and Cano Cangrejos.....	1,272	Brush.....	763.20
Luquillo:				
Pitahaya.....	Pitahaya.....	891½	Woodland.....	534.75
Sabana.....	Sabana.....	723½	do.....	434.10
Mameyes.....	Mameyes.....	445½	do.....	267.30
Mte. de Luquillo.....	Luquillo.....	5,088	do.....	3,052.80
Maricao.....	Mte. Maricao afuera.....	699½	do.....	419.85
Coamo:				
Cuyon.....	.....	140	do.....	140.00
Aguabo:				
Santa Luisa.....	Algodones.....	2½	Broken.....	1.65
Pena Polse.....	.....	713½	do.....	428.10
Rio Blanco.....	Luquillo.....	983½	do.....	590.25
Do.....	Algodones, Cano Prieto, Quebrada Palma, and Botija.....	178	Mangrove.....	107.80
Do.....	Boca de Dagua.....	60	do.....	36.00
Penuelas:				
Rucio.....	Cenote.....	160	Second and third.....	96.00
Do.....	Luquillo.....	3,661½	Woodland.....	2,916.90
Do.....	Mangrove lands of the coast.....	22	Brush.....	13.20
Rio Grande.....	Miquillas and Boca de Rio Grande.....	250	Mangrove.....	75.00
Guzman.....	.....	200	do.....	120.00
Do.....	Canovanas.....	2,463	Woodland.....	1,477.80
Do.....	Lazaro.....	2,463	do.....	1,477.80
Do.....	Yunque.....	3,307	do.....	1,984.20
Zarzar.....	Jimenez.....	2,970	do.....	1,782.00
Do.....	Miquillas and Boca Rio Grande.....	2,49½	Mangrove.....	149.85
Rio Piedras.....	Bay of San Juan, Cano de M. Pena and Laguna San Jose.....	737½	do.....	221.32
	B. Anon.....	1,160½	Woodland.....	696.30
Sabana Grande.....	Las Peladas and Saco.....	2,790½	do.....	1,674.15
Salinas:				
Lapa.....	.....	310½	do.....	186.45
Quebrada Yegua.....	Qda. Yegua.....	357½	Woodland.....	214.35
Do.....	Cerro Aponte.....	200	do.....	120.00
San Juan.....	Mangrove lands on the north of the bay, Cano Galo, San Antonio, La Regadera, D. Bartolo, Miraflores, Martin Pena, up to the bridge.....	706½	Brush.....	422.25
	Mangrove lands on the north shore of Cano Martin Pena and Laguna San Jose from bridge up to the jurisdiction of Carolina.....	63½	do.....	38.10
	Qda. Peces.....	100½	Woodland.....	60.15
Santa Isabel.....	Costa Guanica.....	780	Mangrove.....	478.00
Utua:	Pta. de Yauca.....	119	Brush.....	71.40
Sta Rosa.....	El Yauco.....	1,000	.....	600.00
Vivi Arriba.....	Cerro Morales.....	534½	.....	325.55
Paso Palma.....	Morrillos.....	357½	.....	214.35
Jagucey Arriba.....	Alto Seco.....	1,783½	Woodland.....	1,070.25
Mameyes.....	Palmar.....	534½	do.....	320.70
Don Alonso.....	Cordilleras.....	891	do.....	534.60
Caguana.....	Sumideros.....	2,143	do.....	1,285.80
Angel.....	Las Nueces.....	257½	do.....	154.65
Do.....	.....	178½	do.....	107.25
Vega Baja:				
Pugnado Afuera.....	Los Oficiales de Milicia.....	200	Very poor.....	120.00
Do.....	Francscs.....	600	Barren.....	360.00
Vieques:				
Puerto Real.....	Cabeza del este.....	1,776½	Woodland.....	1,065.95
Do.....	Cayo de tierra.....	7½	Sandy.....	4.60
Puerta Diablo.....	Cayo de fuera.....	12	Brush.....	7.25
Puerta Ferre.....	Cayo Carcenero.....	431½	Sandy.....	258.70
Do.....	Cayo Manuarqui.....	12	Rocky.....	7.20
Do.....	Cayo Ital.....	7½	do.....	4.65
Do.....	Cerro Pirata.....	891½	do.....	534.75
Yauco:				
Fraile.....	} Las Piedras.....	3,999	Rocks.....	2,399.40
Rancheras.....				
Almacigo Alto.....				
	Mte. bo Guanica Susua, Barinas bajas and Boca Guanica.....		Brush and woodland.....	

APPENDIX L.

Statement of mining claims in force in the island of Puerto Rico.

[By Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, civil secretary.]

Municipality.	No. of rec-ord.	Date.	Name of grantee.	Name of claim.	Location of mine.	Area of mine.	Kind of mineral.	Date of granting of title.	Annual tax on mine.	Remarks.
Cabo Rojo.....						<i>Hectares.</i>			<i>Pesos.</i>	
			Juan Comas and Alej. Colberg.	La Candelaria....	Ward, Pedernales, Cabo Rojo.	105	Salt.....	1, 10, 84	140.00	
	40	2, 18, 93	Alfredo Collado	Fortuna	Ward, Monte Grande, Cabo Rojo.	6	Phosphorite	4, 13, 93	30.00	
	27	10, 27, 98	Alberto del Toro.....	Caborrojena	Ward, Boqueron, Cabo Rojo.		Salt.....	4, 5, 90	506.80	
	41	2, 18, 93	Alfredo Collado	Buena Vista.....	Ward, Llanos Tuna, Cabo Rojo.	6	Phosphorite	6, 9, 94	30.00	
	45	4, 26, 93	Alejandro A. Colberg.	Moja Casabe.....	Ward, Boqueron, Cabo Rojo.		Artificial salt.....	5, 5, 94	5.16	
Corozal	71	11, 16, 98	Daniel Hogan and J. Pierce.	Reina del Cobre....	Ward, Dos Bocas, Corozal.	12	Copper and silver.	5, 9, 99	48.00	
Guayama	29	7, 23, 90	Miguel Planellas	La Estrella	Ward, Carmen, Guayama	12	Lead.....	12, 9, 91	60.00	Leased to Mr. M. de Porrata-Doria.
	31	12, 17, 90	Arturo Aponte.....	Rosita .....	.....do.....	12	Galena	12, 9, 91	60.00	Do.
Gurabo	95	2, 7, 99	Pedro Santisteban Chavarri.	Caridad	Ward, Mancey, Gurabo..	21	Oxide of iron.....	5, 27, 99	33.60	
Humacao.....	98	2, 13, 99	.....do.....	San Anton.....	Ward, Collores, Humacao.	12	Iron	5, 27, 99	19.20	
	77	12, 17, 98	Agueso & Miner.....	Maria	Ward, Mariana, Humacao.	8	Iron and others ..	5, 9, 99	32.00	
Isabela	65	3, 17, 96	Joaquin de Alarcon..	Trabajo	Ward, Arenales Bajos, Isabela.	12	Phosphorite	1, 18, 97	19.20	
	47	9, 14, 93	.....do.....	La Asturiana.....	.....do.....	6	.....do.....	4, 27, 94	30.00	Transferred to Mrs. Fulgencia Garcia.
Juncos	94	2, 7, 99	Pedro Santisteban Chavarri.	La Carranzana ...	Ward, Collores, Juncos..	20	Iron	5, 27, 99	32.00	
	84	1, 4, 99	.....do.....	La Fe.....	Ward, Ceiba Norte, Juncos.	14	Iron sesquioxide ..	6, 9, 99	22.40	
Lajas	64	2, 6, 96	.....do.....	La Esperanza.....	Ward, La Ceiba, Juncos.	96	Iron	11, 12, 96	153.60	
	43	2, 18, 93	Alfredo Collado	Ceiba y Cuevas....	Ward, Lajas Arriba, Lajas.	12	Phosphorite	6, 4, 94	60.00	
	17	11, 19, 83	Ulises Lopez.....	Fortuna	Town of Lajas.		Chlo. of sodium....	4, 9, 84	145.44	
	33	5, 6, 91	Quevedo & Hess.....	La Monserrate.....	Ward, Mameyes lo, Luquillo.	12	Auriferous sand...	11, 30, 92	60.00	
Luquillo.....	30	12, 17, 90	Carlos Bernstein	Catinsterlila	Ward, Mameyes, Luquillo.	12	.....do.....	7, 8, 91	60.00	

Manati	63	8, 10, 94	Miguel Arzuaga	La Confianza	Ward, Las Boquillas, Manati.	6	Phosphorite	2, 22, 95	30.00
Naguabo	70	10, 17, 98	Argueso & Miner	Santa Amalia	Ward, Rio Blanco, Na- guabo.	100	Copper sulphate ..	4, 14, 99	400.00
	69	10, 17, 98	do	Ernestita	do	100	Silver and nickel ..	4, 14, 99	400.00
	2	5, 10, 75	Alejandro Fernandez Laza.	Perseverancia	do	12	Copper carbonate ..	4, 9, 81	60.00
	15	1, 17, 82	Manuel Ugalde	La Esperanza	do	12	do	10, 30, 82	60.00
Piedras and Humacao.	97	2, 8, 99	Pedro Santiste ban Chavarri.	San Miguel	Ward, Collores, Piedras, Humacao.	21	Iron	5, 27, 99	33.60
Piedras	96	2, 7, 99	Jose Santiste ban Trueba	Polonia	Ward, Boqueron, Piedras	40	do	5, 27, 99	64.00
Ponce	74	12, 12, 98	do	Eloisa	Ward, Collores, Piedras	25	do	4, 25, 99	40.00
	66	9, 30, 96	Jose Sanchez Valdez	Joachim and S. Jose.	City of Ponce	12	Phosphorite	2, 15, 97	19.20
Rio Grande	26	6, 25, 88	Sauri, Subira & Co.	Perseverancia	do	90	Salt	4, 14, 90	120.00
	73	11, 23, 98	Jose R. Latimer	Union	Ward, Mameyes lo, Rio Grande.	5	Gold wash	4, 25, 99	8.00
San German	39	9, 27, 92	Alfredo Collado	El Rosario	Ward, Rosario, San German.	12	Phosphorite	4, 13, 93	60.00
	42	2, 18, 93	do	Bracero	Ward, Llanos Tuna, Cabo Rojo.	6	do	6, 6, 94	30.00
Yauco	28	9, 20, 89	Eugenio Guenard	Carmelita	Ward, Guanica, Yauco ..		Common salt	6, 23, 90	1.25

Sold 2, 6, 82, to J.
de Forrata-Doria.
Sold May, 1883, to
Mr. M. de Forrata-
Doria.

APPENDIX M.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
San Juan, P. R., October 2, 1899.

Brig. Gen. GEO. W. DAVIS,
Governor-General of Puerto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States military government of Puerto Rico from July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899, inclusive, based upon the actual deposits with the treasurer and the amounts paid out as advances to disbursing officers upon accountable warrants, and payments by settlement warrants in satisfaction of claims audited and allowed:

RECEIPTS.

I.—CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

1899.

July. Deposits by collectors of customs	\$137,956.81
Aug. Deposits by collectors of customs	139,682.16
Sept. Deposits by collectors of customs	101,212.42

Total deposits by collectors of customs..... \$378,851.39

Repayments:

July. Balances refunded by officers.....	\$17,432.07
Aug. Balances refunded by officers.....	15,990.32
Sept. Balances refunded by officers.....	11,412.90

Total repayments by officers..... 44,835.29

Deposits of funds in trust:

July. Deposit by contractor.....	\$250.00
Aug. Deposit by contractor.....	None.
Sept. Deposit by contractor.....	None.

Total deposits of funds in trust..... 250.00

Total amount deposited to customs receipts..... \$423,936.68

II.—POSTAL RECEIPTS.

July. Deposits by acting postmasters	None.
Aug. Deposits by acting postmasters	\$6,018.12
Sept. Deposits by acting postmasters	5,177.56

Total deposits by acting postmasters..... \$11,195.68

Transfers:

July. Transfer from customs receipts to meet deficiency in postal revenues.....	\$9,345.11
Aug. Transfer from customs receipts to meet deficiency in postal revenues.....	4,256.44
Sept. Transfer from customs receipts to meet deficiency in postal revenues.....	3,632.09

Total transfers from customs receipts..... 17,234.64

Total deposits (including transfers) to postal receipts..... 28,430.32

III.—INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Balances turned over by secretary
of finance:

July 6. General balance in central treasury..	\$23,764.39
July 6. Balance of trust funds in central treasury	4,070.06

Total balance deposited..... \$27,834.45

Deposits of internal-revenue receipts:		
July.	Deposits by collectors of internal revenue	\$11, 770. 20
July.	Deposit, matriculation fee by teacher.....	12. 00
Aug.	Deposits by collectors of internal revenue	8, 079. 92
Sept.	Deposits by collectors of internal revenue	12, 480. 56
Total deposits of internal-revenue collections.		\$32, 342. 68
Repayments:		
July.	Balances refunded by officers.....	\$587. 68
Aug.	Balances refunded by officers.....	1, 260. 34
Sept.	Balances refunded by officers.....	377. 50
Total repayments by officers		2, 225. 52
Deposits of funds in trust:		
July.	Deposits of funds in trust by sundry persons	\$411. 71
Aug.	Deposits of funds in trust by sundry persons.....	72. 00
Sept.	Deposits of funds in trust by sundry persons.....	None.
Total deposits of funds in trust		483. 71
Transfers:		
Sept.	Transfer from customs receipts to meet deficiency in internal-revenue receipts.....	5, 000. 00
Total deposits (including transfer) to internal-revenue receipts.....		\$67, 886. 36

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

July.	Deposits for trade-mark fee.....	\$7. 50
Aug.	Deposits from sundry sources.....	1, 079. 35
Sept.	Deposits from sundry sources.....	763. 50
Total from sundry sources.....		\$1, 850. 35
Deposits by clerk United States provisional court:		
Aug.	Deposits of fees and fines United States provisional court	\$1, 598. 15
Sept.	Deposits of fees and fines United States provisional court	1, 038. 80
Total fees and fines United States provisional court		2, 636. 95
Total deposits of collections from miscellaneous receipts		4, 487. 30
July.	Deposits of funds in trust	None.
Aug.	Deposits of funds in trust.....	None.
Sept.	Sundry deposits of funds in trust	\$1, 901. 00
Total deposits of funds in trust		\$1, 901. 00
Total deposits account of miscellaneous receipts.....		6, 388. 30
Total receipts from July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899.....		526, 641. 66

EXPENDITURES.

I.—FROM CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Amounts advanced to disbursing officers on accountable warrants.

To the treasurer of Puerto Rico as special disbursing officer:		
July. Salaries, civil employees, department headquarters.....	\$2,560.49	
Aug. Salaries, civil employees, department headquarters.....	2,631.31	
Sept. Salaries, civil employees, department headquarters.....	2,761.33	
		<hr/>
July. Contingent expenses, auditor's office, prior to July 1	301.60	\$7,953.13
July. Salaries and expenses, auditor's office ..	1,684.58	
Aug. Salaries and expenses, auditor's office ..	2,192.32	
Sept. Salaries and expenses, auditor's office ..	2,037.82	
		<hr/>
		6,216.32
July. Salaries and expenses, treasurer's office.	540.88	
Aug. Salaries and expenses, treasurer's office.	160.00	
Sept. Salaries and expenses, treasurer's office.	210.00	
		<hr/>
		910.88
July. Cable remittance to Secretary of War (salaries insular commission, July and August)	3,543.60	
Aug. Cable remittance to Secretary of War (translating laws of Puerto Rico)	235.25	
		<hr/>
		3,778.85
Aug. Expenses special committee to Ponce and return....	148.53	
Sept. Seal for United States provisional court	60.00	
		<hr/>
Total amount advanced treasurer as special dis- bursing officer.....		\$19,067.71
To special disbursing officer:		
Aug. Incidental expenses, department headquarters	118.36	
		<hr/>
		19,186.07
To collectors of customs acting as disbursing agents:		
July. Salaries and expenses, customs service..	\$9,744.18	
Aug. Salaries and expenses, customs service..	7,853.50	
Sept. Salaries and expenses, customs service..	8,199.74	
		<hr/>
Total for salaries and expenses, customs service.....		25,797.42
Board of public works, roads, buildings, etc.:		
July. To director of public works	\$27,227.62	
Aug. To director of public works	27,316.33	
Sept. Disbursing officer, board of public works.	47,342.06	
		<hr/>
Total for roads, buildings, etc....		101,886.01
Harbor works:		
July. To engineer in charge harbor works	\$3,068.00	
Aug. To engineer in charge harbor works	None.	
Sept. To president board of public works	6,585.65	
		<hr/>
Total for harbor works.....		9,603.65

Light-houses:		
July.	To inspector light-houses ...	\$3,997.14
Aug.	To inspector light-houses ...	7,941.67
Sept.	To inspector light-houses ...	2,938.14
Total for light-houses.....		\$14,876.95
Total advanced for public works.....		\$126,366.61
Quarantine office:		
July.	To surgeon in chief, Marine-Hospital Service	\$1,989.30
Aug.	To surgeon in chief, Marine-Hospital Service	1,982.72
Sept.	To surgeon in chief, Marine-Hospital Service	1,512.26
Total for quarantine office		5,484.28
Superior board of health:		
July.	To secretary and treasurer.....	\$1,585.13
Aug.	To secretary and treasurer.....	577.00
Sept.	To secretary and treasurer.....	765.00
Total for superior board of health.....		2,927.13
Insular police:		
July.	To inspector and disbursing officer	\$13,850.00
Aug.	To inspector and disbursing officer	12,936.11
Sept.	To inspector and disbursing officer	12,668.66
Total for insular police		39,454.77
Board of education:		
July.	To disbursing officer for the board.....	\$9,915.52
Aug.	To disbursing officer for the board.....	8,804.72
Sept.	To disbursing officer for the board.....	14,752.79
Total for board of education.....		33,473.03
Board of prison control:		
July.	To treasurer of the board.....	\$11,814.00
Aug.	To treasurer of the board.....	6,053.78
Sept.	To treasurer of the board.....	7,309.61
Total for board of prison control.....		25,177.39
Board of charities:		
Aug.	To secretary and disbursing agent.....	\$3,580.19
Sept.	To secretary and disbursing agent.....	3,907.96
Total for board of charities.....		7,488.15
Judicial expenses, insular courts in San Juan:		
Sept.	To disbursing officer, salaries substitute judges.....	150.00
Special expenditures:		
July.	To special disbursing officer at Ponce, pay of jail guards for June, 1899	300.00
Expenses of municipalities:		
Aug.	To special disbursing officer at Adjuntas, expenses of that municipality.....	1,000.00
Aug.	To special disbursing officers at sundry places, for relief of hurricane sufferers.....	12,150.00
Total advanced from customs receipts		\$298,954.85
<i>Settlements.</i>		
July.	Amount paid on settlement of claims...	\$1,995.95
Aug.	Amount paid on settlement of claims...	2,188.96
Sept.	Amount paid on settlement of claims...	1,499.54
Total settlements paid from customs receipts..		\$5,684.45

Transfers.

To postal receipts:		
July.	To meet deficiency in postal revenues..	\$9,346.11
Aug.	To meet deficiency in postal revenues..	4,256.44
Sept.	To meet deficiency in postal revenues..	3,632.09
Total for deficiency in postal revenues		17,234.64
Sept.	To meet deficiency in internal-revenue receipts	5,000.00
Total amount of transfers		\$22,234.64
		<u>\$27,919.09</u>
Total amount paid from customs receipts		326,873.94
		<u><u>326,873.94</u></u>

II.—FROM POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Expenses postal service in Puerto Rico.

July.	To director-general of posts.....	\$9,346.11
Aug.	To acting director-general of posts.....	9,859.79
Sept.	To acting director-general of posts.....	9,158.19
Total for expenses postal service.....		28,364.09

III.—FROM INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

To collectors of internal revenue.

Collectors' offices:		
July.	Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,864.47
Aug.	Salaries and expenses.....	2,331.22
Sept.	Salaries and expenses.....	1,891.11
Total salaries and expenses collectors' offices.....		\$6,086.80
Insular courts outside San Juan:		
July.	Salaries and expenses.....	\$4,283.70
Aug.	Salaries and expenses.....	11,065.27
Sept.	Salaries and expenses.....	7,984.28
Total for salaries and expenses...		23,333.25
Office civil secretary:		
July.	Salaries and expenses (offices secretary of state, secretary of finance, secretary of interior, director of agriculture, and discontinued employees)...	\$5,800.44
Aug.	Salaries and expenses (including offices secretary of state, finance and interior, to date of discontinuance)	4,182.22
Sept.	Salaries and expenses.....	4,211.36
Total office civil secretary.....		14,194.02
Advisory board:		
Aug.	Salaries.....	\$63.87
Sept.	Salaries.....	200.00
		<u>263.87</u>
Total advanced to collectors of internal revenue.		43,877.94

*To disbursing officer, solicitor-general's office, and insular courts
in San Juan.*

Solicitor-general's office:

July. Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,017.98
Aug. Salaries and expenses.....	988.00
Sept. Salaries and expenses.....	1,018.02

Total for solicitor-general's office. \$3,024.00

Insular courts in San Juan:

July. Judicial salaries and expenses. \$4,807.92	
Aug. Judicial salaries and expenses. 3,959.19	
Sept. Judicial salaries and expenses. 4,535.98	

Total for insular courts in San
Juan 13,303.09

Total to disbursing officer, solicitor-general's
office, and insular courts in San Juan..... \$16,327.09

United States provisional court:

July. To clerk, for salaries and expenses.....	\$1,000.00
Aug. To clerk, for salaries and expenses.....	1,965.33
Sept. To clerk, for salaries and expenses.....	1,856.33

Total for United States provisional court..... 4,821.66

Total advanced from internal-revenue receipts.. 65,026.69

Settlements.

July. Amount paid on settlement of claims ..	\$135.83
Aug. Amount paid on settlement of claims ..	889.55
Sept. Amount paid on settlement of claims ..	255.37

Total settlements paid from internal-revenue
receipts..... 1,280.75

Total amount paid from internal-revenue receipts..... \$66,307.44

IV.—FROM MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Settlements.

Sept. Paid on settlements for refunding amounts deposited as guaranty with proposals for contracts.....	\$1,060.00
--	------------

Total amount paid from miscellaneous receipts 1,060.00

Total payments from July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899.. 422,605.47

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in hands of the treasurer of Puerto Rico, July 1, 1899.....	\$450,452.83
Total deposits (including transfers), from July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899	526,641.66

Total 977,094.49

Total payments from the treasury (including transfers) from July 1,
1899, to September 30, 1899..... 422,605.47

Balance in treasurer's hands at close of business, September 30,
1899 554,489.02

Which agrees with the books of his office.

Balance in treasurer's hands—

September 1, 1899.....	578,105.27
September 30, 1899	554,489.02

Reduction of balance in September 23,616.25

Receipts from ordinary sources from July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899:

Deposits by collectors of customs	\$378, 851. 39
Deposits by acting postmasters	11, 195. 68
Deposits by collectors internal revenues.....	32, 342. 68
Deposits to miscellaneous receipts, available.....	4, 487. 30

Total ordinary available receipts \$426, 877. 05

Ordinary expenditures from July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899:

Advanced from customs receipts.....	\$298, 954. 85
Advanced from postal receipts.....	28, 364. 09
Advanced from internal-revenue receipts.....	65, 026. 69

Total amount advanced..... \$392, 345. 63

Paid on settlements:

From customs receipts	\$5, 684. 45
From internal-revenue receipts	1, 280. 75

Total paid on settlements 6, 965. 20

Total ordinary expenditures July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899.. 399, 310. 83

Excess of receipts from ordinary sources over ordinary expenditures 27, 566. 22

Receipts from all sources (including transfers) from July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899 526, 641. 66

Total expenditures (including transfers) from July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899..... 422, 605. 47

Excess of total receipts over total expenditures 104, 036. 19

The amounts advanced to disbursing officers on accountable warrants do not measure the actual expenditures, which are always less. The disbursing officers usually have balances on hand at the close of each month varying in amounts from small sums to sums reaching from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

The results of audited accounts can only show accurately the expenditures for any given period.

A statement is herewith submitted, based upon the accounts received in the auditor's office for July and August, 1899 (most of which have been audited), showing the actual amounts of revenues collected in each month, respectively, and the actual disbursements allowed.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR JULY AND AUGUST, 1899, SHOWN BY ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The audited result is given in all cases where the accounts have been audited; and in a few cases in which the accounts have not been audited the receipts and expenditures, as taken from the officers' accounts, are given.

Revenues collected, as shown by officers' accounts.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

July. Customs revenues collected.....	\$136, 986. 42	
Additional charged, per audit	1, 379. 87	
		\$138, 366. 29
Aug. Customs revenues collected.....	134, 024. 27	
Additional charged, per audit	1, 605. 29	
		135, 629. 56

Total for July and August..... \$273, 995. 85

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

July. From 50 post-offices, per audited accounts.....	\$5, 829. 92
Aug. From 45 post-offices, per audited accounts.....	5, 071. 24

Total for July and August 10, 901. 16

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

July. Internal-revenue and miscellaneous receipts, as reported in the accounts from the nine internal-revenue districts	\$17, 525. 75	
Aug. Internal-revenue and miscellaneous receipts, as reported in the accounts from the nine internal-revenue districts	9, 334. 43	
Total for July and August.....		\$26, 860. 18

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

July. Fees and fines, United States provisional court	\$1, 598. 15	
Aug. Fees and fines, United States provisional court	1, 034. 80	
Total for July and August (audited accounts).....		2, 632. 95
Total revenues for July and August, as reported in accounts received		314, 390. 14

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS ACTUALLY MADE FOR JULY AND AUGUST, AS SHOWN BY ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FROM CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

July. Salaries and expenses, custom-houses ..	\$7, 810. 39	
Less amount included for May and June at Guanica	350. 00	
	7, 460. 39	
Aug. Salaries and expenses.....	8, 824. 14	
Total (audited accounts).....		\$16, 284. 53
July. Public works (accounts audited)	\$15, 919. 12	
Aug. Public works (accounts audited)	12, 544. 58	
Aug. Public works (accounts not audited)...	13, 837. 52	
Total		42, 301. 22
July. Light-houses	\$3, 032. 94	
Aug. Light-houses	4, 158. 45	
Total (accounts audited)		7, 191. 39
July. Marine-Hospital Service (quarantine office)	\$1, 672. 52	
Aug. Marine-Hospital Service (quarantine office)	1, 972. 63	
Total (accounts audited)		3, 645. 15
July. Superior board of health	\$1, 419. 52	
Aug. Superior board of health	548. 20	
Total (accounts audited)		1, 967. 72
July. Insular police	\$13, 046. 94	
Aug. Insular police	12, 775. 34	
Total (accounts audited)		25, 822. 28
July. Board of education	\$4, 789. 42	
Aug. Board of education	2, 788. 91	
Total (accounts audited)		7, 578. 33
July and part Aug. Harbor works (accounts audited to Aug. 17)		2, 837. 29
July. Board of prison control	\$6, 059. 78	
Aug. Board of prison control	8, 084. 61	
Total (accounts audited)		14, 144. 39

July.	Treasurer of Puerto Rico, as special disbursing officer, salaries and expenses, department headquarters, auditor and treasurer	\$5,023.18	
	Insular Commission, July and August..	3,543.60	
Aug.	Salaries, department headquarters, auditor and treasurer	5,400.08	
	Total (accounts audited)		\$13,966.86
July.	Special disbursing officer, Ponce, pay of jail guards, June (accounts audited)		300.00
Aug.	Special disbursing officer, incidental expenses, department headquarters (accounts audited)		118.36
Aug.	Relief of hurricane sufferers (accounts audited)		5,337.20
July.	Miscellaneous claims settled	\$1,995.95	
Aug.	Miscellaneous claims settled	2,188.96	
	Total (accounts audited)		4,184.91
	Total disbursements from customs receipts		\$145,679.63

DISBURSEMENTS FROM POSTAL RECEIPTS.

July.	Salaries and expenses, postal service	\$8,815.44	
Aug.	Salaries and expenses, postal service	9,290.03	
	Total disbursements from postal receipts (accounts audited) ..		18,105.57

DISBURSEMENTS FROM INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

July.	Salaries and expenses, United States provisional court	\$999.37	
Aug.	Salaries and expenses, United States provisional court	1,589.24	
	Total		\$2,588.61
July.	Salaries and expenses, insular courts in San Juan	\$3,312.89	
Aug.	Salaries and expenses, insular courts in San Juan	3,912.95	
	Total		7,225.84
July.	Salaries and expenses, insular courts outside San Juan	\$1,905.98	
Aug.	Salaries and expenses, insular courts outside San Juan	8,579.12	
	Total		10,485.10
July.	Salaries and expenses, collectors' offices ..	\$1,116.78	
Aug.	Salaries and expenses, collectors' offices ..	1,834.62	
	Total		2,951.40
July.	Salaries and expenses, solicitor-general's office	\$708.32	
Aug.	Salaries and expenses, solicitor-general's office	988.00	
	Total		1,696.32
July.	Salaries and expenses, office secretary of state, secretary of finance, secretary of interior, and salaries of discontinued employees	\$5,611.71	
Aug.	Salaries and expenses, office civil secretary (including offices secretary of state, finance, and interior, to date of discontinuance)	4,013.84	
	Total		9,625.55

July. Miscellaneous claims settled.....	\$135. 83
Aug. Miscellaneous claims settled.....	889. 55
Total	\$1, 025. 38
Total disbursements from internal-revenue receipts	\$35, 598. 20
Total disbursements, July and August, 1899.....	199, 383. 30
Total receipts for July and August, 1899, as shown by audited accounts.....	314, 390. 14
Total expenditures for July and August, 1899, per audited accounts.....	199, 383. 30
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....	115, 006. 84

Money-order business.

	July.		August.		September.		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.
Weekly statements ex- amined	66		109		109		284	
Money orders issued	1, 427	\$55, 494. 01	2, 394	\$129, 157. 88	3, 617	\$229, 072. 68	7, 438	\$413, 724. 57
Money orders paid	653	20, 949. 65	770	19, 049. 09	1, 006	32, 366. 60	2, 429	72, 365. 34
International money or- ders on United States issued in Puerto Rico....	844	35, 337. 93	1, 691	106, 490. 58	2, 720	205, 042. 34	5, 255	346, 870. 85
International money or- ders on Puerto Rico is- sued in United States....	71	1, 350. 06	94	2, 112. 53	114	3, 856. 42	279	7, 319. 01
International money or- ders on Cuba issued in Puerto Rico			11	228. 92	4	27. 34	15	256. 26
International money or- ders on Puerto Rico is- sued in Cuba			16	420. 63	15	348. 69	31	769. 32

The detailed report for the month of September, 1899, required by regulations to be made to the Secretary of War, will be submitted within a few days.

Very respectfully,

J. R. GARRISON, *Auditor.*

APPENDIX N.

OCTOBER 21, 1899.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,

San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in communication from your office, dated August 21, 1899 (L. S., 2292, D. P. R.), directing me to prepare and submit a "financial statement of general receipts, showing sources and amounts of revenue and statement of expenditures for all purposes, itemized under the proper heads and subdivisions, showing objects and amounts," this in view of having been previously designated by the department commander, verbally, to examine and audit the money accounts of military officers and others having reference to the receipt and disbursement of "insular" funds, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statements, showing amounts received, disbursed, and remaining on hand June 30, 1899, on account of "customs collections" and of the "central treasury," embracing "internal revenues," showing sources from whence received of all insular revenues of the island of Puerto Rico since date of American occupation.

At the time of first invasion of Puerto Rico and occupation by our troops of Ponce (July 28), Arroyo (August 1), and Guanica the custom-houses at the two first-named ports (no custom-house being at Guanica) were placed under charge of military officers, who assumed control and continued—in a semicivil capacity as collectors of the port—to administer and exercise the functions pertaining to that office. As inland invasion progressed the port of Mayaguez was next similarly taken charge of (August 12), and so continued under military authority. Upon the final surrender and entry of American troops into San Juan (October 18) the custom-house at that port and the custom-houses at the several remaining ports of Humacao, Fajardo,

Arecibo, Naguabo, Vieques, and Aguadilla were also soon after placed under charge of military officers, who have since continued in their official capacity to act as collectors of the port, rendering account of receipt of collections and expenditures and performing all the duties required in the administration of their office.

That such assignments were wise, and that the duties have been ably, intelligently, economically, and honestly performed, is attested by the figures shown in the result as compared with those of the "internal revenue," which latter department was wholly under charge of civil (native) functionaries.

It will be observed by reference to the statement of "customs" that there are items enumerated in the expenditures under, viz: "Department of public works," "Department of public instruction," "Judicial department," "Post-office department," "Maintenance of insular police," "Representation of the island of Puerto Rico at Philadelphia Exposition," "Vaccination expenses," and "Pay of prison guards, inspectors," etc., aggregating \$481,757.28, which properly belong to and should be chargeable to departments coming under the control of the "central treasury," and which, if deducted, would greatly decrease the expenses proper of customs and correspondingly increase its balance shown on hand, as also increase the expenditures of the central treasury.

In addition to these amounts charged as expenditures against customs there appears the sums advanced to the municipalities of San Juan, Mayaguez, and Aguadilla for certain city improvements, aggregating \$29,079.75, which amount is treated as a loan, and is to be returned by said municipalities. This amount, also, if deducted from the expenses of customs, would still further decrease the expenditure shown.

Of the amount of customs funds drawn on the orders of Generals Miles and Brooke during the early part of the invasion and used by the several staff departments of the army for military purposes, the records show the following sums distributed to staff departments: Quartermaster's department, \$18,368; subsistence department, \$8,455.42; medical department, \$371.59; judge-advocate's department, \$16.54; total, \$27,211.55. The greater portion of this sum, and especially that received and disbursed by regular officers, has been accounted for by proper accounts current with vouchers, while in a few instances, mostly in the cases of volunteer officers, there yet remains unsatisfied accountability.

When the conditions of actual war are considered, the very limited facilities had for clerical work by troops campaigning, and the absolute lack of all papers, blanks for vouchers, etc., together with the inexperience of many, and entire ignorance of others among the volunteer officers as to the accountability of public funds, added to the general impression that was had by many officers that they would not be required to account for these funds, "only expend it for the general benefit of the troops and best interests of the service," it is not surprising that there remains a portion of the amount unaccounted for.

No one unacquainted with the early conditions here following American occupation can form an idea of the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the efforts to obtain replies and information in connection with the task of auditing the customs account, and properly accounting for expenditures of that fund. Much time and labor have been spent in the preparation of this statement, and the amount of indefinite and unsatisfactory information received in answer to inquiries in this connection would fill a large volume. Only constant and persistent delving into the various ramifications of irregularly kept accounts, and research, groping in the dark as it were, through the abyss of successive mysterious intricacies and labyrinths of Spanish archives, has brought about the result.

In the accompanying statement all expenditures shown can be verified by actual reference to records in this office, excepting the sum of \$139.78, which is charged as "amount unaccounted for." The total collections received on account of customs and balance in hands of customs collectors agree with the amounts shown by the auditor of the island. The balance in bank to the credit of the treasurer of Puerto Rico has been verified, and the balance shown in hands of military officers has since been all transferred to the credit of the treasurer of Puerto Rico.

The statement of the central treasury is submitted as rendered by the civil secretary, excepting that the receipts and expenditures under the various heads have been arranged and classified with a view of making it more clear of understanding for higher authority; the figures, however, remain the same and are unchanged. This account has not been audited, and the monthly accounts, to be rendered in detail from February 1 to June 30, of internal revenues have not as yet been received.

During the months of June and July Mr. William T. Kent, expert accountant, of the inspector-general's department, assisted me very materially in my duties in this direction, to whom my grateful acknowledgment and thanks for the valuable services rendered are due.

Following is general summary and recapitulation of all insular funds received, disbursed, and remaining on hand June 30, 1899:

Received:

On account customs collections.....	\$1, 238, 535. 93	
On account internal revenues.....	1, 089, 021. 94	
		\$2, 327, 557. 87

Disbursed:

On account customs collections.....	727, 096. 40	
On account internal revenues.....	1, 033, 424. 45	
		1, 760, 520. 85
Balance.....		567, 037. 02
Balance, customs collections.....	511, 439. 53	
Balance, internal revenues.....	55, 597. 49	

Balance, grand total, June 30, 1899, United States currency ... 567, 037. 02

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. A.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, October 25, 1899.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for file with other appendices to my report on civil affairs of Puerto Rico, dated September 30, 1899.

The work of audit of civil expenditures is in progress, but can not be completed until all the voluminous records in Spanish are collected and arranged.

Under Spanish domination there never was made an audit of accounts that would respond to the requirements of United States standards.

The culling out of the dates is very laborious, and as the civil force is small, it takes much time. It will hardly be possible to complete this work before the close of the present calendar year.

I think that the result of the audit of customs receipts and expenditures which has been thorough, is eminently satisfactory. When it was taken up, shortly after my arrival, I despaired of ever having an intelligent exposition of all the financial transactions, but by dint of most laborious effort every cent has been properly accounted for save about \$37 of a total income of over a million and a quarter dollars.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

INSULAR FUND OF PUERTO RICO.

Total amount received, disbursed, and remaining on hand on account of customs collections from August, 1898, to June 30, 1899, and from what source received.

Port.	Date of American occupation.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Tonnage.	Passenger head money.
San Juan	Oct. 18, 1898	\$457, 037. 49	\$4, 829. 63	\$18, 932. 97	\$845. 00
Ponce	July 28, 1898	424, 762. 13	13, 777. 76	10, 213. 87	429. 62
Mayaguez	Aug. 13, 1898	130, 462. 26	7, 344. 69	3, 800. 96	71. 00
Arecibo.....	Oct. 14, 1898	53, 103. 80	3, 649. 48	1, 608. 24	.....
Aguadilla	Sept. 19, 1898	33, 250. 17	2, 007. 40	851. 52	20. 15
Arroyo.....	Aug. 1, 1898	18, 882. 60	.....	275. 44	5. 00
Humacao.....	Sept. 22, 1898	6, 488. 85	.....	428. 35	25. 00
Fajardo.....	Oct. 1, 1898	3, 599. 61	.....	335. 30	.....
Naguabo.....	Sept. 22, 1898	.....	.....	91. 10	.....
Vieques.....	Oct. 1, 1898	1, 298. 90	.....	186. 96	75. 00
Total		1, 128, 885. 81	31, 608. 96	36, 724. 71	1, 470. 77

Total amount received, disbursed, and remaining on hand on account of customs collections from August, 1898, to June 30, 1899, and from what source received—Continued.

Port.	Miscellaneous.	Special 10 per cent tax.	Consumption tax.	Found in vaults.	Total United States currency.
San Juan	\$202.51	\$735.95	\$21,387.37	.....	\$503,970.92
Ponce	41.50	195.78	12,527.72	\$2,618.43	464,566.81
Mayaguez	38.44	9.85	.....	969.32	142,696.52
Arecibo	160.00	1.40	574.19	.....	59,097.11
Aguadilla .....	.83	.03	139.54	.....	36,269.64
Arroyo .....	.....	.....	140.33	.....	19,303.37
Humacao	1.39	.93	38.69	.....	6,983.21
Fajardo .....	.....	.....	15.40	.....	3,950.31
Naguabo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.10
Vieques	39.49	.....	6.59	.....	1,606.94
Total	484.16	943.94	34,829.83	3,587.75	1,238,535.93

FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED.

Custom-house expenses of Puerto Rico.....	\$74,695.61
Quarantine expenses of Puerto Rico (\$3,675.60) <i>a</i>	6,457.82
Light-house expenses of Puerto Rico (815.52) <i>a</i>	14,286.97
Auditor's office expenses (\$135.89) <i>a</i>	1,888.62
Post-office expenses, Mayaguez	<i>a</i> 103.84
Duties refunded	<i>a</i> 2,180.18
Sanitary expenses, San Juan	15,360.85
Harbor work, San Juan	3,901.34
Vaccination expenses of island inhabitants.....	28,413.21
Feeding poor and indigent Puerto Ricans	8,539.35
Department of public works, construction and repair of roads, bridges, etc	397,243.31
Department of public instruction and public schools	2,727.18
Expense of maintenance of insular police	50,372.74
Drawn for United States Army on orders of Generals Miles and Brooke for military purposes (\$3,186.55) <i>a</i>	27,211.55
Clerks' salaries, department and district headquarters of Puerto Rico	12,319.09
Witness fees, etc., in connection with military commissions	678.35
Advanced for repairs to district jail, Aguadilla (loan)	1,413.08
Judicial department, service, etc	120.30
Consumption tax money paid "Diputacion provincial"	43,434.82
Advanced for city water system, San Juan (loan)	27,069.60
For representation of island of Puerto Rico at Philadelphia Exposition, 1899	\$1,100.00
Advanced for sewerage system, Mayaguez (loan)	597.07
Entertainment expenses, palace, authority of Secretary of War	300.00
Printing, binding, stationery, etc	2,905.89
Pay of prison inspector, guards, and prison clothing	1,676.70
Expenses of commission and official investigations	454.97
Incidental expenses of insular and municipal police	435.44
Pay of captain of port at Fajardo	107.35
Miscellaneous incidental expenses	1,000.51
Amount unaccounted for, no vouchers	139.74
April 24, less amount refunded on account of clerks' salaries, department headquarters, by Maj. Gen. G. V. Henry	15.28
March 27, less amount refunded on account of clerks' salaries, district of Ponce, by Capt. E. B. Cassatt	22.00
	37.28
June 30, balance in hands military officers.....	727,096.40
June 30, balance in hands customs collectors.....	30,508.66
June 30, balance, treasurer of Puerto Rico:	30,478.04
On deposit with De Ford & Co., San Juan.....	\$271,401.66
On deposit with De Ford & Co., Ponce	179,051.17
	450,452.83
	511,439.53
Total United States currency	1,238,535.93

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. V.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Juan, P. R., October 17, 1899.

a These amounts are reported as, and included in, "Custom-house expenses" proper by the auditor for Puerto Rico, and were paid by customs collectors. Total custom-house expenses, as shown by auditor's figures, \$84,793.19.

RECEIPTS.

Statement of the central treasury, showing total amounts received on account of insular collections, distributed under the heads of the various departments, from the time of American occupation, October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

	Oct. 18, 1898, to Mar. 11, 1899.			Mar. 12 to June 30, 1899.		
	Amount.	Total.	Grand total.	Amount (U. S. currency).	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Department of state.</i>						
From reimbursements	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>			\$3,612.99
9,845.98						
<i>Department of finance.</i>						
Taxes and imposts:						
Rural, urban, and cattle taxes.....	128,298.80			\$89,114.24		
Industrial and commercial taxes	84,693.65			31,989.99		
Fees on property transfer.....	27,534.79			4,931.88½		
Impost on mines.....	153.60			85.80		
Certificates of personal taxes.....	1,628.59			88.83		
		242,309.43			\$126,210.74½	
From stamp duties:						
Pope's bull stamps.....	163.95			29.07		
Stamped paper.....	5,606.95			.60		
Stamped paper for fines and other payments to the state	396.85					
Postage stamps.....	1,926.61			18.37		
Receipts and accounts stamps.....	123.10					
Bill of exchange stamps	41.45					
Drafts for the press.....	281.11					
Stamps for custom-house documents.....	93.15					
		8,633.17			48.04	
From insular properties:						
Rent on insular property.....	24.08			307.80		
Rent on unclaimed property.....				397.90		
"Canons" rent on building-grounds.....	506.94			198.13		
Proceeds on insular forests	14.25					
Rent on buildings, census	14.25			128.53		
		559.52			1,032.36	
Sales of insular property previous to the law July 7, 1882	379.59					
Sales of insular property following aforesaid law.....	1,585.25			834.08		
Sales of unclaimed property	342.92					
		2,307.76			834.08	
From taxes in arrears.						
Taxes and imposts.....	13,534.98			2,119.19		
Stamp duties.....	452.64			21.50		
Insular properties.....	123.53			89.86		
		14,111.15			2,230.55	
From reimbursements	62.49				81.72	
			267,983.52			130,437.49½
<i>Department of interior.</i>						
From reimbursements			593.62			8,057.45
<i>Department of justice.</i>						
From reimbursements					5.40	
From taxes in arrears.....					22.37	
						27.77
<i>Treasury transactions.</i>						
Deposits:						
Gubernative deposits consigned.....	216,284.19			391,897.56		
Judicial deposits consigned	7,344.63			464.62		
		223,628.82			392,362.18	

Statement of the central treasury, showing total amounts received on account of insular collections, distributed under the heads of the various departments, etc.—Continued.

	Oct. 18, 1898, to Mar. 11, 1899.			Mar. 12 to June 30, 1899.		
	Amount.	Total.	Grand to- tal.	Amount (U. S. cur- rency).	Total.	Grand to- tal.
<i>Treasury transactions—Cont'd.</i>						
<i>Sureties:</i>						
Employees' sureties con- signed	<i>Pesos.</i> 37,694.33	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	\$37,597.57		
Private sureties consigned	1,000.00			36.00		
		38,694.33			\$37,633.57	
<i>Transfer of funds:</i>						
From internal revenue collectors.....		99,560.23			74,166.82	
<i>Refunded:</i>						
Advances refunded.....		1,957.34			3,310.90	
<i>Consumption imposts:</i>						
Consumption impost on liquors.....					46,746.93	
			363,840.72			\$554,220.40
<i>General engagements.</i>						
From reimbursements			13.02			12.82
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
From taxes in arrears.....		4.71			6.78	
From outstanding debts' accounts		147.18			210.34	
From 6 per cent interest on delayed payments		760.87			721.50½	
From sale of unclaimed animals.....		26.00			45.50	
From proceeds from misce- laneous receipts.....		4,889.73			2,805.68	
			5,828.49			3,789.80½
<i>Total.....</i>			648,105.35			700,158.73

Receipts embraced in period October 18, 1898, to March 11, 1899, converted into United States currency at official rate, \$0.60..... \$388,863.21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Statement of the central treasury, showing total amounts disbursed on account of insular collections, distributed under the heads of the various departments, from the time of American occupation, October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

	From Oct. 18, 1898, to Mar. 11, 1899.			From Mar. 12, 1899, to June 30, 1899.		
	Amount.	Total.	Grand to- tal.	Amount (U. S. cur- rency).	Total.	Grand to- tal.
<i>Department of state.</i>						
<i>Salaries and office expenses</i>						
of the cabinet council's presidency	<i>Pesos.</i> 1,669.67	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>			
Salaries and office expenses of the secretary of state....	8,736.69			\$8,566.35		
		10,406.36			\$8,566.35	
<i>Salaries and office expenses</i>						
of the local court of com- mon pleas.....	166.66					
<i>Salaries and office expenses</i>						
of post and telegraph offices.	876.37					
		1,043.03				
San German's hospital sub- vention		172.60				
<i>Salaries of medicine and</i>						
pharmacy's subdelegation	125.62					
<i>Salaries of board of health...</i>	466.03			86.64		
		591.65			86.64	
<i>Material expenses of board</i>						
of health.....		33.20			9.60	

Statement of the central treasury, showing total amounts disbursed on account of insular collections, distributed under the heads of the various departments, etc.—Continued.

	From Oct. 18, 1898, to Mar. 11, 1899.			From Mar. 12, 1899, to June 30, 1899.		
	Amount.	Total.	Grand total.	Amount (U. S. currency).	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Department of state—Cont'd.</i>						
Salaries at lazaret, island of Culebra.....	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>			
Salaries and expenses of the police force.....		211.64				
Rent of buildings.....		5,604.91				
Purchase of a disinfecting apparatus for the lazaret, island of Culebra.....		1,350.90			\$43.20	
Expenses on the increasing of the police force.....	200.00					
Salaries of the commission intrusted to clear accounts of the diputación provincial.....	1,073.14					
Vaccination service.....	1,261.30					
Expenses on daily supplies of food to those protected at beneficencia and lunatic asylum.....	400.00			\$120.00		
	22,466.18			11,157.66		
		25,400.62			11,277.66	
<i>Department of finance.</i>			44,814.91			\$19,983.45
Salaries of office of secretary of finance.....	2,828.79			2,000.00		
Salaries of office of supervisor.....	4,232.66			2,333.24		
Salaries of office of central treasury.....	2,103.67			1,165.99		
Salaries of office of subsecretary of finance.....	5,666.15			6,106.90		
		14,831.27			11,610.13	
Office expenses, conveyance of money, printing works, and allowances.....		1,299.95			1,280.42	
Salaries of collectors.....	1,326.29			7,495.18		
Salaries of custom-house officers.....	55.40				7,495.18	
Rent of buildings, stationery for collectors, and expenses on stamped paper and stamps.....		85.33			326.72	
Typewriting machines.....	2,538.99					
Postage stamps for official correspondence.....	465.20			1,484.93		
		3,004.19			1,484.93	
			20,602.43			
Loss on conversion of money.....					2,105.16	
Salaries and expenses of office of secretary of interior.....		9,746.49			7,121.95	
Schools, inspectors and personnel.....				1,770.81		
Salaries of the secondary institute.....	9,632.42			6,601.59		
Salaries of normal schools.....	2,701.48			1,433.28		
		12,333.90			9,805.68	
Material expenses of the secondary institute.....	275.00			112.50		
Material expenses of normal schools.....	2,426.22			243.00		
Puerto Rican Athenaeum's subvention.....	1,166.66			210.00		
		3,867.88			565.50	
Salaries in connection with public works.....		14,986.07			15,422.80	
Expenses of secretaries, public works.....				200.00		
Traveling expenses, public works.....	49.66					
Sundry expenses of public works.....	2,389.90					
		2,439.56			200.00	
Salaries of post and telegraph offices.....		226.25				
Expenses of post and telegraph offices.....		523.93				

Statement of the central treasury, showing total amounts disbursed on account of insular collections, distributed under the heads of the various departments, etc.—Continued.

	From Oct. 18, 1898, to Mar. 11, 1899.			From Mar. 12, 1899, to June 30, 1899.		
	Amount.	Total.	Grand to- tal.	Amount (U. S. cur- rency).	Total.	Grand to- tal.
<i>Department of finance—Cont'd.</i>						
Highroads, public works.....	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>			
Salaries in connection with light-houses.....		5,082.80				
Acquisitions, rent, and re- wards for light-houses.....		4,902.63				
Personnel of colonization (salaries).....		109.90				
Material expenses of same ..	640.90			\$83.32		
	54.00			92.12		
		694.90			\$175.44	
Subvention to the economi- cal society named Amigos del País.....				630.00		
Board of agreement and sale of unclaimed property.....				180.00		
					810.00	
Subvention to a student at the conservatory.....				126.00		
To salaries and material ex- penses of the mechanical arts and works school.....				726.49		
To salaries and material ex- penses of the insular coun- cil of education, secretary's office.....				514.90		
			54,914.31		1,367.39	
<i>Department of justice.</i>						\$35,468.76
To salaries of the office of the secretary of justice.....	5,206.03			4,699.96		
Office expenses, secretary of justice.....	203.32			114.99		
		5,409.35			4,814.95	
Salaries of the court of San Juan, audience.....	19,205.66			16,620.14		
Salaries of the court of Ponce, audience.....	8,896.76			6,272.66		
Salaries of the court of Maya- guez, audience.....	5,976.32			7,458.77		
		34,078.74			30,351.57	
Material expenses of the court of San Juan, audience.	1,120.45			664.52		
Material expenses of the courts of Ponce and Maya- guez, audience.....	787.41			475.43		
Indemnifications.....	1,037.46			830.10		
		2,945.32			1,970.05	
Salaries of the courts of the first instance.....		10,617.89			11,277.84	
Material expenses of the courts of the first instance.....		281.37			199.14	
Judicial visits and allow- ances to judges.....	202.00			460.03		
Subvention to Vieques, notary	216.66			150.00		
Rent of buildings.....	640.00			1,248.00		
		1,058.66			1,858.03	
Salaries of cathedral clergy.....				19.79		
Salaries of parochial clergy..	1,453.61			61.75		
		1,453.61			81.54	
Worship and clergy, for ma- terial expenses.....		154.16				
Salaries of departmental pen- itentiary.....		10,104.55			8,236.05	
Allowances to prisoners at penitentiary.....		6,535.87			759.71	
Vaccination service.....		186.33				
			72,825.85			59,548.88
<i>Treasury transactions.</i>						
Deposits:						
Judicial deposits returned	319.53			3,652.50		
Gubernative deposits re- turned.....	157,472.01			414,881.78		
		157,791.54			418,534.28	

Statement of the central treasury, showing total amounts disbursed on account of insular collections, distributed under the heads of the various departments, etc.—Continued.

	From Oct. 18, 1898, to Mar. 11, 1899.			From Mar. 12, 1899, to June 30, 1899.		
	Amount.	Total.	Grand total.	Amount (U. S. currency).	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Treasury transactions—Cont'd.</i>						
Salaries:						
Salaries paid to civil employees, at major-general's orders.....	<i>Pesos.</i> 3,200.72	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>			
Salaries paid on account of expenses to be included in the budget ..	415.62	3,616.34				
Salary paid to a civil messenger, at major-general's orders.....				\$140.00		
Salary paid to inspector of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals				81.00	\$221.00	
Sureties:						
Employees' sureties returned.....	51,200.00			14,373.60		
Private sureties returned.....	3,800.00	55,000.00		600.00	14,973.60	
Transfer of funds:						
Collectors' payments.....		76,566.20			72,994.94	
Advances to refund:						
Refunded.....		1,957.34			20,963.91	
Consumption imposts:						
Proceeds of consumption impost on liquors returned					50,013.52	
<i>General engagements.</i>			294,931.42			\$577,701.25
Interest and discount on promissory notes returned.....		163.00			3,832.80	
Civil pensioners.....	1,486.02			178.51		
Military pensioners.....	1,856.35			158.24		
Pensions conferred by special grants.....	1,033.07					
War and navy half-pay officers.....	1,652.82			90.03		
Emerited officers and employees.....	176.32					
Dismissed officers and employees.....	130.62			14.44		
Immigrants from South America	6.27	6,341.47	6,504.47		441.22	4,271.02
<i>Commission and condonation.</i>						
Commission to subcollectors and condonation of various imposts			11,335.18			7,389.40
<i>Returning of notes.</i>						
State promissory notes returned.....			1,965.01			
Total.....			507,893.58			728,688.30
Disbursements embraced in period Oct. 18, 1898, to Mar. 11, 1899, converted into United States currency at official rate (\$0.60)						304,736.15
Total disbursements.....						1,033,424.45

Statement of the central treasury, showing total amounts disbursed on account of insular collections, distributed under the heads of the various departments, etc.—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Receipts:		
Total amount of receipts from Oct. 18, 1898, to Mar. 11, 1899, 648,105.35 pesos, converted into United States currency at official rate (\$0.60) ..	\$388,863.21	
Total amount of receipts from Mar. 12, 1899, to June 30, 1899, in United States currency	700,158.73	\$1,089,021.94
Disbursements:		
Total amount of disbursements from Oct. 18, 1898, to Mar. 11, 1899, 507,893.58 pesos, converted into United States currency at official rate (\$0.60)	304,736.15	
Total amount of disbursements from Mar. 12, 1899, to June 30, 1899, in United States currency	728,688.30	1,033,424.45
Balance.....		55,597.49

Of the balance above shown \$36,036.01 is in United States currency and \$19,561.48 is represented by debentures, bonds, and securities in the hands of the civil secretary.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL INSULAR FUNDS RECEIVED, DISBURSED, AND REMAINING ON HAND JUNE 30, 1899.

Received:		
On account customs collections	\$1,238,535.93	
On account internal revenues	1,089,021.94	\$2,327,557.87
Disbursed:		
On account customs collections	727,096.40	
On account internal revenues	1,033,424.45	1,760,520.85
		567,037.02
Balance, customs collections.....		511,439.53
Balance, internal revenues		55,597.49
Balance, grand total, June 30, 1899, United States currency		567,037.02

Respectfully submitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Juan, P. R., October 1, 1899.

C. H. HEYL,
Major, Inspector-General, U. S. A.

APPENDIX O.

[Indorsement.]

Auditing of the old accounts has been greatly delayed for a variety of causes, one of which was the diversion of the force to the establishment of the new auditing system. Another delay was due to the fact that all subordinate employees were inexperienced.

There were some cases of deferred collections of customs, which, awaiting decision as to correctness of action of customs officers, resulted in statements of differences which are more technical than real.

All these differences are being adjusted and a clean balance will soon be made.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
September 30, 1899.

Report of the assistant auditor, department of customs, showing the condition of the audit of all the custom-houses under the jurisdiction of the military government of Puerto Rico from date of American occupation to June 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES—DEBIT.

Port of—	From date of American occupation to June 30, 1899.	Import duty on merchandise.	Export duty on merchandise.	Tonnage dues.	Passenger tax.
San Juan	Oct. 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899	\$457,037.49	\$4,829.63	\$18,932.97	\$845.00
Ponce	July 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899	424,762.13	13,777.76	10,213.87	429.62
Mayaguez	Aug. 13, 1898, to June 30, 1899	130,462.26	7,344.69	3,800.96	71.00
Arecibo	Oct. 14, 1898, to June 30, 1899	53,103.80	3,649.48	1,608.24	.....
Aguadilla	Sept. 19, 1898, to June 30, 1899	33,250.17	2,007.40	851.52	20.15
Arroyo	Aug. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	18,882.60	.....	275.44	5.00
Humacao	Sept. 22, 1898, to June 30, 1899	6,488.85	.....	428.35	25.00
Fajardo	Oct. 1, 1898, to Feb. 1, 1899	1,290.63	.....	7.30	.....
Naguabo	Sept. 22, 1898, to Feb. 15, 1899	.....	.....	91.10	.....
Fajardo	Feb. 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899	2,308.98	.....	328.00	.....
Vieques	Oct. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	1,298.90	.....	186.96	75.00
Guanica	May 3, 1899, to June 30, 1899	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,128,885.81	31,608.96	36,724.71	1,470.77

Port of—	Miscellaneous fines, night service, etc.	10 per cent special tax.	Consumption tax.	Receipts from transfer of funds.	Amount found in vault at date of American occupation.	Total from all sources.
San Juan	\$202.51	\$735.95	\$21,387.37	a \$1,691.69	.....	\$505,662.61
Ponce	41.50	195.78	12,527.72	.....	\$2,618.43	464,566.81
Mayaguez	38.44	9.85	.....	.....	969.32	142,696.52
Arecibo	160.00	1.40	574.19	.....	.....	59,097.11
Aguadilla	.83	.03	139.54	.....	.....	36,269.64
Arroyo	.....	.....	140.33	.....	.....	19,308.37
Humacao	1.39	.93	38.69	b 2,761.71	.....	.....
Fajardo	.....	.....	15.40	.....	.....	11,149.35
Naguabo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fajardo	.....	.....	.....	c 285.50	.....	2,922.48
Vieques	39.49	.....	6.59	.....	.....	1,606.94
Guanica	.....	.....	.....	d 350.00	.....	350.00
Total	484.16	943.94	34,829.83	5,088.90	3,587.75	1,243,624.83

a Check from Governor-General Henry for salaries.

b Check from Governor-General Henry for salaries and expenses.

c Transfer from Humacao.

d \$50 transfer from collector of Puerto Rico; \$300 transferred from treasurer of Puerto Rico.

DISBURSEMENTS AND DEPOSITS—CREDIT.

Port of—	Salaries paid.	Expenses paid.	Miscellaneous payments.	Transfer of funds.	Deposits with bank and treasurer of Puerto Rico.	Total.	Balances due United States military government of Puerto Rico, June 30.
San Juan	\$21,635.85	\$3,191.39	\$2,463.83	.....	\$478,371.54	\$505,662.61	.....
Ponce	13,239.11	5,145.38	6,534.59	a \$17,025.00	420,139.73	462,083.81	\$2,483.00
Mayaguez	9,263.39	864.50	873.36	a 7,000.00	109,532.86	127,534.11	15,162.41
Arecibo	3,911.75	450.37	946.14	.....	53,716.92	59,025.18	71.93
Aguadilla	4,576.10	414.44	543.65	.....	25,017.51	30,551.70	5,717.94
Arroyo	2,157.98	359.09	69.98	.....	11,205.49	13,792.54	5,510.83
Humacao	3,372.20	325.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fajardo	843.50	19.38	.....	b 285.50	4,682.39	10,525.64	623.71
Naguabo	909.84	87.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fajardo	1,179.08	32.14	.....	.....	784.55	1,995.77	926.71
Vieques	834.58	235.85	56.80	.....	465.20	1,592.43	14.51
Guanica	173.06	83.04	.....	.....	93.90	350.00	.....
Total	62,096.44	11,208.41	11,488.35	24,310.50	1,104,010.09	1,213,113.79	30,511.04

a To United States Army.

b Transferred to Fajardo for salary and expense.

Report of the assistant auditor, department of customs, etc.—Continued.

AUDITOR'S DIFFERENCES.

Port of—	Additional found due per audit.	Amount of differences collected.	Amount of differences explained.	Amount in process of adjustment.	Remarks and explanations.
San Juan	\$7,854.68	\$1,092.31	\$774.47	\$5,987.90	Accounts of S. Brau, collector to Dec. 31, 1898, fully settled and balanced. Accounts of Capt. J. A. Buchanan, collector from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1899, fully examined, and complete settlement will be made when collection or explanation of auditor's differences, amounting to \$5,987.90, now in process of collection and adjustment, has been made.
Ponce	6,497.28	946.98	.....	5,550.30	Account of J. A. Hill, collector from July 28, 1898, to Mar. 14, 1899, fully examined; auditor's differences, amounting to \$5,466.92 (uncollected import and tonnage dues), of which amount \$946.98 was collected and deposited by collector for Puerto Rico, when collection of balance was suspended by Governor-General Henry, and has not been resumed pending appeal. The \$946.98 is not shown in this account in either receipts or deposits pending final settlement. The \$1,030.36 auditor's differences from Apr. 1, to June 30, 1899, will be settled when accounts and vouchers for March are received and audited.
Mayaguez	2,315.66	.....	.....	2,315.66	Complete audit made and will be reported Nov. 1, 1899.
Arecibo	71.93	68.78	3.15	.....	Complete audit. The balance due June 30, 1899 (auditor's difference), has been fully accounted for.
Aguadilla	62.90	62.90	.....	.....	Complete audit. Auditor's differences fully settled.
Arroyo	86.91	86.91	.....	.....	Do.
Humacao	85.16	76.40	8.76	.....	Do.
Fajardo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fajardo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vicques	14.51	13.67	.84	.....	Complete audit.
Guanica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Complete audit. Auditor's differences fully settled.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Complete audit. No customs revenues collected.
Total	16,989.03	2,347.95	787.22	13,853.86	

NOTE.—Special port charges collected by the collector of customs at San Juan, amounting to \$4,175.44, was paid over to the treasurer of the board of harbor works. Special port charges collected by the collector of customs at Mayaguez amounted to \$1,168.51. Of this amount \$56.50 was paid out for lighting the dock at Mayaguez. The balance amounting to \$1,112.01 is reported to be now in the vault of the collector of customs at Mayaguez. These port charges were not reported in the accounts of customs receipts.

Consumption tax collected by the collector of customs at Mayaguez, amounting \$1,651.60, was fully paid over and accounted to the secretary of finance. This consumption tax was not reported in the account of customs receipts.

The receipts from transfer of funds (\$5,088.90) deducted from total leaves the actual amount of receipts from customs \$1,238,535.93.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. BARRE,
Assistant Auditor, Department of Customs.

Office of the ASSISTANT AUDITOR,
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS,
San Juan, P. R., October 25, 1899.

APPENDIX P.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR FOR PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, September 15, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the customs department since American occupation of the island of Puerto Rico.

The first landing of United States troops was effected at Guanica on July 25, 1898, but there was no custom-house there at that time. Immediately upon the occupation of the ports where there were custom-houses they were at once taken possession of and officers of the Army were, in most cases, placed in charge as collectors of customs. The dates of American occupation of these custom-houses were as follows: Ponce, July 28, 1898; Mayaguez, August 13, 1898; Humacao, September 22, 1898; Fajardo, September 30, 1898; Arecibo, October 11, 1898; Arroyo, August 1, 1898; Aguadilla, September 19, 1898; Naguabo, September 22, 1898; Vieques, October 1, 1898; San Juan, October 18, 1898.

The custom-house at Naguabo was discontinued February 10, 1899, and one was opened at Guanica May 4, 1899.

Until the receipt of the President's order of August 19, 1898, customs duties continued to be assessed under the Spanish tariff, and the tariff prescribed by the President was, with some modifications, the same as that enforced by Spanish law, collections being continued in the provincial currency which, by order of General Miles, was received at half the value of American currency, but the accounts were kept in provincial currency until February 1, 1899, when, under proclamation of the President of January 20, 1899, the value of Puerto Rican currency was fixed at 60 per cent of the American currency, and a new tariff was adopted, the accounts of which were thenceforward kept in American currency. This new schedule of duties dispensed with export duties. It was the result of several months' experience and, with occasional modifications since adoption, the rates established seem to answer the purpose of securing about the same amount of customs revenue as that collected under Spanish régime.

Many changes have, however, taken place in the force employed in collecting the customs revenues, and that service is now performed with a force less in numbers and cost than under Spanish control. The collections and disbursements that were made up to February 1, 1899, included some taxes and expenditures that have been transferred to other departments, and they are not included in the tabular statement inclosed herewith.

By the President's order of December 9, 1898, published in tariff circular No. 29, War Department, December 13, 1898, the island of Puerto Rico and all islands in the West Indies east of the seventy-fourth degree of west longitude were constituted a collection district, and Capt. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A., was, on December 22, 1898, appointed collector of the district, as well as of the port of San Juan, the duties of which he assumed early in January, 1899.

Until April 17, 1899, all collections, after paying the necessary expenses, were deposited with De Ford & Co. to the credit of the department commander, but from that date, under authority of a communication from the Acting Secretary of War, dated March 28, 1899, all deposits were made to the credit of the collector of Puerto Rico.

Under authority of the President's proclamation of May 8, 1899, Maj. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A., was, on May 9, 1899, appointed treasurer of the island of Puerto Rico and all islands in the West Indies east of the seventy-fourth degree of west longitude evacuated by Spain, and thereafter these funds were deposited to the credit of said treasurer. Major Buchanan remained on these duties until July 1, 1899, when the undersigned, under authority of Special Orders, No. 129, current series, headquarters Department of Puerto Rico, entered upon the duties of collector of customs for the port of San Juan and island of Puerto Rico. The various stages through which the present condition of customs affairs has been reached is not fully known to me, but as established by General Orders, No. 87, current series, headquarters Department of Puerto Rico, the customs department is now organized on good business principles and its affairs are gradually assuming the systematic form in which they should be conducted. It could only be expected that, in the transition state through which these affairs have passed, some confusion would have occurred, rendering it difficult to keep the systematic accounts that may be found in the custom-houses of the United States, but with the retention of most of the principal assistants found in

the offices, the work has been fairly accomplished, yet in a few cases the loss of records, caused by the hurricane and floods of the 8th ultimo, has removed beyond recovery some of the sources of information for a full and accurate compilation of statistics, excepting as they may be obtained through the auditor's office, whence, in a great measure, the financial statement of receipts and expenditures herewith inclosed has been procured.

The very complete reports of exports and imports required by the Secretary of War from the collectors at the various ports in Puerto Rico, commencing with dates of American occupation, are now being carefully compiled as rapidly as facilities will permit. They are completed at some of the smaller ports, and it is expected that they will be finished at all ports by the 1st of November next. These will furnish very complete information as to exports and imports with the duties collected thereon and the countries with which the traffic was conducted. Meantime the inclosed tables, showing as follows, will doubtless furnish all the information required with this report:

First. Report of vessels entered and cleared, with customs receipt and expenditures from February 1, 1899, to August 31, 1899, being a consolidation of monthly reports for that period.

Second. A financial statement of general receipts, showing sources and amounts of revenue and expenditures from date of American occupation to July 31, 1899.

Third. A statement of value of exports and imports of the principal ports of Puerto Rico for the months of April, May, June, July, and August, 1899.

The report named first commences February 1, 1899, that being the date when such reports were first required. The second report covers two periods, one being from date of American occupation at each port to January 31, 1899, the account being in provincial currency and the other being from February 1, 1899, when the present tariff took effect, to July 31, 1899, stated in American currency. The third is compiled for only the five months (April to August, 1899, inclusive), for which the necessary data has as yet reached this office.

The following is a list of the present collectors of customs at ports in this collection district, but by recent orders the ports of Guanica, Vieques, and Fajardo are to be discontinued as of this date: Maj. Charles L. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, collector of Puerto Rico and at port of San Juan; Maj. F. W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, collector at Ponce and Guanica; Capt. F. W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, collector at Arroyo; Capt. P. M. B. Travis, Eleventh Infantry, collector at Mayaguez; Capt. A. C. Macomb, Fifth Cavalry, collector at Arecibo; Capt. C. E. Dentler, Eleventh Infantry, collector at Humacao; First Lieut. S. G. Chiles, Eleventh Infantry, collector at Aguadilla; Second Lieut. W. Hocker, Eleventh Infantry, collector at Vieques; Eduardo Alonso, deputy collector at Fajardo.

The army officers who have been detailed on customs duties have taken to this new class of service with a zeal and efficiency peculiar to the Government's military servants, who seem to readily and cheerfully adapt themselves to any situation in which they may be placed, and they have found in their native assistants a cheerful, willing, and zealous compliance with the changed conditions that have come to them.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Major, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Collector of Customs for Puerto Rico.

A financial statement of general receipts at custom-houses in Puerto Rico, showing sources and amounts of revenue and expenditures of the customs department of Puerto Rico from date of American occupation to July 31, 1899.

FROM DATE OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION TO JANUARY 31, 1899, IN PROVINCIAL CURRENCY.

Ports.	Date of American occupation.	Importation duties.	Exportation duties.	Tonnage tax.	Consumption tax.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts from other sources.	Checks or drafts from General Henry or treasurer to pay salaries and expenses.	Cash on hand brought down at 50 per cent.	Total receipts.	Custom-house.		Miscellaneous payments.	Deposited in bank to credit of commanding general or treasurer.	Cash on hand.	Total.
											Salaries.	Expenses.				
1898.																
San Juan.	Oct. 18	\$352,044.00	\$9,659.27	\$8,601.72	\$42,239.53	.....	.....	\$3,383.37	.....	\$415,927.89	\$11,838.05	\$286.06	\$1,728.10	\$402,075.68	.....	\$415,927.89
Ponce.	July 28	467,888.40	27,315.02	3,546.21	25,013.82	\$3,814.61	\$5,236.80	.....	.....	532,764.86	654,611.15	.....	.....	654,768.15	63,478.15	592,764.86
Mayaguez	Aug. 13	139,455.88	14,689.97	3,525.19	.....	513.94	.....	.....	.....	160,123.03	7,171.46	433.29	14,824.93	68,008.00	69,685.35	160,123.03
Arecibo.	Oct. 11	42,981.82	7,298.97	1,027.50	1,148.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,456.67	3,077.67	174.80	.....	49,224.20	.....	52,456.67
Aguaadilla	Sept. 22	34,413.49	6,370.67	999.26	279.08	25.36	.....	.....	.....	42,087.86	3,426.51	368.17	.....	10,430.00	27,863.18	42,087.86
Arroyo	Aug. 1	17,979.38	.....	275.56	280.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,535.61	1,847.67	315.00	.....	7,054.03	9,318.91	18,535.61
Humacao	Sept. 22	1,832.22	.....	21.89	77.38	1.86	.....	.....	.....	1,933.35	(d) 632.89	36.25	.....	1,214.51	.....	1,933.35
Fajardo	Sept. 30	2,581.26	.....	14.59	30.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,626.65	(d) 632.89	16.25	.....	2,266.26	.....	2,626.65
Vieques	Oct. 1	350.69	.....	46.17	13.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	410.05	(d) 836.41	(d) 212.50	.....	356.50	53.55	410.05
Naguabo	Sept. 22	.....	.....	150.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.36	(d) 116.15	.....	.....	150.36	.....	150.36
Total	.....	1,059,477.14	65,333.31	18,208.45	69,082.85	4,355.77	7,175.44	3,383.37	.....	1,227,016.33	82,979.24	1,629.82	16,553.03	540,779.54	585,074.70	1,227,016.33

FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1899, TO JULY 31, 1899, IN AMERICAN CURRENCY.

San Juan.	\$847,891.33	\$18,601.54	\$2,124.51	\$2,642.93	\$371,260.31	\$22,828.44	\$179.51	\$948,252.36	\$371,260.31
Ponce.	229,144.09	7,901.45	1,216.70	3,967.24	\$239,076.86	481,806.34	9,626.56	4,391.38	\$2,373.33
Mayaguez.	74,519.57	2,655.24	94.67	1,120.06	34,842.67	112,632.21	6,710.52	369.62	13,447.21
Arecibo.	37,579.58	1,222.29	222.50	574.89	39,499.26	3,505.61	316.31	370.04	39,499.26
Aguaadilla.	16,253.53	355.00	13.83	634.21	13,931.59	31,188.76	3,933.58	292.53	7,111.78
									31,188.76

^a Found in vault.

^b Includes expenses and miscellaneous payments.

^c None of this was deposited by Colonel Hill to credit of commanding general or collector of Puerto Rico, but it was disbursed by him on order of commanding general and others.

^d Omitted in total, because not paid until after February 1, 1899, as shown below, and then at 60 per cent.

A financial statement of general receipts at custom-houses in Puerto Rico, showing sources and amounts of revenue and expenditures of the customs department of Puerto Rico from date of American occupation to July 31, 1899—Continued.

FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1899, TO JULY 31, 1899, IN AMERICAN CURRENCY—Continued.

Ports.	Date of American occupation.	Importation duties.	Exportation duties.	Tonnage tax.	Consumption tax.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Checks or drafts from General Henry or treasurer to pay salaries and expenses.	Cash on hand brought down at 50 per cent.	Total receipts.	Custom-house.		Miscellaneous payments.	Deposited in bank to credit of commanding general or treasurer.	Cash on hand.	Total.
										Salaries.	Expenses.				
Arroyo....	1898.	\$11,335.82		\$197.06		\$94.55	\$277.60	\$4,659.45	\$16,564.48	\$1,500.81	\$270.17	\$12.34	\$7,678.47	\$7,102.09	\$16,564.48
Humacao....		8,405.61		518.40		57.39	1,740.03		10,721.43	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 230.85 \\ a\ 979.73 \\ 2,105.32 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 320.77 \\ 320.77 \end{array} \right\}$	52.05	6,956.31	76.40	10,721.43
Fajardo....		2,308.98		391.80			1,163.37		3,864.15	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a\ 669.69 \\ 1,371.58 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 39.50 \\ 39.50 \end{array} \right\}$	8.32	1,744.66	30.40	3,864.15
Vieques....		1,115.79		168.15		138.99	18.20	<i>b</i> 27.02	1,468.15	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a\ 501.25 \\ 313.33 \\ 116.55 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a\ 127.50 \\ 116.55 \end{array} \right\}$	56.80	322.72		1,468.15
Naguabo....						15.92	997.38		1,013.30	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a\ 881.44 \\ 105.80 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.14 \\ 10.14 \end{array} \right\}$	15.92			1,013.30
Guánica....							490.00		490.00	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 303.06 \\ 303.06 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 93.04 \\ 93.04 \end{array} \right\}$		93.90		490.00
Total....		728,554.30		31,311.53		3,979.06	13,625.91	292,537.59	1,070,008.39	55,597.57	6,527.02	3,647.02	973,445.12	30,791.66	1,070,008.39

a Items referred to in note *d*.

b \$51.08 at 50 per cent; \$2.47 at 60 per cent.

RECAPITULATION, SHOWING NET CUSTOMS.

	Receipts from customs.	Expenditures.
From American occupation to January 31, 1899, less transfers, as shown, by checks and drafts, reduced to American currency at 50 per cent....	\$611,816.48	\$50,581.05
From February 1, 1899, to July 31, 1899, less transfers by checks and drafts and cash on hand brought down.....	763,844.89	65,771.61
Add amounts collected by auditor on statement of differences, as shown by his account June 30, 1899.....	831.37	
To balance.....	1,376,492.74	1,200,140.08
		1,376,492.74

Report of vessels entered and cleared, with customs receipts and expenditures, at all ports in Puerto Rico from February 1, 1899, to August 31, 1899.

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, WITH THEIR TONNAGE.

Port.	In coastwise trade.				In foreign trade.				In foreign trade	
	Number.		Total tonnage.		Number.		Total tonnage.		paying	tonnage tax.
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Num-ber.	Total tonnage.
San Juan.....	222	52	21,669	25,523	240	231	373,556	345,037	144	246,822
Ponce.....	259	230	26,790	25,307	224	220	247,787	223,916	84	69,607
Mayaguez.....	246	242	22,794	22,637	111	112	132,665	130,739	30	31,214
Arecibo.....	88	85	11,415	11,231	34	25	49,754	38,891	15	2,423
Aguadilla.....	149	144	16,266	16,022	41	41	62,870	63,310	7	14,455
Arroyo.....	118	116	9,375	9,377	38	39	31,574	31,647	8	118,432
Humacao.....	270	268	11,694	11,509	67	67	33,118	33,108	37	217,420
Fajardo.....	299	275	12,136	11,468	37	34	17,312	17,281	25	11,717
Vieques.....	477	469	9,660	9,459	65	58	10,030	12,386	51	85,455
Guanica.....	11	12	97	99	2	2	2,507	2,507	.....	.....
Total.....	2,139	1,893	141,896	142,632	859	829	961,173	898,822	401	797,545

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

Port.	Tonnage tax col- lected on vessels in foreign trade.	Capita- tion tax collected on immi- grants.	All other import duties col- lected.	Export duties collected.	Receipts from fines, seiz- ures, con- fiscations, etc.	Receipts from all other customs sources.	Receipts from all other sources.	Total of all re- ceipts for 7 months.
San Juan.....	\$21,648.30	\$1,105	\$410,454.12	.....	\$960.70	\$177.03	\$73.00	\$434,418.15
Ponce.....	8,490.34	428	267,441.85	\$153.70	20.00	.....	413.50	277,247.39
Mayaguez.....	2,324.40	58	90,719.38	.....	20.17	.....	35.00	93,156.95
Arecibo.....	1,212.24	2	42,986.31	.....	150.00	78.80	62.50	44,491.85
Aguadilla.....	254.80	15	22,539.54	.....	.....	249.53	.....	23,058.87
Arroyo.....	236.86	5	12,888.28	.....	.....	86.91	10.00	13,227.05
Humacao.....	544.60	26	9,295.71	.....	10.00	.....	20.00	9,896.31
Fajardo.....	400.20	3	2,308.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,712.18
Vieques.....	168.15	82	1,115.79	.....	24.49	32.50	.....	1,422.93
Guanica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	35,279.89	1,724	859,749.96	453.70	1,185.36	624.77	614.00	899,631.68

EXPENDITURES FROM CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Port.	Duties, fines, etc., of all kinds refunded during 7 months.	Salaries of all customs employees for 7 months.	Rents, sup- plies, etc., and all other ex- penses for customs during 7 months.	Expendi- tures for all other purposes authorized during 7 months.	Total of expendi- tures dur- ing 7 months.	Excess of receipts over ex- penditures during 7 months.	Amount of customs duty on goods in bond for 7 months.
San Juan.....	\$186.86	\$22,110.81	\$1,844.53	\$1,805.68	\$25,947.88	\$408,470.27	\$219.28
Ponce.....	710.95	10,948.22	2,734.46	4,458.83	18,852.46	258,394.93	.....
Mayaguez.....	548.21	7,809.67	302.40	399.76	9,060.04	84,096.91	.....
Arecibo.....	368.43	3,526.71	349.92	448.69	4,693.78	39,798.07	.....
Aguadilla.....	47.52	5,042.08	362.21	83	5,452.64	17,606.23	.....
Arroyo.....	.....	1,751.38	188.08	158.41	2,097.90	11,129.15	.....
Humacao.....	.....	2,343.66	159.87	259.75	2,763.28	7,133.03	.....
Fajardo.....	.....	1,537.38	46.02	20.00	1,603.40	1,108.78	.....
Vieques.....	235.05	373.33	127.87	.....	736.25	686.68	.....
Guanica.....	.....	469.06	78.99	.....	548.05	548.05	.....
Total.....	2,097.02	55,912.33	6,194.35	7,551.98	71,755.68	827,876.00	219.28

Statement of exports and imports of the principal ports in Puerto Rico for April, May, June, July, and August, 1899, by countries.

Country.	San Juan.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
United States	\$512, 015	\$732, 367	\$661, 775	\$504, 851	\$162, 670	\$209, 104
Spain	326, 248	591, 197	195, 996	194, 316	15, 511	100, 939
England	1, 774	466, 319	-----	144, 676	16, 767	72, 098
Germany	22, 971	161, 127	127, 680	133, 991	50, 062	109, 947
France	257, 031	65, 126	431, 389	56, 307	77, 676	9, 456
Belgium	2, 000	1, 672	-----	291	-----	-----
Holland	80	9, 669	10, 020	6, 119	2, 049	-----
Venezuela	834	2, 503	4, 698	-----	-----	2, 468
Austria	-----	1, 569	5, 571	1, 130	62, 733	-----
Cuba	378, 923	3, 489	165, 089	-----	37, 326	-----
Italy	-----	7, 153	315, 960	18, 843	38, 790	-----
Denmark	42	4, 383	2, 676	7, 345	3, 162	-----
St. Thomas	925	336	4, 094	103	-----	-----
Santo Domingo	4, 770	-----	90	-----	44	100
Canada	-----	37, 353	98, 957	154, 322	-----	-----
Sweden	-----	-----	1, 076	-----	-----	-----
Bermuda	3, 234	4, 811	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mexico	-----	4, 469	-----	-----	-----	-----
Netherlands	-----	5, 044	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trinidad	-----	200	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guadalupe	-----	40	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colombia	-----	860	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	1, 510, 847	2, 099, 687	2, 025, 071	1, 222, 294	466, 790	504, 112

Country.	Arecibo.		Aguadilla.		Total.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
United States	\$149, 316	\$57, 811	\$33, 988	\$29, 251	\$1, 519, 764	\$1, 533, 384
Spain	-----	23, 725	-----	-----	537, 755	910, 177
England	-----	39, 004	-----	16, 909	18, 541	739, 006
Germany	9, 452	52, 491	10, 634	40, 315	220, 799	497, 871
France	193, 525	1, 728	51, 303	-----	1, 010, 924	132, 617
Belgium	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 000	1, 963
Holland	-----	1, 951	-----	-----	12, 149	17, 739
Venezuela	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 532	4, 971
Austria	-----	-----	-----	-----	68, 304	2, 699
Cuba	10, 663	-----	6, 603	-----	598, 604	3, 489
Italy	-----	-----	2, 141	-----	356, 891	25, 996
Denmark	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 880	11, 728
St. Thomas	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 019	439
Santo Domingo	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 904	100
Canada	-----	19, 910	-----	-----	98, 957	211, 585
Sweden	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 076	-----
Bermuda	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 234	4, 811
Mexico	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4, 469
Netherlands	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5, 044
Trinidad	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	200
Guadalupe	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	40
Colombia	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	860
Total	362, 956	196, 620	104, 669	86, 475	4, 470, 333	4, 109, 188

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Major Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Collector of Customs for Puerto Rico.

Statement of exports and imports of the principal ports in Puerto Rico, 1899.

Countries—1899.	San Juan.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
United States:	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
May.....	153,485	166,521	212,290	97,787	31,426	36,744
June.....	160,063	179,692	88,305	108,691	808	40,930
July.....	32,697	137,276	38,021	106,048	167	39,593
Spain:						
May.....	88,627	124,395	77,984	41,176	5,351	22,790
June.....	96,632	116,110	37,519	37,623	1,033	19,617
July.....	41,154	148,479	42,248	21,419	6,585	32,894
England:						
May.....	624	91,273	.....	25,067	1,213	7,796
June.....	.....	86,776	.....	19,172	5,131	22,389
July.....	.....	77,083	.....	36,736	.....	17,110
Germany:						
May.....	6,313	25,426	60,943	14,857	8,950	12,737
June.....	3,221	32,402	9,082	35,144	13,795	36,371
July.....	2,695	28,332	10,505	25,765	5,536	19,530
France:						
May.....	144,499	15,363	106,123	13,465	21,110	1,357
June.....	3,821	12,118	72,179	5,504	10,100	2,263
July.....	8,668	12,123	74,897	6,714	15,621	1,606
Belgium:						
May.....	.....	683	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	958	.....	291	.....	.....
July.....	2,000	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland:						
May.....	.....	2,212	.....	492	508	.....
June.....	80	1,739	5,734	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	1,522	.....	2,475	.....	.....
Venezuela:						
May.....	.....	985	.....	.....	.....	1,122
June.....	.....	1,038	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	676	.....	4,398	.....	.....	1,346
Austria:						
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,322	.....
June.....	.....	1,569	.....	.....	24,830	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....
Cuba:						
May.....	219,113	1,413	36,293	.....	1,757	.....
June.....	44,215	1,242	27,510	.....	13,949	.....
July.....	48,086	186	54,216	.....	14,280	.....
Italy:						
May.....	.....	3,261	132,627	602	1,762	.....
June.....	.....	553	108,976	15,235	20,065	.....
July.....	.....	1,406	51,547	1,307	3,293	.....
Denmark:						
May.....	.....	1,164	2,676	474	.....	.....
June.....	.....	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	82	.....	4,710	1,038	.....
St. Thomas:						
May.....	350	45	499	103	.....	.....
June.....	200	105	1,881	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	466	.....	.....	.....
Santo Domingo:						
May.....	.....	.....	90	.....	44	.....
June.....	4,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia:						
May.....	.....	4,204	12,568	45,156	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	17,700	463	.....	.....
July.....	.....	5,361	28,535	61,775	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island:						
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	3,652	.....	.....	.....
Sweden:						
May.....	.....	.....	1,076	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bermuda:						
May.....	3,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,064,514	1,284,184	1,320,540	728,458	218,674	316,295

Statement of exports and imports of the principal ports in Puerto Rico, 1899—Continued.

Countries—1899.	Arecibo.		Aguadilla.		Total.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
United States:	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
May.....	45,822	14,709	13,699	3,250	456,722	319,011
June.....	47,895	12,514	20,289	12,364	317,360	354,191
July.....	26,704	17,428	.....	.....	97,589	300,345
Spain:	171,962	188,361
May.....	135,184	187,223
June.....	13,873	.....	.....	89,987	211,904
July.....	9,112	.....	.....	.....	.....
England:
May.....	5,712	.....	4,972	1,837	134,820
June.....	9,403	.....	3,318	5,131	141,058
July.....	4,727	.....	3,369	.....	139,025
Germany:
May.....	9,836	.....	5,302	76,206	68,158
June.....	13,672	.....	10,275	26,098	127,864
July.....	7,544	1,959	6,818	6,772	33,098	82,357
France:
May.....	68,907	.....	18,846	.....	359,485	30,185
June.....	22,454	.....	6,142	.....	114,696	19,885
July.....	12,245	554	.....	.....	111,431	20,997
Belgium:
May.....	683
June.....	1,249
July.....	2,000	31
Holland:
May.....	415	.....	.....	508	3,119
June.....	235	.....	.....	5,814	1,974
July.....	3,997
Venezuela:
May.....	2,107
June.....	1,038
July.....	5,074	1,846
Austria:
May.....	10,322	.....
June.....	24,830	1,569
July.....	208
Cuba:
May.....	257,163	1,413
June.....	6,603	.....	92,277	1,242
July.....	10,663	.....	.....	.....	127,245	186
Italy:
May.....	134,389	3,863
June.....	129,041	15,788
July.....	2,141	.....	56,981	2,713
Denmark:
May.....	2,676	1,638
June.....	1,056
July.....	1,038	4,792
St. Thomas:
May.....	849	148
June.....	2,081	105
July.....	466	.....
Santo Domingo:
May.....	134	.....
June.....	4,061	100
July.....
Nova Scotia:
May.....	10,889	.....	.....	12,568	60,249
June.....	17,700	463
July.....	9,021	.....	.....	28,535	76,157
Prince Edward Island:
May.....
June.....
July.....	3,652	.....
Sweden:
May.....	1,076	.....
June.....
July.....
Bermuda:
May.....	3,234	.....
June.....
July.....
Total.....	242,234	134,059	74,538	49,622	2,920,500	2,512,618

Statement of exports and imports of the principal ports in Puerto Rico, 1899—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Export.	Import.
United States	\$871,671	\$973,547
Spain	397,133	587,488
England	6,968	414,903
Germany	135,402	278,379
France	585,612	71,067
Belgium	2,000	1,963
Holland	6,322	9,090
Venezuela	5,074	4,491
Austria	35,152	1,777
Cuba	a 476,685	2,841
Italy	320,411	22,364
Denmark	3,714	7,486
St. Thomas	3,396	253
Santo Domingo	4,195	100
Nova Scotia	58,803	136,869
Prince Edwards Island	3,652	.....
Sweden	1,076	.....
Bermuda	3,234	.....
Aggregate	2,920,500	2,512,618

a Exports to Cuba:

Animals	\$333,000.00
Coffee	120,000.00
Miscellaneous	23,685.00
Total	476,685.00

Statement of receipts from customs and expenses of the ports of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Arroyo, Humacao, Fajardo, Vieques, and Guanica from July 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899.

[In American currency.]

Ports.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Per cent.
San Juan	\$195,626.51	\$8,171.32	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ponce	111,873.40	5,696.22	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mayaguez	47,013.38	3,493.13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arecibo	17,354.72	1,502.37	8 $\frac{7}{10}$
Aguadilla	9,427.79	1,915.63	20 $\frac{3}{10}$
Arroyo	6,679.86	867.18	13
Humacao	5,080.75	1,134.15	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fajardo	1,347.21	505.50	37 $\frac{5}{10}$
Vieques	35.76	85.12	.....
Guanica .....	.....	365.00	.....
Total	394,389.38	23,735.62	6

APPENDIX Q.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September 25, 1899.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

GENERAL: In compliance with verbal instructions from you, I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of the relief work in Puerto Rico intrusted to this board:

STATISTICS.

Cash received to date	\$13,650.00
Expended	907.29
Balance on hand	12,742.61

SUPPLIES.

	Provisions.	Lumber.	Nails.	Iron roofing.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Kegs.</i>	<i>Rolls.</i>
Received	5,041	2,566	301	400
Issued	3,061	2,566	219	341
Remaining	1,980	.....	82	59

Indigent to date of last report 252, 750

HISTORY.

At 12 m. on August 7, 1899, the following message was received at the adjutant-general's office:

"Hurricane signals 11 a. m. center east of Dominica."

By that hour on the following day the island had been devastated by tempest and flood. Hundreds of lives had been annihilated, thousands of people rendered homeless, millions of property lost, and, worst of all, the fruit and food crop destroyed.

The most important problem that thrust itself upon you on the 8th day of August was not economic, but humanitarian. It was a question of saving human lives, not for a day or a week, but for months.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO.

To meet this an instrument and immediate organization were necessary. The instrument which you created for the purpose was this board, over which I have the honor to preside, and which was organized in compliance with the following order (received by this board on August 9, 1899, and promulgated in paragraph 9, General Orders, No. 116, from these headquarters):

General Orders, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
No. 116. } *San Juan, August 12, 1899.*

* * * * *

IX. All matters respecting charitable institutions, including homes and asylums for succor of the poor, sick, or incurables who are supported by insular expenditures, together with matters relating to assistance for the sufferers by the recent hurricane, are committed to a board of charities.

Detail for the board: Maj. John Van R. Hoff, chief surgeon, president; Surg., F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N.; Dr. Francisco del Valle Atiles; Capt. G. M. Wells, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. F. P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Rev. J. de J. Nin, Catholic priest; Rev. Henry A. Brown, chaplain, U. S. A.; Harold W. Cowper, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., secretary and disbursing officer.

To this board will be transferred the executive and administrative control of the insane asylum, the orphan asylum, and the leper colony. The board will report direct to the military governor. The funds available for expenditure for the branches of the public service above indicated are those carried by the budget for the current year and will be disbursed and accounted for by the disbursing officer under the direction of the board of charities.

* * * * *

LOCAL BOARDS OF CHARITY.

On the same day the following letter was addressed to each alcalde:

JUNTA DE CARIDAD DE PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., Agosto 9 de 1899.

Sr. Alcalde Municipal de ———.

SEÑOR: El gobernador general ordena que por esa alcaldía se remitan á esta junta los nombres detres caballeros, caritativos, de esa municipalidad, con los cuales se constituirá una junta local de caridad para entender en todos aquellos casos de necesidad ó miseria de mayor importancia que ocurrieren en su jurisdicción dando á esta junta el informe correspondiente.

Se les encargará así mismo, en caso de necesidad, de la distribución del material que fuere necesario para aliviar la miseria.

Se entiende, desde luego, que solamente aquellos casos de desastres de consideración que las autoridades locales no pudieran remediar, se pondrán bajo la acción de la junta insular pero cualquier información que sobre asuntos de su competencia se le faciliten serán recibidos con gusto.

Convendría así mismo, la organización de comisiones locales, compuestas de señoras, para prestar su auxilio á los enfermos de su inmediata comunidad.

Las personas á quienes se ha de confiar esta humanitaria labor, serán elegidas cuidadosamente pues su única recompensa será el convencimiento de haber ayudado á nuestros prójimos.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
*Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon,
Presidente de la Junta de Caridad.*

A thousand dollars was sent to each post commander to meet the immediate demands, and food was directed to be issued from the public stores. August 12, 1899, the following estimate was submitted:

Estimate.

Population.....	1, 000, 000
Indigent.....	250, 000
Districts.....	70

Each ration for one week will consist of 3 pounds of rice, 3 pounds of beans, 1 pound of codfish or bacon, which will require, for 250,000 for one week, 750,000 pounds of rice, 750,000 pounds of beans, 250,000 pounds of codfish; total, 1,750,000 pounds. This is an average of 12½ tons per week to each district, to transport which to each district will require 10 carts, 20 men, and 40 oxen—a total for 70 districts of 700 carts, 1,400 men, and 2,800 oxen.

COST.

The estimated cost for seventeen weeks, with an average weekly distribution as above, is:

12,750,000 pounds of rice, at 5 cents per pound	\$637, 500
12,750,000 pounds of beans, at 3 cents per pound.....	382, 500
4,250,000 pounds of codfish, at 8 cents per pound.....	340, 000
Transportation—700 carts, 17 weeks, at \$10 per cart per week.....	119, 000
Sundries.....	10, 000
Total	1, 489, 000

August 13, 1899, you sent the following cablegram:

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Further but incomplete returns confirm previous cable reports as conservative. Suggest appointment officer in New York to receive relief funds and supplies, cabling kinds and quantities shipped each boat. Colonel Hoff, Medical Department, in charge relief work here. Should be shipped this week not less than 2,500 tons of food. Best to be sent, beans, rice, and cheap grade codfish. Cotton clothing and coarse cotton goods in piece, needles, thread, also needed. Money will be applied in assisting rebuild houses and huts and hire of help. I recommend goods described in articles 184, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193 be placed on free list. I have authorized employment labor rebuilding barracks at Cayey and Aibonito, wholly destroyed.

DAVIS.

On the same date the following instructions were issued to post commanders:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 13, 1899.

COMMANDING OFFICER, ———.

SIR: The department commander directs that you at once organize a depot at your post for the receipt and distribution of supplies intended for the sufferers from the recent hurricane. This depot should be under your personal charge.

You will also organize at the chief city in each of the municipalities in your division a subdepot, which will be under the command of a reliable noncommissioned

officer, with one or more privates to assist in the distribution of food and other material. Strict account will be kept of receipts and issue, and the latter will be made in accordance with regulations which will be published in orders.

You should at once arrange for the most satisfactory transportation obtainable within your division for the transportation of material from your depot to the subdepots. No delay should be permitted, and no failure to get the material to the needy. The department commander relies upon your zeal and intelligence in carrying this work through, and no failure which human intelligence and effort can overcome should be allowed to interfere with it. You are authorized to use your entire personnel if necessary in this work, as well as public transportation, etc., and you will hire such transportation and labor as may be necessary, observing due economy, the object being to get the material to the points of distribution, and for this you are wholly responsible.

Issues will be facilitated by the use of measures. The soldiers' tin cup will hold — pounds of rice, or — pounds of beans.

You will also urge the alcaldes of your division to submit the names of three reputable and active citizens in each district to act as local boards of charities, and you will give them a provisional appointment until their nominations can be acted upon by the board of charities of Puerto Rico at San Juan, P. R.

Committees of charitable women should also be organized in the municipal districts, and every effort made to bring speedy relief to the needy. Organization is a military specialty, and no unusual difficulty should be experienced in making such a one here that the results will be almost perfect.

Very respectfully,

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO.

August 14, the distribution of food was placed in the hands of this board, in compliance with the following order:

RATION REQUEST.

The following ration request was devised:

Number, ———, ——— 1899.

Name, ———. Residence, ———.

Number of family, ———. Adults, ———. Children, ———.

I certify that the above-named are indigent and need food for ——— adults, and ——— children for ——— weeks.

_____,
President of the Board of Charities.

The weight of a weekly ration is 7 pounds.

Date.		Flour, kilos.	Rice, kilos.	Kilos.
.....	Distributed first week.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Distributed second week.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Distributed third week.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Distributed fourth week.....	.....	.....	.....

This card is nontransferable, and is good only in this district. It must be presented with each issuance of rations. If necessary, the president of the board of charities will issue a new card. Each issuance of rations will be recorded in a book.

Identification of
the thumb marks.

From the foregoing it will be observed that hardly an hour's delay was permitted in meeting an emergency which at noon on August 7 was totally unexpected, and which involved the feeding of an army of 250,000 indigents, with a base 1,500 miles over the sea.

SCHEME OF ORGANIZATION.

The scheme of organization is simple enough. A central depot at San Juan under the immediate charge of this board; 17 depots at convenient points, each under charge of an officer, and 58 subdepots, located in each municipal city, under charge of a non-commissioned officer. At each of these depots two or more private soldiers are stationed.

Food from home is landed from the transports into the central depot here and distributed by wagon or boat to the 17 depots, from which it is carried by the municipal authorities to their districts and distributed to the people.

The responsibility of determining who is indigent is placed upon the local boards of charities, organized in accordance with the letter of August 9, above quoted.

WEAK POINT IN THE ORGANIZATION.

Herein lies the weak point of the organization, and an explanation of its cause would involve a discussion of the sociological conditions obtaining here, which are not pertinent to this report. Suffice it to say that these people are not accustomed to organize for any purpose, particularly charity; that a gift from the charitable people of our country to preserve the natives here from starvation is not regarded as a sacred charge to be honestly administered, but as a public contribution in which all are entitled to share; and, finally, a large proportion of the people are chronically indigent and always on the verge of starvation, so that it is no easy matter to discriminate between degrees of indigency.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS OF CHARITY.

August 19 the following circular was issued to the local boards of charities, which indicated the lines upon which this board expected them to work:

BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 19, 1899.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS OF CHARITIES IN PUERTO RICO.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to General Orders, No. 117, of August 14, 1899, from Headquarters, Department of Puerto Rico, and particularly to paragraph 10, which requires all issues of food to be made on ration cards, certified to by the chairman of the local board of charities, as follows:

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned are indigent and will require food for — adults, — children, for — weeks.

_____,
President Board of Charities.

In executing this important work you are expected to investigate each case and assure yourselves that the applicant is actually in need of assistance. The object of your organization is to assist those who really require it, and to see that no worthy person goes hungry. But for the sake of the country, your utmost endeavor should be exerted to prevent pauperizing the people by feeding those who are able to procure food for themselves.

When women apply for food it will be your duty to ascertain not only if they are needy, but also if they belong to families in which there are present able-bodied men. In the latter event the men will be required to work as directed.

Your attention is also invited to the requirements of General Orders, No. 124, Headquarters, Department of Puerto Rico, August 19, 1899, particularly that paragraph in which it is set forth that able-bodied men who are given food must render a return in labor. This labor may at present be most advantageously used in cleaning up the towns and repairing local damages, but will also be employed upon any service in the interest of the public welfare.

The board of charities for Puerto Rico relies upon your zeal and good judgment in carrying out these instructions.

Very respectfully

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
President Board of Charities, Puerto Rico.

It was not deemed wise to lay down a too detailed scheme of organization. All the division inspectors (commanding officers) were experienced soldiers, and it was believed that it would be better to let them work out their interior organization within certain general lines laid down by this board. We recognized the great danger of pauperizing a people whose every tendency is in the direction of indolence, and the motto of the board of charities of Puerto Rico has been from the beginning "No one shall die of starvation and no able-bodied man shall eat the bread of idleness." But it is much easier to suggest rules than it is to accomplish results. After several weeks' trial the board promulgated the following plan, which is now in operation:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September 2, 1899.

To military commanders, alcaldes, boards of charities, and all interested in Puerto Rico and its people:

It has been found that a more extended organization and closer inspection are necessary to prevent distress because of lack of food, and at the same time to avoid the possibility of pauperizing the laboring classes by feeding those who are unworthy.

This board therefore makes the following recommendations:

(1) That an investigating committee (partly of charitable women) be organized in each barrio, whose duty it will be to investigate all cases which may require assistance. This committee will report to the local board of charities and will furnish each worthy indigent family or individual, if there be no family, with an inspection card (A), giving the date, name, residence, number in family, and especially the number of able-bodied adult males.

This inspection card (A) will be taken to the board of charities by the beneficiary, and exchanged for a ration request (B) and as many work tickets (C) as there are able-bodied adult males in the family. The ration request will then be taken to the depot and the first week's rations will be drawn.

All of the above-mentioned tickets will have the same number, which will be put on them at the office of the board of charities. Upon receiving his work ticket (which he must always carry with him) the able-bodied man will report as directed on the back of the ticket, and on completing his day's work will receive from the overseer a time check (D), upon which is written the same number as that on the work ticket (C).

These time checks (D) are vouchers to the ration requests (B), and without them or a certificate from the barrio committee that the man is legitimately absent or ill, no rations will be issued after the first week. If, however, the man be present with his family or the people with whom he lives, and in good health, but refuses to report and work as directed, he will be arrested and required to work under guard, and a certificate that he has so worked will be a sufficient voucher for the issue of food to his indigent family.

The board realizes that no plan of relief that human ingenuity can devise will be perfect, but it believes that with the assistance of the people who have the best interest of the country at heart the plan here outlined will feed the worthy hungry and make the lazy, indigent man work for his food.

Trusting that such assistance will be freely given, and realizing that much of whatever success we may have depends upon the good women of the island, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

A.

No. ———.

CARD OF INVESTIGATION.

District of ———, barrio of ———.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: ———, of this barrio, whose family consists of ——— adults and ——— children, of whom ——— are grown men able to work as revealed by investigation, leaving ——— indigent, who will need sustenance for ——— weeks.

—————,
For the Committee of the Barrio.

B.

[Take this request with the work card to the provision depot.]

No. ———, 1899.

Name, ———. Residence, ———. No. in family, ———. Adults, ———. Children, ———, of whom ——— are grown men.

I certify that the above-named persons are indigent and need provisions for ——— adults, ——— children for ——— weeks. The provisions will be dispatched weekly by means of this order.

_____,
President of the Board of Charities.

After the first ration this petition should be accompanied with the corresponding number of the work cards, one for each day for each able man. The weight of a weekly ration is 7 pounds.

Date.		Flour, pounds.	Rice, pounds.	Pounds.
.....	Issued first week.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Issued second week.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Issued third week.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Issued fourth week.....	.....	.....	.....

This ticket is nontransferable and is good only in this district. It should be presented at the depot of provisions with the corresponding number of the work card before food will be given out, and will be taken up with the last issue of provisions. If necessary the president of the board of charities will issue a new ticket. Each issue of provisions will be recorded in a book.

Identification
of thumb mark.

C.

WORK CARD.

Factory of ———. Number ———.

The bearer of this card will present himself at the municipal hall to-morrow at 7 in the morning in order to be given work. If this order is not obeyed he will be arrested.

Date: ——— ———.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Work cards will be issued, together with ration tickets, to indigent men able to perform the work therein expressed, and the number of the two should correspond.

The men shall present themselves with their cards (which should be preserved) according to instructions given on the back. At the end of the day's work there

will be issued a work card with a number corresponding to that given to each man. These work cards should accompany the ration ticket or no rations will be issued.

Work card No. —, Board of Charities.

_____,
Inspector.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The inspector will note on this card the number of the laborer, signing the same and giving it to the laborer at the close of the day's work.

This card should be accompanied with the ration ticket, without which no rations will be issued.

BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September 20, 1899.

INSTRUCTIONS TO NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF SUBPOSTS OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO.

(1) Food is issued to prevent starvation. It is intended for the worthy poor, and no able-bodied man shall receive any unless he gives a full day's work in return.

(2) A day's ration consists of 1 pound of food. For convenience, food will generally be issued weekly. Three pounds of rice, 3 pounds of beans, and 1 pound of codfish or bacon constitute the usual allowance for one person for one week. The regulation tin cup holds about 1½ pounds.

(3) A receipt and issue book must be kept at each depot, in which will be entered in detail all the material received and all the rations issued.

(4) The local board of charities will furnish the noncommissioned officer in charge of the subdepot with an alphabetical list of indigents, by barrios; and, as a rule, issues to the indigents in each barrio will be made on a specific day, in the presence of the commissario of that barrio.

(5) Issues will be made on a ration "request" signed by the chairman of the local board of charities, and the exact amount given will be noted on the "request." After the first week the "request" must be accompanied by six time checks, or a certificate from the barrio committee of absence or sickness, for each able-bodied man mentioned on the "request." Without these checks or certificates no rations will be issued.

(6) No food will be issued on a "request" if the noncommissioned officer in charge has reason to believe that the applicant is unworthy, and the "request" will be taken up.

(7) Noncommissioned officers on this duty will take pains to inform themselves of the condition of the poor in their districts; will see that the boards of charities and the barrio committees perform their duty, and will at once report to their immediate commanders any irregularities observed.

(8) They will observe the organization and work of the indigent laborers and refuse food to those who fail to work, reporting such cases to the alcaldes and their immediate commanders, who will cause the men to be arrested and put to work under guard.

(9) They will, under General Orders, No. 124, Headquarters Department of Puerto Rico, dated August 19, 1899, at once cause the arrest of anyone who misapplies the supplies furnished by this board and report the fact to higher authority.

(10) They will submit to their immediate commanders a weekly report on blanks furnished by this board, and will sign receipts and account for all property received by them.

(11) Noncommissioned officers and privates on relief duty are officials of this board; they are in no sense under the control of the municipal authorities, and in the performance of their duties will take no orders from them. They will watch over the interests of the board in every way, and will carry out to the best of their ability its rule of action, which is that—

"No person shall die of starvation, and no able-bodied man shall eat the bread of idleness."

By order of the board of charties of Puerto Rico:

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
President of Board.

DIFFICULTY IN MAKING THE ABLE-BODIED WORK.

The greatest difficulty is found in making the able-bodied men work for food, if they can, as they usually do, get it without work. It requires rather too fine reasoning for these people, and indeed much higher orders of intellect, to appreciate the

fact that they are not working for food, but life; that the food is given them to prevent their starving to death, and that if there is no danger of such a result the charity of our people is misapplied. Five cents' worth of food is a small wage for a day's work, but as the only means to an end—the preserving of one's life—who would not work for that sum?

PUERTO RICANS HAVE NO ORGANIZING ABILITY.

The Puerto Rican authorities have no organizing power to utilize this enormous working force, which if properly applied would rebuild the towns, remake the roads, and recultivate the fields, and our own people can hardly be expected to do this in addition to already arduous duties. The result is that there is an immense amount of idleness among the laboring classes, which threatens disaster to the island.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 29, 1899.

The attention of the able-bodied is called to the fact that idleness will not be tolerated in Puerto Rico.

All men dependent upon the wages of labor for a livelihood must work for wages or for food, and if any such man refuses to labor his name will be reported to the inspector of his division, who will investigate the case, and if the facts are found to be as alleged will place his name on a blank list and will thereafter permit no food to be issued to him or his family until he returns to work.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

AGREEMENT WITH THE PLANTERS.

The board is now considering the question of an arrangement with the planters which will be mutually beneficial to all concerned, and the details of which are as follows:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September 16, 1899.

The following letter, addressed to the reputable planters of Puerto Rico who are in financial stress, is transmitted for the information of division inspectors:

SIR: With a view to the mutual benefit of the proprietors and the peons, and to enable this board to so distribute its supplies that no person shall be permitted to die of starvation and no able-bodied man receive food without working for it, the following is submitted for your consideration:

(1) The board of charities of Puerto Rico will furnish to reputable proprietors whose lands have been devastated and who are in financial stress enough food to feed a stated number of peons, now destitute, and their lawful families, the number of laborers on any plantation to be determined by the amount of work to be done. This food will continue to be supplied so long as such is at the disposal of the board or until sufficient time has elapsed for the production of a new crop of the usual food. One ration of 1 pound of food will be given the laborer for each day's work, and his family shall receive like rations gratuitously, but not unless the man works when he is able to. Under no circumstances will the donated food be regarded as wages to pay for labor, but simply as material to prevent starvation, and it must not be sold by the proprietors to anyone for any purpose or at any price.

In return for this, the proprietors must agree to require of the able-bodied laborers employed under these terms a full day's work for the usual number of working days every week. They must also agree—

First. To furnish such assistance as they may be able in the way of material to help their workmen to restore their dwellings.

Second. They must assign to each of their laborers a small parcel of ground in which to plant seed of food plants, to be supplied by them (or this board) and will see that such seed is properly planted and cultivated.

Third. They will render such assistance as in their power lies to enable their laborers and their families to live at least as comfortably as they did before the hurricane.

Fourth. For their own protection and that of their laborers and this board, they must agree, so far as in their power lies, to prevent the misapplication of relief supplies and their issue to any able-bodied man who fails to render an equivalent in work, either on their plantations or elsewhere in their neighborhood.

Fifth. They will report to this board at the end of each month the number of peons employed, the number in their families, and the total amount of food received and issued.

Sixth. And finally they will be required to transport the food issued to them for the above purpose at their own expense from the most convenient official depot of this board to their plantations.

Nothing hereinbefore written will be considered as preventing proprietors from entering into any proper agreement with their laborers which may be to their mutual interests, such as future payments in money at usual rates for present work, etc.

Should the foregoing meet your approval, and should you desire to avail yourself of the privilege herein set forth, you will please advise this board accordingly, giving the following information:

- (1) Name.
- (2) Address.
- (3) Number of acres cultivated.
- (4) Character of crop.
- (5) Percentage of loss from hurricane.
- (6) Number of laborers required.
- (7) Most accessible food depot.
- (8) Probable time assistance will be required.
- (9) Reference in the city of San Juan.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

I, ———, (proprietor or administrator) of ——— cuerdas of cultivated land in the barrio of ———, municipal district of ———, Puerto Rico, in view of what is below expressed, hereby promise the following:

1. To furnish work on my property to ——— able-bodied men for ——— weeks, insisting that they labor at least eight (8) hours daily during six days of each week.

2. To aid these laborers in the reconstruction of their houses and to furnish both them and their families at least the same conveniences they enjoyed before the hurricane of August 8, 1899.

3. To assign to each one a small lot of land that shall be not less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet for the planting of seeds and fruit, taking care that said seed is given them and to see that they sow and cultivate it in a proper manner. The product of said cultivation shall belong to the laborer to whom has been assigned the aforementioned piece of land.

4. To provide to each person so employed as many pounds of provisions as there are persons in their respective families for every day that said persons work. The adult men who may not be working on my property shall be excluded from this arrangement.

5. To make a careful investigation until I am convinced that none of the persons in my employ are receiving provisions from any other source, and that I will supply no food to anyone who has other means of receiving help.

6. To keep a strict account of the provisions received and distributed, without distributing more than the quantity designated in paragraph 4.

7. To make a monthly report to the Board of Charities of the number of persons employed by me—the total number of persons in their families, the provisions received and distributed, and whatever perversion of the same that may come to my knowledge.

8. To transport the necessary provisions from ——— to my property every week.

In consideration of this agreement the Board of Charities of Puerto Rico agrees to furnish to ———, of the barrio of ———, municipal district of ———, as it may be able and for the time that it can, a quantity of provisions composed approximately of one pound daily for each laborer employed by him in the labors of his property, and an equal quantity for each member of the family of said laborer. However, nothing set forth in this contract shall be interpreted as making the Board of Charities of Puerto Rico responsible for damages that may occur for any fault of transportation, be it of all or any part of the provisions before mentioned.

It should also be understood that maladministration of provisions on the part of the proprietor or his agent will be a sufficient cause for the immediate abrogation of this contract, proceeding against him according to the manner prescribed in General Orders, No. 134, of the governor-general, Department of Puerto Rico, dated August 19, 1899.

Witness:

[Signature of proprietor or administrator.]

[Duplicate.]

Instructions.—This contract should be signed and witnessed in duplicate, remitting both copies to the Board of Charities of Puerto Rico in San Juan. When approved one copy will be returned to the interested party.

MISAPPLICATION OF SUPPLIES.

The probable misapplication of relief supplies early received consideration, and to meet such cases the following order was issued:

NOTICE.

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September 14, 1899.

The board of charities of Puerto Rico offers \$10 reward for the arrest and conviction of anyone who violates the provisions of paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 124, Headquarters Department of Puerto Rico, dated August 19, 1899, which reads:

"Any person who misapplies any material furnished for the relief of the destitute by fraudulently obtaining or by selling or otherwise disposing of the same will be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year."

By order of the board of charities of Puerto Rico:

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon U. S. A., President.

Several reports of misapplication have been received which are being investigated. Many rumors of the selling of aid supplies are rife, but thus far no notice of any convictions under this order has reached this office.

ADMINISTRATION.

The organization of the administrative work of this board involved no difficulty; it followed army methods, which are being carried out by men who understand them. We hear much about "red tape," a contemptuous definition of a system grown out of a thousand years' experience, but which not being understood by the tyro in our trade, is derided as cumbersome and useless. Weekly reports are submitted by each division inspector, giving all the details necessary to enable this board to keep his division supplied and to form some idea of future requirements. A strict accountability for all property is demanded for which invoices, receipts, and returns are made.

TRANSPORTATION.

The question of transportation is of vital importance, and is rendered more difficult by the destruction of roads and railways. Upon the recommendation of this board the tug *Borenquen* was chartered by the quartermaster's department, to work in connection with the *Slocum*, and the following letter was sent:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 23, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO:

SIR: The hurricane has so seriously interfered with communication by usual routes of travel that in distributing relief material this board finds it necessary to recommend that additional wheel and water transportation be provided for its work. There should be two wagon trains organized, of thirty wagons each, and pack trains at Arecibo, Manati, Mayaguez, and Adjuntas, if such are not now there. There should also be two schooners chartered, one for use at San Juan and the other on the eastern coast. The former can presently be dispensed with, but the latter will probably have to be continued in service for some time. The board respectfully recommends that senders of cablegrams be requested to specify the amount of each kind of material sent, so that orders for its distribution can be made before the arrival of the ship, and the material loaded directly from her into the distributing boats.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE DIVISION.

The United States Government delivers the food at the depots, and within the divisions the local authorities are required to provide their own transportation, so far as they are able to do so, the distance to be covered at no place exceeding 20 miles. Occasional reports reach this office of a disinclination on the part of the local authorities to do this work, but it certainly is very little to ask of them.

THE U. S. S. PANTHER.

The U. S. S. *Panther* arrived with relief supplies from Philadelphia on the 28th ultimo, and went around the island, from port to port, distributing her supplies in accordance with the schedule of this board, and taking receipts for her issues. By this plan we were enabled to stock all our depots with the least practicable delay, and at the same time avoid repeated handling of cargo. In all other cases the distribution has been made from the central depot of the board here.

CHARACTER OF SUPPLIES.

The board has asked for the simplest, most acceptable, and least ration with which to carry on its work, viz, beans, rice, and codfish or bacon—one pound of food per day for each individual. Generally this has been furnished, but unfortunately much flour, canned and other foods, together with various things necessary to our good people at home, have been sent, of which very little use can be made. When practicable, arrangements have been entered into with local bakers to make bread from the flour, but the people themselves can not do it, and I fear that much of the flour sent has been wasted or misapplied. I am endeavoring to exchange that in stock now for rice and beans.

MEDICINES.

Besides food, clothing and medicine come under the purview of this board. To meet immediate contingencies the following circular letter was sent to the surgeons of the various posts:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 28, 1899.

SURGEON ———.

SIR: Such remedies as may be supplied for the treatment of the indigent Puerto Ricans will be issued to you, and from these requisitions made by the inspector of the division in which you are located or from neighboring divisions in which there is no military hospital will be filled. Until these supplies arrive you are authorized to furnish such simple remedies from your hospital as can be spared without immediate detriment to the service, resupplying yourself, when necessary, by special requisition, and ultimately replacing the issue from the relief medicines furnished you as above set forth. You will keep an accurate account of all material received and issues made, giving and taking receipts for the same, in duplicate, on the regular form, and rendering a return to the board of charities of Puerto Rico upon the completion of the relief work.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.

A considerable amount of quinine, arsenic, and calomel have been received in the aid supplies and distributed, and these have been supplemented from the military hospitals. A large requisition for medicines and dressings was some time since forwarded. Two physicians were employed by the board.

WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY OF SAN JUAN.

A supply of clothing, new and old, was sent from home, and the Woman's Aid Society of San Juan gives nearly a thousand dresses every week to clothe the indigent. Too much appreciation can not be shown this association of ladies for the earnest and admirable work they are doing for the poor everywhere in Puerto Rico.

PLANTING.

Realizing that the aid from home must be limited to the shortest practicable time, this board has insisted upon the necessity for immediate planting of food-producing seeds. Your own order and the circulars of this board are as follows:

General Orders, }
No. 126.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, August 22, 1899.

The attention of alcaldes and others concerned is called to the fact that the people in the country districts and in the open parts of towns should be required to at once plant corn, potatoes, beans, and such other vegetables of rapid growth as will, at the earliest possible moment, resupply the country with the requisite food. No excuse should be accepted for failure to comply with this order, the requirements of which will receive the personal attention of the alcaldes as well as that of the comisarios de barrios.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will instruct your subpost commanders and alcaldes and boards of charities in your division to see that all vegetables issued in your division which are suitable for this purpose be used as seed and at once planted. The importance of this is emphasized when it is realized that only through a new crop can this people become self-supporting in the near future, and there can be no crop without planting.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September 6, 1899.

COMMANDING OFFICER, ———.

SIR: I have the honor to invite especial attention to the recommendation recently sent you in regard to the necessity for immediate replanting for a new crop. Should you find any scarcity of seed—such as native rice, beans, corn, etc.—in the hands of the people for this purpose, you are authorized to purchase them in small quantities from the local dealers, for seeding, taking care that they are used for no other purpose. The beans from the United States will not germinate, and are useless as seed. Bills for material purchased for seeding will be sent to this board in duplicate, with vouchers receipted.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

Some planting is being done, but not so much as desirable, and it is not likely in any event that the issue of food can be wholly stopped before the end of this year.

No one who has not had such work as has fallen to us here to do among such a people can form any idea of its difficulties.

There is not a single point in common between ourselves and the Puerto Ricans. Language, customs, moral and business standards all differ so radically that it is quite as impossible for us to understand them as they us. Consequently what we do for these people is done not from sympathy but largely from a sense of duty, and is received by them not as the outpouring of a charitable nation but as a right for which no equivalent should be expected.

We have accepted these people as our share of the burden that the strong must bear for the weak. We will keep them alive; we will lead them slowly, gently toward the light, and finally, in half a hundred years, they will catch the first glimmering ray which will show them what our standards are and what we wish theirs to be.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

APPENDIX R.

Statement showing amount of mortgages on country and city property in Puerto Rico from 1880 to 1898.

	Without interest.		1 to 6 per cent interest.		6 to 12 per cent interest.	
	No. of loans.	Amount loaned.	No. of loans.	Amount loaned.	No. of loans.	Amount loaned.
COUNTRY PROPERTY.						
San Juan.....		<i>Pesos.</i> 520,244.66		<i>Pesos.</i> 443,357.15		<i>Pesos.</i> 1,081,000.97
Arecibo.....	423	1,685,273.20	2	4,298.43	363	2,602,597.06
Aguadilla.....	370	1,440,172.76	2	16,778.00	11	53,635.06
Mayaguez.....	595	3,190,679.76	31	308,716.60	236	1,344,770.00
San German.....	279	1,441,773.77	18	87,320.30	80	778,980.48
Ponce.....	289	1,040,599.35	48	332,679.21	173	1,825,579.09
Guayama.....	67	192,144.73	5	9,846.91	206	1,036,126.08
Humacao.....	79	361,676.57	12	92,721.63	68	897,536.24
Caguas.....	123	295,192.12	11	30,649.04	36	204,574.06
Total.....		10,167,756.66		1,326,367.27		9,824,799.84
CITY PROPERTY.						
San Juan.....		93,480.73		388,504.22		1,091,451.64
Arecibo.....	36	79,851.01	7	27,136.32	49	123,058.70
Aguadilla.....	46	106,118.22			5	16,303.77
Mayaguez.....	356	476,326.27	8	9,184.00	100	153,164.45
San German.....	28	67,515.15	1	4,525.59	5	11,543.00
Ponce.....	63	119,688.42	13	138,065.95	107	480,808.39
Guayama.....	11	9,029.11	5	13,000.00	35	47,197.00
Humacao.....	31	77,193.46	4	3,405.00	24	68,785.96
Caguas.....	11	6,775.49	1	550.00	4	5,475.00
Total.....		1,035,977.86		584,371.08		1,997,787.91
Grand total.....		11,203,734.52		1,910,738.35		11,822,587.75

	12 to 18 per cent interest.		18 to 24 per cent interest.		Over 24 per cent interest.		Total.	
	No. of loans.	Amount loaned.	No. of loans.	Amount loaned.	No. of loans.	Amount loaned.	No. of loans.	Amount loaned.
COUNTRY PROPERTY.								
San Juan.....		<i>Pesos.</i> 838,080.46		<i>Pesos.</i> 345,518.65		<i>Pesos.</i> 123,301.00		<i>Pesos.</i> 3,351,502.89
Arecibo.....	365	880,110.49	66	105,694.98	7	4,037.00	1,247	5,282,011.25
Aguadilla.....	58	268,563.93	33	125,422.48			474	1,904,573.03
Mayaguez.....	71	241,660.80	5	8,610.00			938	5,094,436.90
San German.....	15	39,654.05	2	1,265.90			394	2,348,994.50
Ponce.....	220	1,245,630.70	23	65,840.37			753	4,510,328.72
Guayama.....	9	14,777.00	1	2,000.00			288	1,254,894.72
Humacao.....	58	278,775.08	26	95,658.65	4	2,135.38	247	1,728,503.55
Caguas.....	45	96,290.49	7	6,234.88	1	100.00	223	633,040.59
Total.....		3,903,543.00		756,245.91		129,573.47		26,108,286.15
CITY PROPERTY.								
San Juan.....		611,382.15		226,477.15		17,819.74		2,429,115.63
Arecibo.....	59	81,628.75	20	12,263.24	1	1,200.00	172	325,138.02
Aguadilla.....	11	34,069.26	2	2,000.00			64	158,491.25
Mayaguez.....	52	59,888.00	8	4,800.00			524	703,357.72
San German.....	1	3,000.00					35	86,583.74
Ponce.....	104	195,969.00	13	16,010.00			300	950,541.76
Guayama.....	3	1,400.00					54	70,626.11
Humacao.....	21	27,643.00	7	3,900.00	1	150.00	88	181,077.42
Caguas.....	9	19,107.00	3	985.00	2	700.00	30	33,592.49
Total.....		1,034,082.16		266,435.39		19,869.74		4,938,524.14
Grand total.....		4,937,625.16		1,022,681.30		149,443.21		31,046,810.29

APPENDIX S.

PLATFORM OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

(1) The members of the Puerto Rican Federal party, believing that the time has come for the reorganization of their party with a name that may embrace their ideas, and a platform that may give them a definite and concrete form, have decided to incorporate themselves in a political party that will be called the Federal Party, in order to cooperate in the good administration of the country.

(2) The Federal party declares that it accepts and congratulates itself upon the annexation of the island to the United States, believing that Puerto Rico will be a prosperous and happy land under the protection of the American flag and institutions.

(3) The principles of the Federal party are condensed in the following formula: To influence in a direct and efficacious way the development of the interests of the island through an honest and intelligent administration, and a firm and decided tendency toward the absolute assimilation of the island with the United States, both in laws and in form of government.

(4) The Federal party asks for Puerto Rico that it be made a Territory of the Union, with all the privileges of a State except the right to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, to which the island could send, like any other Territory, a Delegate with voice but without a vote.

(5) The Federal party hopes that Puerto Rico in the future will be made a State without any restriction, like any other State in the Union.

(6) The Federal party will work to maintain the complete autonomy of the municipalities, so that the ayuntamientos may resolve all their local affairs, such as municipal accounts, budgets, public instruction, police, public health, charity, public works, etc., without the intervention of the central authority.

(7) The Federal party will also work to maintain the rights of individuals, and will advocate the most ample system of suffrage, without opposing, however, any limitations that may be thought prudent by the United States, but representing always their desire that all resident citizens of the island be permitted to vote.

(8) The Federal party understands the necessity of abolishing all customs duties between Puerto Rico and the rest of the Union, and will advocate the establishment of free trade and a uniform currency, the American dollar to be made the legal-tender standard with the least possible loss to the insular currency.

(9) The Federal party realizes also that the development of the country requires that franchises be given to banking institutions with the greatest possible urgency; that the insular industries be effectively protected; that an impulse be given without delay to public works; and that direct imposts for the general expenses of the Territory be gradually suppressed.

(10) The Federal party has at heart the interests of the laborers and farmers; it watches with interest their progress in public life; it works to harmonize the interest of capital and labor, and will persist in giving a place in elective bodies to virtuous and intelligent men, independently of race and occupation.

(11) The Federal party will leave the creation and maintenance of schools to the municipalities, committing the primary tuition in all its various degrees to the representatives of the people, subject to the general plan that may be adopted by the legislature of the Territory.

(12) Respecting the higher instruction, both university and professional, the Federal party will propose the installation of all necessary centers to arrive at a good standard in arts and sciences, giving special attention to those that are of practical application; and will incessantly advocate the establishment of a university.

(13) The Federal party will keep apart from obsolete methods, and will institute colleges where women may receive serious instruction that may make it possible for them to practice the different professions to which they already dedicate themselves in more advanced countries.

(14) In general we believe that our legislation ought to tend to an identification of methods of the American and Puerto Rican schools; this end may be reached by a gradual and scientific adaptation.

(15) In reference to the organization of courts, the Federal party believes in the advisability of electing judicial officers by popular suffrage, by the vote of the legislature, or of appointing them "by opposition," according to the nature of their duties, independently of any political interest, thus placing the judges in a position of wholesome independence.

(16) The Federal party places among its most important principles the establishment of trial by jury.

(17) The Federal party proposes to undertake the reform of our civil, penal, and administrative legislation, upholding the moral and material interests of our society, but with decided democratic tendency.

(18) The Federal party, finally, has faith in the traditions and characteristics of the American people, and has also much confidence in the power of the people of this island to make Puerto Rico, under the United States flag, a land of wealth and culture.

San Juan, P. R., October 1, 1899.

Jose H. Amadeo, Rafael Arrillaga, Mariano Acosta, Juan R. Baiz, Antonio R. Barcelo, Acisclo Bou de la Torre, Felipe B. Cordero, Jose Cordoves Berrios, Guillermo Colon Atilano, Antonio Colon, Salvador Carbonell, Miguel Chiques, Manuel Camunas, Jose B. Cintron, Jose Cobian Rivera, Ramon Cestero, Francisco de Celis Alquia, Luis de Celis, Herminio Diaz Navarro, Jose Gonzalo Diaz, Ramon H. Delgado, Julio Diaz, Jose Elzaburro, Laurentino Estrella, Tomas N. Fradera, Nepomuceno Flores, Agustin Nevaya, Manuel Gorbea Guzman, Fernando Gonzales, Julio Grau, Julio Gandia, Juan Hernandez Lopez, Ramon Hoyos Delgado, Jose Janer Soler, Alfredo de la Cruz, Luis Munoz Rivera, Ramon Mendez Cardona, Luis Munoz Morales, Jose Munoz Rivera, Antonio Marque Diaz, Marcos A. Manzano, Vicente Muno Barrios, Felix Matos Bernier, Francisco Marxuach, Francisco I. Nater, Santiago Openhiemer, Manuel Perez Aviles, Feliz Perez Rivera, Jose Gabriel Palacio Slazar, Ramon H. Patron, Santiago R. Palmer, Gregorio Rodriguez Escribano, Manuel Roman, Luis Rodriguez Cabrero, Antonio Rosell, Jacinto Seijo, Jose Serra, Jose Sosa, Ramon Siaca Pacheco, Francisco J. Sala, Modesto Sola, Ezequiel Tristane, Arturo Umpierre, Luis R. Velasquez, Arturo Vasquez Prada, Federico E. Virella, Jose G. del Valle.

APPENDIX T.

PLATFORM OF THE PUERTO-RICAN REPUBLICAN PARTY, 1899.

To the people:

The old political parties that struggled during the Spanish domination have disappeared.

It is urgent now to start a new party with new ideas, that all the residents of the country who wish may unite in the development of our island under the protection and principles of the American flag.

Our principles in brief are as follows:

Definite and sincere annexation to the United States.

An organized Territory for Puerto Rico, as the way to become in time a State of the Federal Union.

We are convinced that it would not be for the benefit of our country to be independent on account of its small area and on account of the bad political education we have received.

We do not feel satisfied with the false advantages of an Antille confederation, as it is true that the old Spanish Antilles have the same origin; the language, history, and traditions are the same. Cuba is not yet organized. We could not find any assistance toward perfection in Santo Domingo, as it is rapidly retrograding under her form of government.

Puerto Rico could not find in its surroundings any examples for self-government or of its local affairs, hence we seek the guarantees of a powerful and well-organized nation that promises us the free exercise of liberties.

Puerto Rico, to-day a Territory and later a State of the Union, will realize the most perfect ideal of the Puerto Rican people.

When we have effective local government and direct intercourse with the States of the Union in national and other affairs, with the good influence which such a union would bring to our island, it will be the means of guiding us to the highest culture in human destinies.

The time has come when we must advance American principles and customs. With due care, knowing the needs of our people, we have arranged a platform for the "Puerto Rican Republican party" which we submit to the consideration of our people, trusting and hoping that every good and patriotic citizen will join us and support our just cause.

A convention will soon be called to discuss and decide upon a programme and consider in detail the principles stated in our platform, which are as follows:

PLATFORM.

It is the highest duty of every citizen to uphold the laws of the land and the integrity of his country.

That we pledge ourselves as men, animated by a common cause, aiming at a common object, to do all in our power to improve our government.

We indorse and commend the able, patriotic, and true American spirit manifested by Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, in releasing us from the misrule of Spain, and we pledge our faithfulness to adhere to the new principles of our new country, and have for our aim harmony, unity, and good government, relying with confidence upon the hope of a speedy settlement of our national affairs.

NAME.

1. The name of our party shall be the Republican party of Puerto Rico.

AMERICAN FLAG.

2. We declare our sincere loyalty to the American flag and American ideas, and hereby pledge ourselves to strive to become worthy of the great nation of which we now are a part.

ANNEXATION.

3. We hail with pride our annexation to the United States.

GOVERNMENT.

4. We believe that the people of Puerto Rico could be trusted with the civil government of the island, but as that authority only emanates from Congress of the United States, it is but our duty to wait their action. While under military government awaiting action by Congress, we desire that all civil offices should be filled by men capable, honest, and of unquestioned loyalty to the Government of the United States, and disposed to act singly for the best interest of this island and our common country, without distinction, thereby affording us an opportunity to demonstrate our fitness for self-government, with all the burdens and responsibilities which it entails, and which will hasten the day when our island will have a place among the States of the Union.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

5. We affirm our devotion to the national Constitution and the autonomy reserved to our country thereunder; to the personal rights and liberties of all the citizens of our country, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted.

We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority.

FREEDOM.

6. The reliance of free popular government and the maintenance of freedom among all men is upon the intelligence and integrity of the people. We therefore declare our devotion to liberty of thought and freedom of speech and of the press, and approve these agencies, which contribute to this end. We oppose any union of church and state.

LABOR.

7. We declare our hostility to the introduction into this island of foreign contract labor.

EDUCATION.

8. In this new acquisition to the United States, in order to promote education throughout the island, we favor the establishment of free public and nonsectarian schools sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education. We believe that the English language, soon to be the official language, should be taught in all our schools, thus laying the foundation fitting our island for a place as a free State of the Union.

TAXATION.

9. That the systems of taxation under which revenues are derived are vicious and insufficient, and it is necessary for the equalization of the burden of taxation that the law regulating the same be changed at once to American principles of taxation suitable to the conditions of Puerto Rico.

COMMERCE.

10. We believe, as we are under the direct protection of the United States and a part of that great nation, that commerce should be free between the island of Puerto Rico and the United States, thereby giving us the same rights and privileges of any State or Territory of the Union.

MONEY.

11. In order to divert the financial panic which now threatens us, and in order that the tiller of the soil and the tradesman of the land may be justly compensated for their toils and labors, we declare ourselves in favor of the exchange of the provincial money of the island of Puerto Rico for the money of the United States. As it is right and proper that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government be as good as any other.

And that the exchange take place immediately with free commerce between Puerto Rico and the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

12. Puerto Rico is an agricultural country, and upon that portion of the island falls the greatest burden of taxation under the present system.

The extremely oppressive taxation, the high tariff on agricultural implements, and the excessive customs duties on the products of the soil should be so regulated as to furnish relief to the agriculturist, who cannot now meet his daily obligations.

JUDICIARY.

13. We are in favor of establishing American system of courts, which guarantees to every man justice and right and a trial freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay according to the law of the land.

14. We congratulate ourselves and our country on being under the protection of the American flag, the recognized emblem of liberty, and will lend every effort to advance civilization, to teach loyalty, to love American institutions, and honor Washington, Lincoln, and McKinley, whose names are household words throughout the land.

San Juan, March 25, 1899.

Lcdo. Manuel F. Rossy, Dr. José C. Barbosa, Luis Sanchez Morales, Lcdo. Juan Ramón Ramos, Dr. Francisco del Valle, Lcdo. Federico Degetau, Lcdo. Fidel Guillermet, Cruz Castro, Dr. Fernando Nuñez, Dr. Gabriel Ferrer, Dr. Pedro del Valle, Roberto H. Todd, Bartolomé Llovet, Ramón Falcón, José Gordils, Jaime Sifre, José Francisco Diaz, Salomon Dones, Dr. Salvador G. Ros, Geronimo Agrait, Vicente Guillot, Dr. José Carbonell, Dr. Fernandez Náter, Lcdo. Enrique Hernandez, Francisco Candela, José M^a. Candela, Luis Venegas, Arturo Vega Morales, Dr. Manuel del Valle Atilas, Raimundo Palacios Salazar, Manuel Nussa Chiqués, José C. Rossy.

 APPENDIX U.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September 25, 1899.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,

San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In compliance with an indorsement from the adjutant-general's office, department of Puerto Rico, on a letter from the Secretary of War dated August 9, 1899, I have the honor to make the following report:

As regards steps taken in the formation of a civil government for this island, but few facts have come under the observation of the commander of this post, his duties having been almost entirely military. San Juan is the headquarters of the military

department of Puerto Rico and also of the various departments of insular government, and correspondence concerning matters as regards civil government in this district has been direct with and attended to by the military department staff, so that the post commander has little or no record in this office on which to base remarks concerning this subject except the general orders of the department that have been issued from time to time.

At the time of the American occupation a greater part of the arable land was owned by wealthy men in the form of large estates, it being the exception for men of small means to own farms. On these estates live the greater part of the country population of the island in the capacity of tenants or peons, the tenant usually being allowed to cultivate a small plot of land for garden purposes, paying the landlord a portion of the product as rent. There was no system of peonage by which the laborer was bound in any way to remain with the landowner. This evil system of landholding still remains the same and can only be corrected by good government.

In the city of San Juan the laboring classes worked for wages, there being no opportunity, owing to the dense population, for gardening, so that the prosperity of the people depended entirely upon the supply and demand for labor, which seems to have been such as to make them comfortable, according to their standard of living, which is much lower and less ambitious than among the same class of people in the United States. The city of San Juan has a population of about 20,000, being about 5,000 or 6,000 overcrowded, according to American standards. The houses, especially those occupied by the poorer people, are devoid of any sanitary plumbing, and are without proper ventilation for the number who live in them. The industrial conditions are about the same since the American occupation as before. There is work for those who desire it in this district, and the indigent are not many, barring the victims of the recent hurricane. Some of the taxes have been removed from the necessities of life.

The enforcement of the marriage laws was slack under Spanish rule, a great many of the poorer population being born of parentage not legally married according to the Spanish laws, but who lived in a sort of concubinage, a custom developed by the expense attached to a legal marriage.

Drivers and draymen were often cruel in the treatment of beasts of burden. Bull drivers universally carried a long pole with a steel spike in the end, which they used without mercy, and the native ponies were often driven to carts much overloaded; but the use of goads and the general abuse of animals has been materially checked.

Schools, while well established by law, were very poor in practice, but have been materially improved within the last year.

A Puerto Rican Battalion of 400 men was organized between March 28 and June 30, 1899, and they have proved to be good soldiers and a success for the purpose for which organized, that is, service in Puerto Rico.

Very respectfully,

I. D. DE RUSSY,
Colonel Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

APPENDIX U 2.

POST OF MAYAGUEZ, PUERTO RICO,
September 23, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in the reference, under date of August 21, 1899, to me of the letter of August 9, 1899, to the department commander, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I arrived in Puerto Rico on November 16, 1898, and have been since that date stationed in the city of Mayaguez. My personal experience of other cities and districts in the island is too limited to make any observations of mine upon them of any appreciable value.

Confining myself, then, to Mayaguez, I may say of the industrial, economic, and social conditions existing in the island upon the assumption of control by the United States and of the results of American occupation: Of the former they were much less disturbed by the state of war and change of sovereignty, considering the origin, history, and traditions of the inhabitants, than might have been reasonably expected. While the Puerto Ricans gladly welcomed the Americans as their deliverers from the oppression of a Government they had long learned to hate, the Spaniards who chose to remain in the island soon found that under the American flag they were amply

protected in their peaceful pursuits, and enjoyed an immunity from many arbitrary and vexatious legal and other annoyances to which they had been always subjected.

While business has at no time taken on the character of a boom, as many hoped and believed it would when the island was taken under the protection of the United States, there has not been anything to justify serious complaint that could be charged to the change of government, while on the other hand the money which has been spent for the maintenance of troops has largely helped to tide over a period which would soon have, as the natural sequence of a long chain of events, overwhelmed the community with financial disaster.

Much has been said about the supposed unhappy condition of the country being due to the fact that the war with Spain deprived this community, almost exclusively agricultural, of its best markets without substituting others, but from my point of view, under the corrupt methods of administering laws, generally admitted to be good in themselves, that formerly prevailed here the more markets and the more profitable they proved to be, the more rapid and certain must have been the destruction of the proprietors of the coffee and sugar plantations, because for every addition to their wealth came new schemes for abstracting it from them and putting it into the treasure chests of the traditional and insatiable officials, so that in a short time the latter might have possessed the land of the country and had the former proprietors for peones.

Under American rule offices have been abolished or reduced in numbers to such an extent as to produce consternation among the class who have heretofore been allowed to live in the belief that offices were created for the support of them and their kind, and not simply for the administration of the affairs of the country.

So far as I have been able to discover from reading the papers, which are generally frankly and avowedly political journals, politics, as understood here, has no relation whatever to the science or art of efficient government, but is solely concerned with the maintenance in office of those who have been so fortunate as to have already acquired their seats, either by appointment or by command of the recognized head and leader of the "party."

As to the present economic and industrial situation existing here, it seems to me that it is steadily improving, in spite of the croakings of those who are either born pessimists, careless observers, or urgent advocates of the remission of all taxes now due and of relief from the imposition of any for some years to come.

Notwithstanding the effects of the hurricane of August 8, the destruction of great plantations of coffee trees, and in some, even many cases, of the lands themselves by landslides, large quantities of supplies of all kinds required in the country are being shipped daily by the wholesale merchants of the city, who apparently have no anxiety about receiving in due time the money for them. Since August 25, 1898, five of the large grocery houses have sold and shipped into the country about Mayaguez the following:

	Pounds.
Beans	38, 482
Rice.....	433, 825
Codfish.....	187, 275
Flour.....	299, 600

The manufacturing interests of the city are not great, although they are well supported—a planing mill and steam coffee-cleaning mill combined; a tannery; an ice plant, capacity about 10 tons per day; an electric-light plant, furnishing lights for the streets as well as residences and other buildings. There is a tramway which has its rails laid in nearly all the principal streets, but operates its cars steadily on only two or three of them.

Boots, shoes, clothing, tinware, furniture, horseshoes, bricks, etc., are all made by hand, and furnish apparently a good support to a large number of industrious and, in many cases, skilled people. What would become of all these people should the doctrine of unlimited free trade with the United States become a reality is a question apparently demanding some consideration, for of course none of these people could hope for a moment to compete with the machine-made goods so easily and cheaply manufactured in the United States. Of course matters would adjust themselves after a while, as they always do, but while the people were accommodating themselves to the changed condition of affairs there might be some bewilderment and more dissatisfaction in being told that the change was entirely for their own profit and good—a statement whose truth they might not be able to fully realize until later on.

The municipal affairs of this city have been very well administered during the time I have been in command of Mayaguez. At the time of the American occupation Mr. Santiago R. Palmer, now a notary public in San Juan, was made the mayor

of the city. He is a man of intelligence and honor, and left the impress of his character on his assistant when he resigned the mayoralty, so that, as far as it has been possible for them to do, they have followed in the course he laid out. When they have attempted to depart from it, as they have only a few times, they have been recalled to the proper path by the military authorities, always yielding prompt obedience. They have many of the faults common, apparently, to all the municipal bodies that I know anything of in the island, one of which is that of endeavoring to help their social or political friends, even at the expense of the public good; but as this is the result of heredity there is little hope of correcting it in this generation. It can only be watched and measures taken to guard against its effects. They are proud of their city, as they have reason to be, as it is probably the neatest, most orderly, and best laid out city in the island. Although there is no sewerage system, the city is very healthy, and, as a rule, free from the most ordinary epidemics. With the introduction of a sewer system, and an improvement and enlargement of the waterworks, I see no reason why the place should not be as uniformly healthy as most of the cities in the United States.

The streets are brilliantly illuminated by arc lamps. The police are governed by regulations modeled on those of the New York City police, are neatly uniformed, polite, and courteous, and perform their duties, as a rule, promptly, cheerfully, and efficiently.

The city has no debt worth mentioning, and had, at last accounts, some 140,000 pesos due for unpaid taxes.

The fire department is not very effective, as the only engine in use is an old one like a square box on wheels, into which the water is poured from buckets, and then forced out by means of the hand pumps worked by the firemen. As to the personnel, if not beyond criticism, it is dangerous to criticise it in the presence of the people who seem to have an admiration for it incomprehensible to the average American, but which might possibly be understood by one who had not yet forgotten the glory surrounding the memories of the members of the old volunteer fire departments of the United States.

The city of Mayaguez, with a reported population of 37,000, comprises 31 barrios or wards. Some of these wards are from 10 to 15 miles distant from the city hall, and, instead of forming regular villages, as might be supposed, consist of huts or jacals scattered over the neighboring hills. Each has a commissary or mayor who is supposed, under the mayor of Mayaguez, to exercise some sort of supervision or control over the people of his barrio; but, as he receives no salary, he is very unlikely to give much attention to the duties of his office, especially when his own private affairs make equal or greater demands upon his time.

Hormigueros which was annexed to Mayaguez some months ago was, up to that time, an independent town with its mayors, secretary, council, etc., and is the largest of the barrios. The town consists of a small hamlet, clustered about the church, which was once quite a famous place, pilgrimages being made to it from other islands of the West Indies. As the maintenance of a town organization cost the taxpayers, who did not reside in the town, but on their coffee and sugar estates, \$7,000 United States per year, they considered it too expensive a luxury, and, on their petition, approved by the council of Mayaguez, the department commander ordered an election held, which resulted in only two votes being cast for retaining the town organization. As a barrio of Mayaguez it has done just as well as when an independent town with its own council, and the taxpayers have been relieved of an unnecessary burden.

The towns of Añasco, population 11,000; Las Morias, 7,000; Moricao, 9,000, all belonging to this military district, are, although the center of large coffee and sugar industries, in a wretched state, due, in my opinion, to years of maladministration, official corruption, and neglect.

All have mayors, councils, and other officeholders, with all the official machinery supposed to be necessary for the effective administration of the municipalities, but they appear to have fallen into an almost hopeless state of apathy and decay.

It is possible that when the elections proposed to be ordered by the department commander have been held, it may transpire that some better men have been chosen to hold the municipal offices than those who now occupy them, in which event these places may take a new lease of life and finally become prosperous communities. They were all considerably injured by the recent hurricane, but the damages done by that can be much more easily repaired than those resulting from years of misgovernment, unequal taxation, and official neglect.

San Guman, the remaining town immediately subject to the control of the military authorities of Mayaguez, had, some years ago, a population of nearly 20,000 souls. It is believed to be much less than that now. The town was founded in 1511 and is one of the most picturesque places to be found in the island or elsewhere. The soil

is so fertile in the surrounding country that it produces, or would produce, a wonderful variety of cereals, fruits, etc. It is, however, suffering from the same faults in administration as the places already named, and the department commander has been already requested to order an election held there as soon as convenient.

As, so far as I am aware, "all the measures and steps taken in the formation of civil government for the island and its several provinces and districts" are embraced in the general orders issued by the several commanders of the department of Puerto Rico, I presume that it is unnecessary to furnish them with this report to the department commander.

My efforts to obtain certain statistics which I thought might be of value in connection with this report—although I am not sure that they would have been—have failed. Those of an official nature, I was informed, could only be obtained with the consent of the authorities in San Juan, and those I endeavored to procure from the civil authorities here are so incomplete that they would have little or no value. The newspapers of the country are so entirely devoted to the indefinable thing they call politics, that they seldom contain anything about the manufactures, resources of the country, their development, or suggestions to their readers as to the best means of utilizing them for the benefit of the country; that they are, unlike the great papers of the United States, practically worthless as sources of information.

Very respectfully,

C. C. CARR,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Mayaguez.

APPENDIX U 3.

POST OF PONCE, P. R., September, 23, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In compliance with indorsement, August 21, 1899, on letter from the Assistant Secretary of War to governor-general of Puerto Rico, I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report on the matters indicated therein, as far as is possible for me to do without more preparation.

Prior to the occupation by the United States the industrial condition of the plantations and people were in a moderate state of prosperity. The farms in this vicinity were all in fair condition as regards the main buildings, but all others were, according to reports, in poor condition.

The main trade was with Spain, Germany, France, and Italy; very little trade, except in sugar, with the United States.

The people generally, in the municipalities, were burdened with heavy taxes to support a large number of high-salaried officials, whom, it is currently reported, appropriated some, at least, of the funds accrued to their own personal use and benefit. The running expenses of all the municipalities were very large, and as a consequence made a heavy burden on the planters, which, in turn, affected the labor by decreasing their wages and raising the price of food stuffs.

Socially, the people were divided into four distinct classes: The "upper ten," officials and professional men, who were almost entirely exclusive. Then another set, composed of professional men and large dealers, who, on certain occasions, met with the first. The third class comprised small owners, dealers, and artisans of all trades. This class of people kept almost entirely to themselves, making a very discordant element in most of the large towns, thus engendering severe political feeling. The fourth class was composed of the low order of blacks and native Puerto Ricans. These constitute most of the day laborers, and of them much good can not be said.

Autonomy was granted a few months before the declaration of war, which, according to reports, inaugurated a better feeling toward Spain.

As a result of the distinction in classes, the three lower classes were almost always arrayed against the first.

The assumption of autonomy had not, at the time of the occupation, entirely filled the expectations of some of the political parties. As, naturally, the party out were arrayed against the party appointed to power at the time, an effort was made to consolidate the two parties, without success.

Educational facilities were not good, and only a minor number of the lower class received any schooling.

Money generally was high and in great demand, and as a consequence the poorer people suffered a great deal for the actual necessities of life.

A detailed statement of the measures taken to form civil government under the military rule is not of course at hand here, for, generally speaking, these steps had their inception at the head of the government in San Juan, leaving part of the details to be carried out in the different municipalities. Legislation is confined in these places to the local ordinances necessary for the control of the police force, municipal boards, etc. The executive and judicial functions are vested almost entirely in the alcalde and council and the municipal judge, for all except criminal offenses, which were under the judge of instruction and the criminal court. The military power has not been used except in cases of extreme necessity, the only recent occasion being that of the storm of August 8, which somewhat demoralized the civil executive functions for about twenty-fours, rendering action necessary.

Since the occupation and up to the date of the storm, August 8, the industrial conditions have, according to the best disinterested reports, improved, because the large owners, having been peculiarly embarrassed by the heavy taxes and the want of money for current expenses, and a desire for that reason to dispose of their properties at a good figure to capital from the United States, improved the farms as much as possible in appearance, and in many instances in fact. Another reason, the price of coffee was expected to go up, so that by common reports these conditions have somewhat improved and an increase of crops been planted. The increased lease of time in which to pay off indebtedness and recover from the effects of former conditions has also enabled the planters to make minor improvements.

It can hardly be said that in such a short time the country has improved to the extent demanded by popular expectation, as a result of a war and occupation by the United States. There have been many necessary expenses taken off the budgets of most of the municipalities in this district, and taxes, in some instances, removed on small dealers and somewhat increased in other ways, taking a small portion of the burden of taxation from people least able to stand it.

The social conditions have not materially changed since July, 1898, according to common report.

The tariff is some 12 to 13 per cent lower than under Spanish rule.

The people generally feel more freedom of speech and action, amounting sometimes nearly to license, from an uneducated idea of freedom, but which is fast being dissipated.

It is regretted that this office has been unable, since the storm, to give more attention to minor details relating to civil matters, necessary for such a paper as this, and for this reason and the fact that my command here extends back only to July 1, this report is necessarily brief, nor do I know if it reaches exactly the points aimed at.

I expect to have within a week or two a paper from the town council on these subjects, which, if found of any intelligent use, will be forwarded.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. MYER,
Major, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

APPENDIX U 4.

PONCE, P. R., *September 15, 1899.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In accordance with indorsement of August 21, 1899, on a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War to the governor-general of Puerto Rico, dated Washington, D. C., August 9, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report, which, in order to show all points as far as possible, is more detailed and extended than I had intended:

The conditions existing on the island of Puerto Rico previous to the American occupation, as is well known, were bad, and the government was by the few for the few. Trade with Spain was comparatively free (only 10 per cent duties being required), and the importation of a few articles was prohibited and an export duty on some articles was charged. Everything was done to assist the Spanish element, and little was done to assist the natives. Wrong and sometimes cruel treatment of the natives by the Spaniards was common. Actual slavery had been abolished, but virtual slavery remained, and no man knew when he was likely to commit an offense against the Spanish Government, and when, as a result, he would be imprisoned. For all this there was no redress. It was only a few months before the Spanish-American war began that autonomy was granted, and it may be assumed that it was

only in consequence of prospective war that it was granted. Besides, there were many social and personal abuses of the people that were not corrected by autonomy, so that the people were ready for any sort of a change which might in some way afford relief from their long suffering.

The American occupation began July 25, 1898, at Guanica, P. R., and was completed at San Juan, P. R., October 18, 1899. The Americans were received with open arms by the Puerto Ricans, especially those of the laboring and lower classes. The Spanish and their sympathizers naturally kept aloof. To anyone who had a good acquaintance with the Mexicans, had traveled in France and Italy, and was an observing man, the frequent "Vivan los Americanos" meant little, and was simply the outburst of the moment; but beneath those "Vivans" there was in the case of Puerto Rico more, because the fame of the great Republic had long been known, and the desire for the freedom of that country was great as the wrongs of the people had been great, and these wrongs had remained unredressed, so the people expected much from the Americans, not in a year, or a few months, but at once, and great has been their disappointment when as months have passed most of the island's conditions have remained unchanged, due largely to the politicians of the island. Among the first changes expected was free trade with the United States, an increase in the wages of the laborers, and a definite settlement of the money question. It was expected, too, that a great market would be obtained for the island's products. None of these things have come about. It was also expected that previous taxes and laws would be at once abolished, and a more just and equitable system of both be adopted at once. There have been efforts already made in this direction, with as yet small effect. The money question is not settled, and that fact has prevented the proper transaction of business, because of the uncertainties connected with it in consequence of the rates of exchange. I can not say that industries of any kind have increased, and many enterprises are awaiting a definite settlement of the tariff question, and others are held in abeyance because it is not possible to get franchises at present.

I find that the acreage of coffee has not been increased, but that of sugar and tobacco has increased some, and these are the chief crops of the island. The social conditions have remained about the same, though the people, especially those of the lower classes, enjoy a personal freedom unknown under the Spanish rule. Educational facilities were, and are still, very few and rudimentary. The public schools are not such as would be recognized as such in the United States, while there seems to be a desire among many to learn; still, among others there is little desire or disposition to spend money for education. Idleness has not increased, still I don't think it has diminished much. A great deal of the idleness is enforced, especially in the interior, where at some seasons of the year it is impossible for laborers to find employment. This, of course, has a tendency to create disturbance, which might not otherwise occur. The work on the roads last spring was of immense benefit, because it gave employment to so many men, and so kept them occupied, and because they received in most instances their money directly, instead of through the medium of "bosses," who formerly made way with most of the money before the laborer received it, and because it distributed money throughout the island. Prices are higher than formerly, and the tendency is to charge in American money the same prices as were charged in Puerto Rican money. Such a change adds 60 per cent to the purchasing price, paid by the consumer, while the cost price to the seller remains the same. The duties now charged on goods imported are about 1 per cent lower than under the Spanish régime, as stated above; yet the amount of duties collected remains about the same, thus showing an increase in importations.

In general it may be assumed that there has been a slight improvement in the industrial, economic, and social condition of the island, but not such an improvement as was expected by the people. On the other hand, it must be remembered that radical changes can not be made at once, but are the growth of time, and that several years must elapse before the full effect of the American occupation will be known. It is hard to impress this fact on even well-to-do natives, for they grow impatient over expected changes that never come about. By far the largest part of any dissatisfaction that exists is due to the political agitation of the island. When the Americans arrived the two political parties on the island were each expecting to be recognized, one more than the other, however, as it was already in power at the seat of government. Neither of these parties, so far as I could ever ascertain, had any cause for existence after the close of the war, as with the passing of the Spanish authority all points of difference of any real importance should have, and probably really did, disappear. But the two parties still exist, chiefly I think because of the idol which one party has made of its leader, and which has caused that party to deny freedom of action or thought to the more ignorant members of the party who may wish to act independently. Any recognition of any party at the beginning was, I

think, a mistake, which has hindered the advancement of the island and progress toward new methods which would otherwise have been adopted for the great benefit of the people of the island. As it was, the party in power remained in power and was much more interested in putting its friends in offices as alcaldes and councilmen in the various towns and villages of the island than it was in reforming abuses; and it seemed to me that the politicians were anxious to get into offices in order that they might to some extent at least do just what the Spaniards in the same position had done.

There was an immediate demand that everyone who had been employed by the Spaniards in every town should be immediately removed from office without regard to nationality or the fact that they were competent and filling their positions satisfactorily to all. That was one thing expected from the American occupation. Those that had never been in office were to get offices whether fitted for them or not. The Spaniards had filled offices, grown rich, and left the country; why not they? This desire was natural enough, but the full effect of carrying it out can only be understood when it is known that politics on the island was at the time of the American occupation personal, whatever it may be now; and this fact interfered with business of every kind. It does to-day. Could the two political parties of the island be united, at least temporarily, it would make a great difference in the progress of civil affairs on the island. Of course, two parties would be again formed, but on different lines, like the parties of the United States. Politics in the United States is not the same as here, and Tammany Hall in its palmiest days never reached the level of Puerto Rican politics. The fact that the same government as that which existed under the Spaniards was continued for a time, at least, under the Americans caused disappointment to a large number of people, because many of the acts of the Governor-General were obstructed as far as possible by those civil officials whose duty it was to execute them, and some of those acts are to this day a dead letter in many towns and villages; and the effect has been to seriously delay progress on the island. A change in methods implies generally a change in some of the officials; hence the failure to carry out instructions. Any change not involving an expenditure of money or necessitating the changing of officials is generally carried out.

The order granting the right of habeas corpus when thoroughly understood will be highly appreciated, and I do not think the people will ever allow it to be changed. It will correct a great evil on this island, namely, the power of alcaldes and others to imprison people on mere suspicion and keep them imprisoned for unlimited periods without a trial or hearing of any kind. This power is still exercised, especially in the interior towns, by ignorant alcaldes. The exercise of this power has enabled alcaldes at the instance of others often higher in authority to imprison those who were politically opposed to them so as to prevent the spread of their influence, etc. The politicians have not been anxious to have changes made, and if they have fully understood orders and reforms they have often failed to explain them, except where it would be to their advantage to do so. This will explain the slow progress in the many parts of the island since the American occupation. The voice of the politician has been stronger than the voice of the Government. The people have learned under their former government not to trust each other, consequently they do not trust anyone else, so they have largely assumed that an American official is on a par with the Spanish officials until he shows himself of a different stamp. The fact that some officials have not acted as they should have done has helped to bring forth the now often-repeated statement that "things are no better than they were under the Spaniards." I have found no one, however, who says they are any worse. The politicians of the island are to blame for its condition, and I believe that if for a few months, at least, after the American occupation American officers of experience had been put at the head of affairs in all departments the politicians would not have had anything to do for a time. The town treasuries would have had much more money in them, the number of false imprisonments would have been reduced to a minimum, if not totally prevented, the town councils would have performed their duties instead of being weekly political conventions, which they virtually were and probably are still. Greater progress would have been made, better and more honest methods of business would have been learned, island politics would have largely died out, and above all, the people would have been much more contented, because a full treasury implies honesty and absence of ward politics implies justice, and both imply a good administration. There would have been practically no objection, because such action would have been expected as a natural result of the war. Any objections would have come from a few politicians who, of course, would not care to lose their power or hold on the people.

I give this opinion as the result of my own experience and that of other officers and other Americans of the better class, who have great sympathy for the people and are

willing to do much to better their condition. Great patience is required in dealing with the people of Puerto Rico, who neither understand our language and customs nor our educational and religious systems. This naturally produces suspicion, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not be warranted, because under the Spanish régime there was foundation for it. Some officers and many other Americans in the pursuit of business openings have forgotten and still forget to exercise patience of any kind, and have not taken and do not take into consideration language, customs, etc., but want an immediate change, and this has caused and still causes more opposition to change or reform, with the result that many natives who have not been out of the island doubt whether there is any liberty in the United States. Americans have failed, too, to take into account the intense feeling of "la patria" that exists in the island, which we do not understand, but which to them means a great deal.

There is quite a difference in many ways between most of the coast towns, where the natives often come more or less in contact with foreigners, and the interior towns, where, owing to lack of means of communication, the people rarely meet strangers. The town governments are about the same everywhere on the island, and in all of them the *alcaldes* have too much power in many ways and not enough in others. The position of *alcalde* is sought for on account of the salary and perquisites; councilmen receive no salaries. An *alcalde*, especially in the interior, is somewhat of a despot, who feels as though what he does is of necessity right, and resents any attempt to call him to account for any of his acts, and justifies his acts by a simple affirmation or denial of what he has done, especially in the line of expenditures. He needs the office and his political friends need it. He gets the salary and they pay few taxes—just enough to prevent its being said that they pay none. The nonpolitical friends of the *alcalde* and those who have in any way incurred his displeasure pay all their taxes, and some pay more. Under the former régime it was useless to complain, and many have grown to believe it useless still. Taxes are often collected, and yet the employees remain unpaid or else receive small portions of what is due, varying in amount according to their political standing, getting a duebill for the rest. This duebill is often sold at a discount to some merchant, and becomes to some extent commercial paper, and is finally at some time, when the town treasury has more than the usual amount of money in it, paid, and the treasury being short that much money new due bills are issued to other employees, and so on. This will account to some extent for deficiencies in many treasuries. Usually, if the taxes are honestly and impartially collected, enough money will be received to pay the current expenses of most towns, and have a small surplus which could be used to pay outstanding debts each month, and gradually pay them off. It sometimes happens that attempts are made to force small landowners, by high taxation, to sell their property to large landowners whose property surrounds their own, and whose taxes are not above the ordinary.

The abuses herein mentioned in connection with small towns were in existence when the Americans arrived, and they are, so far as I have observed, still in existence, perhaps not to the same extent in large places like San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. However, I have been told right here in Ponce by Puerto Ricans that they do exist, and that one reason why they wanted their party in power was because "they would not have to pay so many taxes."

There is a class of natives who have often held office and have been appointed and reappointed till they have grown to feel that they have an inherent right to office, whether fitted for it or not, and when any change is made they resent it, though by their own indifference to the welfare of the people they have made changes desirable. These men could do much but for their indifference; as it is, they are a drawback to reforms, chiefly because they are not first consulted about them, even the smallest acts of a town council. There is another class like the first, only they work entirely for their own interest and that of their particular party, under cover of seeking liberty and freedom for Puerto Rico. One class is just as bad as the other, and both are a hindrance to advancement and progress of any sort. The absence of a middle class is the great drawback to reform and change. An honest election to the smallest office would be an impossibility without the closest supervision of American officials, not because honest elections are not desired, but because dishonest ones have always been the rule, and no efforts seem to have been made to make them honest.

On the other hand, whenever anything is done honestly, so that all can see that it has been justly and impartially done, it is appreciated by all, and creates a feeling of satisfaction and contentment very noticeable, and this applies to everything. Efforts have been frequently made to try and introduce new and better methods of justice, taxation, and education, but these have not yet met with such results as might have been hoped for, although I hardly think there has been time for any change yet. The abolition of the office of secretary of justice was one of the best acts of the

government, and one that I think has been highly appreciated, except by the politicians.

Arriving in Puerto Rico and landing at Guanica on the 2d of August, 1898, I, with my company, accompanied the expedition under General Schwan against the Spaniards, through Hormigueros to the outskirts of Las Marias, returning to and taking station at Mayaguez on the 28th of August, 1898. I observed the people of the country, their habits and conditions, as far as possible, while with the expedition and while at Mayaguez, and noted the great cordiality with which we were received. It is evident that much was expected, and it is now evident that many of the expectations were doomed to disappointment. The following is given to illustrate what had to be done:

On the 18th of September, 1898, I was ordered to proceed with my company (H, Eleventh Infantry) to Aguadilla, on the northwest coast, to occupy that town and to take charge of the custom-house. At the same time I was to escort 146 Spanish prisoners of war, under charge of Maj. H. H. Benham, ordnance officer, U. S. V., who was to turn them over to the commanding officer (Colonel Picaso) of the Spanish troops at Aguadilla.

Arriving at the railway station, about 1 mile from the town, the prisoners were turned over to Colonel Picaso, of the Spanish army. Having arrived a day sooner than that named for the occupation of the town, I, at Colonel Picaso's request, remained at the railway station and camped there till 7 a. m. on the 19th, at which hour the Spanish troops marched out of one end of the town and I with my company marched in at the other, arriving at the city hall a few minutes before 8 o'clock. The American flag was raised over the building in the presence of a great crowd and much applause. The alcalde, the city councils, and the representatives of different workmen's organizations called soon afterwards, and the barracks, custom-house, and other public buildings were taken charge of. That very day, on the arrival of the American troops in the town, there was a strike of the lightermen who were unloading two ships in the harbor, and soon after my arrival at the hotel I was visited by a delegation from them, who stated their grievances, claiming that they were not receiving sufficient wages to support their families; that they were paid so much a trip for lighterage on the supposition that they could always make a certain number of trips per day, and so receive a fixed amount. They said, even if they could make the number of trips stated—which they generally could not—they would not receive enough, considering the fact that, owing to no ships arriving, they could not have employment every day. They further stated that the merchants had agreed to increase their wages one-half the amount asked, but that was not enough, and, furthermore, the merchants had not carried out their agreement and had not raised their wages at all. I told them that I had just arrived in town and knew absolutely nothing about its affairs, and that until I did know something about them I would not interfere except to preserve the peace. They said that it was expected that when the Americans came American wages would prevail over the island. I told them that such a change as that would only come with time, and could hardly be made at once. I advised them to go to work again, and that if the merchants had agreed to pay them higher wages and had failed to keep their agreement, there was cause for complaint, and I would see the merchants and try and persuade them to carry out their agreement.

Later the chief merchants came to call, and spoke of the strike, and admitted having promised to advance the wages as stated by the workmen. I told them that they should certainly live up to their agreement. They contended that the men could make a given number of trips per day, in which case their wages were high enough. After investigation I found that the men were right, and that the merchants were wrong, and I so informed the latter. They then carried out their agreement for an advance of wages, and the men went to work. There was never another strike while I was at Aguadilla, but later on there was some talk on the subject.

This incident is not much, but it shows one of the things expected from the American occupation, which has not been realized.

Major Benham, U. S. V., after turning over the prisoners, returned to Mayaguez. The same day I took charge of the custom-house, and at that time the customs collector was also internal-revenue collector. I was asked to immediately discharge various employees because they had been employed by the Spanish Government. This I declined to do until I discovered some good reason for doing so, especially as some of them—most all, in fact—were Puerto Ricans, and were acquainted with the work of the office, and I had not been in the town twenty-four hours, and knew nothing about the office. I never did discharge any of them till by reduction of the forces it was necessary to do so, and they all proved themselves very efficient in their various positions.

The alcalde wanted me to fill some vacancies in the city council, but I told him that although I had received no orders on the subject, still I had no intention of interfering directly or indirectly, unless absolutely necessary to preserve order, and that at any rate I had not been there long enough to know whom to appoint, and that if I did appoint any new officials I would not do so until I had found out something about them. I further stated that I thought that in time some instructions would be received to cover the case, so I disturbed nothing and said I knew nothing of the island politics, and would not recognize any political party. I found that the alcalde had someone he wanted to put in office, and he asked me to remove the jailer on some trivial ground. After investigating I found that the charges were not true, so would not remove the jailer without orders from higher authority. The alcalde threatened to resign, and I told him that was his own affair, and next day he did so, and although he was a very good man for the place I accepted his resignation, and found afterwards that he was much surprised because I did so. It had a good effect, however, for the other officials dropped politics at once.

The district commander, it was reported to me, had allowed the council of Ponce to elect its own officials and alcalde, and the best citizens of Aguadilla said they would like their council to have the same privilege. I told them that I had no orders on the subject, but that I had no objection to the council electing its own officers if it was in accordance with existing laws, and it appeared that it was.

The council accordingly elected members of council to fill existing vacancies, and then selected a new alcalde. Meantime the American occupation had been completed at San Juan in October. After the council's action I sent a list of the city officials, including councilmen, etc., to the governor-general, and the same day received orders to send a list of names of citizens, and for alcalde to fill vacancies. The men just elected by the council to fill vacancies and for alcalde were among the best citizens of the town, so I simply sent a copy of the list previously sent containing the names of all those elected by the council, assuming that for that reason, if for no other, they would probably be more acceptable than any others I could appoint. The list was not accepted, but an order was received appointing an alcalde and sufficient number of councilmen (none of those recommended) to complete the council. When I saw the names in the order I was considerably surprised, and so were all the best people of the town. There were included in the list the names of three men who bore unsavory reputations, and whom I had, at the request of merchants and others, tried to keep out of the council, and I judged that they would sooner or later make trouble in the council and out of it, and since then one of them has been killed in a shooting scrape. The new alcalde was an educated man, who spoke English and French, as well as Spanish, fluently. Having spent a number of years and been educated in New York (six years) and in Paris (nine years), he was supposed to do well in office; but, owing to the character of the council he had to deal with, he could do little. However, he did much toward cleaning up the town and improving the streets. This was not what the new council wanted. It wanted all salaried offices and wanted one of its members—the man afterwards killed—to be alcalde in the place of the one appointed, although the latter belonged to the same party.

Then certain measures were to be enacted by which certain planters (of the opposite party) were to be mulcted under the name of collecting back taxes by placing an embargo on their cane fields. The brother of the man whom it was desired to make alcalde was already alcalde of Moca, a town 4 or 5 miles away. Charges had already been made against these men, the alcalde of Moca and his brother, the member of Aguadilla council, before the arrival of the Americans. The combination of these two created trouble at once, especially as the alcalde of Aguadilla and the minority of the council formed a stumbling block. The people of Moca complained until the governor-general ordered an investigation, which required a full month, and very clearly established the guilt of the alcalde of Moca in misappropriating the town money. This report of the investigation was duly forwarded in December, 1898, and duly pigeonholed by the secretary of state, Mr. Rivera. In the interval the alcalde of Aguadilla was continually complaining to me about the council, and stating that he could do nothing as long as the three objectionable members remained in the council. I told him I would not interfere with civil affairs and that he should complain to the secretary of state. He said "it was of no use," a fact I soon discovered to be true. Then the alcalde was directed by the governor-general to have the council elect three new members of the council and eject the three objectionable members. At the same time he got a private telegram from the secretary of state not to put anyone out of the council unless he voluntarily resigned. The alcalde then came to me and said he could do nothing, and asked me whether to obey the order he got or Mr. Rivera's telegram. I told him there could be no question as to

which he was to obey, as there was only one governor-general and Mr. Rivera did not occupy that position. He said there would be trouble if he carried out orders and disobeyed his party leader. I told him that was his lookout.

At the next meeting of the council he did begin to read the governor-general's orders, but it was too late, as I supposed it would be, and at 10 o'clock at night the alcalde came to my quarters greatly excited, and stated that the council had put him out and elected one of their members (the one referred to before, brother of alcalde of Moca) alcalde, and had told him (the legal alcalde) that he had no right to be nor authority for being alcalde, and they did not want him anyway. He called on me for protection. I told him that unless violence had been offered I could not interfere, and furthermore the council had adjourned peaceably and the town was quiet. He asked me to telegraph or write the governor-general, but I told him that if he would make a complete report in detail of the whole trouble over his signature as alcalde I would be glad to forward it for him, but that I thought that under existing orders it would be better to telegraph or write to the governor-general directly. This he did, giving all particulars. As a result I was ordered on February 1, 1899, to take charge of the office of alcalde and appoint a new council, and if necessary appoint a committee to investigate the accounts of the city officials. In this connection I will state that all the minority members of the council of the opposite party had tried to resign and in lieu thereof had ceased, a month or two before, to attend the meetings of the council, so that they had nothing to do with the high-handed proceedings related above. Meantime the alcalde of Moca continued his arbitrary actions and refused to account for the town money expended by him, with the result that the citizens were continually complaining and requesting his removal. He also had placed an embargo on a sugar plantation, stating that he did so to collect back taxes, when in reality it was done to collect money to make up his deficiencies.

The result of this was that the same order that appointed me alcalde of Aguadilla directed me also to depose the alcalde of Moca, take charge of the affairs there, and appoint a new council. The order allowed a great deal of latitude, and I realized that fact. I went personally to each of the party leaders at Aguadilla and told them that to avoid future trouble and in order that the council might work for the good of the town, I would like them to each have a meeting of his party and name ten members from among the best citizens, so that the council would be composed of an equal number from each party. This was done, and then I had a meeting of all the new members at my own house, as well as other prominent citizens, and then requested each party to make any objection known to the members of the opposite party, stating reasons. Then I asked each to drop politics and work for the town, and all agreed to do so. At the first meeting of the council I stated that I would in no way interfere with the city government, but would see that all laws were executed, in accordance with my duty as alcalde, and that I did not care to have my presence interfere in any way with free discussion or business of any kind in the council, but that I thought that it would be better to drop all political discussions. All agreed to this end, and the council worked harmoniously and did good work till long after I had ceased to be alcalde. As alcalde I soon discovered why the treasury was empty, viz, partly from the paying of duebills to favored parties, and partly from failing to collect all taxes due, and partly from lack of proper system of local taxation. When the treasurer brought me a pile of duebills, varying in amount from \$5 to \$75, and dating back from a few days to six months, I inquired where they came from, and he said they were presented in part payment of taxes. Some of them were greater and some less than the amount of taxes due from individuals; whenever greater, the parties were paid the difference, and where less, the parties were to be credited with the amount of the bill.

After inquiring as to the amount due for salaries to employees, the police, etc., I found that none of them had been paid to within three months of that date, and that if duebills were paid and accepted for taxes little money would be received for taxes, current expenses could not be paid, and more duebills would have to be issued; so I directed that for the present no more duebills would be accepted for taxes, and that all taxes must be paid in money, and all then due must be paid on or before a fixed date, and also that all laws on the subject would be enforced. The effect was magical. In a few days there was money enough in the treasury to pay the police up to date and the other employees two months' back salary, besides in addition, to pay off several large duebills. Later, I paid the employees another month's salary, and afterwards more duebills, this leaving them only the current month in arrears.

At the end of one month the governor-general directed that the council elect their own mayor. I read this order, and the council elected all the subordinate officers but no mayor, and requested me to remain in the position longer—for a few months till affairs quieted down. I said I could not do so and the council must elect its own alcalde.

The council put it off quite awhile, but finally elected one of its members alcalde. I accepted, of course, no salary while alcalde, and gave what it would have amounted to to the two hospitals of the town, and turned over to the new alcalde between \$2,500 and \$3,000—more than sufficient to pay all expenses of the town for the current month. Everything was working well and so continued for some months, till just before I left Aguadilla, when all the employees and the police complained that they had not received their salaries, and some citizens petitioned for the removal of the alcalde.

At Moca the alcalde was deposed by me as ordered, and a new council was appointed, and subordinate officers elected in strict accordance with law. Everyone except the ex-alcalde expressed himself as satisfied with the change and the elections. I told the council that later it could elect an alcalde when notified, and meantime I would not interfere with the city government. Two weeks afterwards the council elected a new alcalde, and everything has been quiet since.

From the 19th September, 1898, till February, 1899, but particularly in October and November, 1898, I was continually called on for protection to various plantations and other property, particularly in the neighborhood of San Sebastian, Moca, and in the vicinity of the Guayataca River, between Ysabela and Quebradillas. A great many arrests were made by detachments sent out in connection with civil authorities, and many of the perpetrators of arson, robbery, etc., were afterwards sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the military commission, but many others got off because of the suspension of the commission. Could this commission have been appointed sooner, so as to make an example at once of a few brigands, all crimes of arson, etc., would have ceased much sooner, and thousands of dollars worth of property would have been saved. I think at least \$800,000 worth of property was burned, stolen, and destroyed in the San Sebastian district alone, and it was only by ignoring to some extent the orders against leaving detachments at plantations that much property was saved. Patrols were little use, because the incendiaries simply waited until the patrol had passed, and then burned up the plantation buildings.

So much destruction of property had a disastrous effect, and up to the present time has, in the district of San Sebastian at least, discouraged planters from planting more cane, tobacco, or coffee, and rebuilding and refitting their plantations. The recent hurricane will add to their discouragement.

During my stay of ten months in Aguadilla I made a point of observing everything and as far as possible getting acquainted in every way with the customs and habits of the people. I received, as everyone will in such a position, hundreds of letters of every sort, to say nothing of petitions and applications of all sorts. As often as opportunity came I made it a point of reading all the letters, etc., and in case of complaints, examining both sides of every case and getting all possible evidence before giving a decision. This was new to most of the people, but it was just, and the moment everyone realized that fact there was intense satisfaction and no one complained of my decisions. At first I found, in talking of official affairs, in compliance with orders, that they were not always pleased with what was generally considered to be a good order, and I concluded that the trouble must be with the interpreter. So after explaining an order one day, and the people concerned said they understood it, I went to the office and told the interpreter to write out the order in English just as he had interpreted it. Then I saw at once that while the words were there, the meaning was not. After that whenever any interpreting was done I required that after anything was interpreted the explanation of what it meant should also be interpreted. After that everything went smoothly. I think this is a point that is neglected by many Americans, and that fact has been the cause of much trouble. A simple translation is not sufficient as a rule, but the explanation must follow. This failure of officials to make clear the meaning as well as the words of what is said in orders, etc., intended to benefit the Puerto Ricans has had much more to do with delaying progress than would ever be supposed. Even statements made by the President himself have been so twisted that the meaning understood was totally different from what was ever intended. The difficulty alluded to occurs quite as often with educated Puerto Ricans as with others, and the result has been that much that was expected has not been accomplished since the American occupation.

During the ten months of my stay at Aguadilla I made it a point of being absolutely just, as far as possible; of making every order received clearly understood, both as to words and as to meaning, and of making no distinction between parties, and of never intruding any of my own religious views or in any way interfering with the customs of the people, except when ordered to do so. At first there was some objection, because absolute justice is not what some people want, because they don't get what they expect always, and because the members of each party wanted things all their own way. Great patience was required, but I soon had reason to congratulate

myself, for the people became satisfied and contented. Other officers have had the same results, but on the other hand there are officers and other Americans who in strong language have announced their dislike for the country and its people, have exercised no patience, and made no effort to consider difference of language, customs, or anything else; so that in such cases no good has come from the American occupation. These cases have been comparatively few, however, and it may be again stated that the general effect of the American occupation has been good. Many abuses have been corrected and attempts have been made to correct others.

The people do not yet understand the political freedom of the individual man. The freedom to think, to act, to vote, to live, or to belong to any party he chooses is not yet understood by the masses, who conduct themselves largely as directed by their party leader. Thus I found at Aguadilla that a number of worthy men were shut out of employment on the road work because they did not belong to the same party as the gang boss, or chief of section, who at the same time asserted that "he could get no more workmen." Of course such abuses were corrected when known, but then there must always be many cases where they are not heard of. The same thing exists, as it does often, particularly in the smaller towns, where a town council won't allow the minority members to have any voice in discussions, and often don't want to allow any of the opposite party representation, and threaten to resign in a body if a member of the opposite party is appointed or elected to their body, using this as a means of gaining their point. When Puerto Ricans begin to understand this they will not allow it, but just now one of the parties on the island will not allow liberty of action of any kind in such matters.

For the rest, free trade with the United States was expected and should be allowed. If not granted in all things, it should be in some. Flour and rice should be admitted free into Puerto Rico, and tobacco and sugar, as well as coffee (now free), should be admitted free into the United States. Practically all the flour comes from the United States and all the rice from Germany and England. These articles being free will make, or should make, the poor man's living cheaper. Beef cattle are free, and it may be that in time it can be added to the food of the poor man in lieu of so much codfish. By allowing tobacco free entry into the United States that industry will be greatly stimulated and the poorer classes greatly benefited, because tobacco is a crop that a man with only one acre of ground can raise a little of and sell. The same is true, on a larger scale, of sugar. Both small and large planters will plant more and more laborers will be employed on the plantations. Surely our sugar and tobacco planters at home can not justly complain of the free entry of tobacco and sugar from our own province of Puerto Rico.

Public works, especially roads, will give employment to many men and make easy communication with the interior, now almost impassable in some places. The abolishment of all forms of monopoly. Monopoly in each class of goods seems always to have been the idea of freedom for each of the small interior towns, especially monopoly in bread and meat. I found in Aguadilla that one man controlled all the beef sold there by paying others a tribute for not selling it. When an order was issued allowing everyone who chose to do so to sell beef after proper inspection, for a while beef was cheaper; but the same man simply raised the amount of his tribute paid and again controlled all the beef sold there. He controlled the beef market when I left there. Of course there was some politics in it, and he got certain privileges, but that was not public. There have been several efforts to stop monopoly in beef, bread, and other articles of food since the American occupation, but most of them have as yet been unsuccessful.

The island of Puerto Rico is rich and fertile, but has been virtually neglected so far as doing anything for the elevation and advancement of the people is concerned, with the result that the laboring classes in particular have been oppressed and kept in ignorance and without freedom. It will require years of patient work to even make a good start in education, not in books alone, but in affairs of business and life at large, according to modern ideas. Yet the people only need the opportunity and freedom from the political thralldom of the island politics in order to make an honest start. They want encouragement in honest and progressive methods by honest officials in all positions, and to feel and know that they are citizens, and that they have some voice in the laws made to govern them. They need broadening of views; and if some of the people of the island could be given some official employment in different parts of the United States, not in the coast cities alone, for a year or two, so that they could note the methods of government, excellent results would follow. Should free trade be granted, monopoly suppressed, justice be assured by the enforcement of the *habeas corpus* act, the tax system be gradually readjusted, a system of honest elections established, and the monetary system be permanently fixed, the full effect of the American occupation will be known. I have alluded to the power

of alcaldes of towns, especially in the interior. Each town, no matter what its size, has an army of officials, all salaried except the councilmen. Everyone is given an office when it is possible to create one, so that there are two or three officials where one would be more than sufficient. Under this system, inaugurated by the Spanish Government to strengthen its power the people have been educated; and as they have been taught no other, they allow it to continue, not knowing how to get rid of it and its attendant evil of heavy taxation, usually beyond the power of peasants, on whom it mostly falls, to pay in full.

With low wages and heavy taxation on all sides and a lack of employment for months at a time, what wonder it is that murmurs of dissatisfaction are now and then heard and an apparent lunatic (I can not think him sane), like the editor of such a paper as *El Combate*, of this town, is able to find a wide circulation for his paper. The peasants, peons, or laborers, whichever name they go by, are a wonderfully cheerful and patient people, and they have been cruelly wronged, yet to-day they are squeezed dry, so far as any worldly goods are concerned, with no visible means of replenishing their stock at present. The American occupation has helped them some by giving them employment at times in various ways. If they can be kept employed contentment will reign.

One of the best effects of the occupation is the lesson of self-government taught by the recent elections ordered at different places on the island. With at least one such election in each town, supervised by officers under such instructions as will insure absolute honesty, the effect would be marked. A gradual instruction of the people in that way will soon educate them to such a point that they can govern themselves. I do not believe the effect of the American occupation has yet reached the point where self-government in the full sense of the word can begin. Changes can be made now and mistakes corrected, things that can not easily be done later. Conversations with Puerto Ricans most interested, whenever opportunity has occurred, and a careful observation of all conditions wherever I have been, including frequent visits to interior towns, have failed to discover more than a small number of persons, except the politicians (chiefly of one party), who want self-government now. Of course all want it and should have it later, when the conditions are better. Comparatively few fully understand what self-government means. Here it seems to mean all the salaried offices with the privilege of manipulating the same. The condition of the poor and the taxpayer would remain the same as now, and any progress would be very slow.

The American occupation has given comparative freedom to the press, and above all it has separated the state and the church, which was formerly used by the Spanish Government as a means of oppressing the people. As stated in another part of this report, I consider the effect of the American occupation good; that such people require a strong or at least a firm government, and that before they are able to honestly govern themselves in every way they must be educated. I have the greatest sympathy in the world for these people, and if after a very intimate acquaintance with them for over a year I could say that they were in all particulars fit to govern themselves, I would gladly do so; but I can not at present. They are having all the local self-government now that is possible, more by far than they would have in most parts of the United States. I have alluded to the politicians of the island, because they have done about all that has been done to prevent the good effects of the American occupation. I have also alluded to the retention in power of the existing officials at the time of the occupation, because it is a well-known fact that Mr. Munoz Rivera, who was then secretary of state, managed to immediately put his own followers in office as alcaldes and councilmen all over the island, without regard to the wishes of the different communities, and this fact interfered very much with the good effects of the American occupation by creating discord.

While there may not be much difference between the parties of the island, there is enough to know that one of them accepts the American occupation in good faith, and makes practically no opposition, while the other, owing to its idol, does. In stating that the results would have been different, and better, if American officials had been put in office as alcaldes, I did not mean that the local, or municipal government was to be suspended; I meant that the town councils and other officials would continue. In this way politics would have been kept out of the municipal governments, which would soon have learned American methods, to a greater or less extent, and the personal and bitter side of island politics would have gradually disappeared. At least, that was my experience at Aguadilla. Unfortunately the American occupation has not, as yet, had such an effect as a whole.

My own relations, both personal and official with the people, have always been very pleasant, and I believe everyone will have the same experience who acts with patience, justice, impartiality, and firmness in all things.

I have barely touched on most subjects mentioned, but I hope sufficiently to furnish some of the information desired.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD,
Major, Eleventh Infantry, Collector.

N. B.—My reference to the officials in power at the time of the occupation has no reference to local officials.

F. W. M.

APPENDIX U 5.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
San Juan, September 15, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to infold a memorandum upon the questions submitted to me for examination in the order bearing your indorsement of August 21.

Accompanying this paper are a series of eight maps, as follows:

1. Waterways and altitudes.
2. Land communications.
3. District boundaries used in census.
4. Density of population.
5. Location of coffee culture.
6. Location of cane culture.
7. Location of tobacco culture.
8. Precipitation.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. GLASSFORD,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. V., Signal Officer.

CONDITIONS EXISTING IN PUERTO RICO UPON THE ASSUMPTION OF CONTROL BY THE UNITED STATES.

INDUSTRIAL.

The industries of Puerto Rico are almost wholly agricultural, and consist mainly of coffee, sugar and molasses, tobacco, and rum. There is no means of accurately measuring these industries except in their export values. Coffee is the most important, and the quantity exported in 1897 was 23,505 metric tons, valued at 12,223,000 pesos. To this must be added the home consumption, which is considerable, as it is said that coffee is drunk to excess by the population.

Estimating the home consumption per capita at one and one-half times that of the United States, the entire product would amount to 29,580 metric tons, valued at 15,250,000 pesos.

Of the quantity exported, only about one-tenth of 1 per cent went to the United States. Spain took 29, France 25, Cuba 17, Germany 17, Italy 8, and other countries 4 per cent.

In the cultivation and preparation of coffee it is difficult to estimate the number of hands employed, as after the coffee is planted its cultivation and the gathering of the berries is comparatively light work, which is performed mainly by women and children. It is grown principally in the mountain districts, there being 122,399 cuerdas under cultivation in 1897, and those who cultivate it also raise other crops, such as rice, plantains, yams, etc., for home consumption.

A map accompanies, compiled from the census of 1897, giving the number of hundred cuerdas in each district.

The next industry of importance is sugar and molasses, which, valued also by their exports in the same year, amounted to 4,411,000 pesos. The sugar alone amounted to 57,649 metric tons, valued at 4,008,000 pesos. Estimating the home consumption per capita at one-third that of the United States, the total production would amount to 66,154 metric tons, valued at 4,467,000 pesos. Of the quantity exported, 61 per cent was taken by the United States, 31 by Spain, 3 by England and her colonies, 3 by Denmark and her colonies, and 2 per cent by other countries.

Cane is grown upon the lowlands around the border of the island. In 1897 there were 61,498 cuerdas (1 cuerda=0.94 acre) under cultivation. This industry, it is estimated, employs 30,000 hands, mostly men, who, with their families dependent upon them, make an aggregate of 150,000 persons depending upon it wholly or in part for their living.

A map accompanies, compiled from the census of 1897, giving the number of hundred cuerdas shown by the numbers placed over the districts where grown.

In the cane industry there are three products—sugar, molasses, and rum. By the process of sugar manufacture at present prevailing the cane produces $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of its weight in sugar and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of its weight in molasses. The molasses when distilled, will yield 2 per cent of the cane's weight in rum. That is to say, that with every 100 hogsheads of sugar there are 40 hogsheads of molasses, and the latter can be converted into 24 hogsheads of rum. The molasses produced in 1897 would, according to this calculation, amount to 26,451 metric tons, of which 11,529 tons were exported, 11,087 tons consumed at home, and 3,845 tons converted into rum. The rum amounted to 2,310,000 liters, and of which only 310,000 liters were exported. The 2,000,000 liters of rum consumed in the island is valued at 6 cents (American money) per liter. Its consumption has heretofore been taxed for internal revenue only in some places, and that very lightly, amounting to less than 2 cents per liter. A tax of 25 cents per liter would, the consumption being the same, produce a revenue equal to that of the entire internal taxation as at present levied.

The tobacco industry is confined almost entirely to the raising of the plant, there being 4,264 cuerdas under cultivation in 1897. The plant seems to flourish generally over the island, but is found mostly in the highlands. After the plants are once started the labor employed is mostly performed by women and children. The ground upon which tobacco is cultivated is found for a great part upon hill or mountain sides and in patches not generally exceeding a few acres.

Before the American occupation nine-tenths of the tobacco exported went to Cuba, where it was manufactured; the remaining tenth was distributed between Spain, the United States, and Germany. The total export was valued at 1,194,318 pesos. The cultivation of tobacco, as admitted on all hands, is much below the possibilities. If the whole of this crop, even as it stands, were manufactured on the island it would give employment to many people and greatly increase the profits of this industry and stimulate further production. A map showing the hundred cuerdas in tobacco accompanies.

There is a small amount of tobacco, matches, salt, and a few other articles manufactured on the island.

ECONOMIC.

The land area of Puerto Rico is 3,596 square miles. Of this, 12 per cent is given to agriculture, 46 per cent is used as pasture land, 27 per cent is occupied but can not be classed as agricultural or pasture lands, and 15 per cent includes towns, rivers, roads, etc. Of the total area of the island, 5 per cent is devoted to coffee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to cane, and less than two-tenths of 1 per cent to tobacco.

Of the 438 square miles given to agriculture, 41 per cent is devoted to coffee, $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to tobacco; 37 per cent of the remaining agriculture is devoted to miscellaneous cultivation, but it must not be inferred that any part of this latter class of land is devoted to gardening. There is practically no gardening in Puerto Rico.

The part of the island devoted to fruit is classed as agricultural land, but its cultivation is confined to the first setting of the plant or tree, after which it matures in the wild state. This may be illustrated by the fact that there are practically no orange or lemon groves in Puerto Rico.

The foreign trade of the island in 1897 consisted of exports amounting to 18,574,678 pesos and imports to 17,858,063 pesos. Of the total trade, exports and imports taken together, Spain had 33 per cent; United States, 18; Cuba, 12; Germany, England, and France, 9 each; Italy, 3; all others, 7 per cent.

Of the island's products exported in the same year, 65 per cent was of coffee, 22 of sugar, 6 of tobacco, and 7 per cent miscellaneous.

The percentage of duties paid on imports by the different countries was as follows: United States, 38; England and colonies, 31; Germany, 17; Spain, 4; France, 2; Cuba, one-half; all other countries, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. By the above figures it will be noted that 38 per cent of the duties on imports was paid by the United States and only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by Spain and Cuba.

While 93 per cent of the exports consisted of coffee, sugar, and tobacco, 50 per cent of the imports were food supplies. These were rice, codfish, pork and lard, flour, olive oil, canned goods, cheese, garden products, etc. Rice occupies the first place

and amounted to 35,452 tons, valued at 2,481,631 pesos; codfish follows with 11,244 tons, valued at 1,461,751 pesos; pork and lard, 4,650 tons, valued at 1,394,935 pesos, and flour amounted to 13,852 tons, valued at 969,642 pesos. These figures of importations are noteworthy on account of the fact that the island is capable of producing the equivalent of many of these articles. For example, the fish might be caught in the surrounding waters in which they abound, and the meat raised on the pasture lands, which constitute 46 per cent of the area of the island. Of the balance of imports, 23 per cent were clothes and material for clothing, and 13 per cent building materials, machinery, metals, and paper.

The land communications of the island consist practically of one military road, crossing it from San Juan in the north to Ponce in the south, and one uncompleted railroad, at present in three separated sections, which are intended when completed to form a road around the coast about the western end of the island, likewise from San Juan to Ponce. There are also short railroads from San Juan through Rio Piedras to Carolina and from Añasco to Alto Sano; in all, 241.5 kilometers.

The great military road is an excellent one; it is wide, well bedded with stone, the grades are uniform, and the bridges, which are of stone, brick, or iron, are well constructed. A branch of this road connects Cayey with Guayama, and several shorter similar roads are indicated on map submitted showing land communications.

The statistics of population for 1897, as represented on the map submitted, are complete for all districts excepting Toa Alta, Vega Baja, Camuy, and Vieques. For the latter the statistics for 1887 are used, and on the map showing the distribution of population are marked with an X. The differences between the population in 1887 and 1897 are not relatively great.

SOCIAL.

The first Spanish immigrants to the island of Puerto Rico were principally from Southern Spain and were a population of mixed races of the Mediterranean. These immigrants, it is said, mixed their blood freely with the native Indians. Following this immigration negro slaves from Africa were brought to the island. In the present century an immigration of quite a different type of Spaniard to the pioneer element set in, both from the American continent and from Europe. They were driven on the one hand from the Spanish Main by the wars of independence of the Central and South American Republics; on the other many people from the high plains and north of Spain, the Balearic and the Canary islands came to better their fortunes in a part of Spanish America as yet untouched by the spirit of revolution and independence. These elements constitute the main nucleus of the Spanish population in the island to-day, and they have maintained a greater purity of race than those who arrived at an earlier epoch. They now number about 100,000, and are in the main the property holders, especially in the cities. The mixture of the early immigrants with the aborigines, and these further with the negro blood, produced a race which has always been hostile to the modern Spaniard, and this class constitutes to-day nine-tenths of the population. The above classification of the inhabitants indicates at the same time to a great extent their social condition.

The Spaniards are found in the cities and seaport towns upon the plantations as the principal proprietors, commercial men, promoters of industry, and form the greatest attachment between the island and the rest of civilization. Of the mixed races a large majority live in the country districts, and these are called Jibaros and Camesinos. These are sometimes called proprietors who cultivate barely sufficient for their subsistence, and many go from place to place and work upon the plantations. The Campesino, like the Indian, is not given to labor; in his resistance to civilization he confines his efforts to the strictest necessities. His energy is passive and his health suffers in consequence of his narrow regimen. They generally live in structures better characterized as shelters than as houses, similar to those used by the primitive Indians, their ancestors. These habitations do not, properly speaking, contain any furniture. Stools, a crude table, a wide bunk, and sometimes a hammock, in which the family sleep, together with a species of guitar, constitute the usual collection of interior movables.

Their clothing is quite in harmony with their shelters, excepting the younger children, who frequently grow up without the use of clothes at all. They eat rice, plantains, yams, occasionally codfish, and some milk, and upon rare occasions a little pork and wheat bread. This limited nourishment is often supplemented by rum, which can be obtained at less than 10 cents a quart.

Many of the inhabitants of the town districts do not differ materially from those in the country, but they are generally better clothed and live in better houses, but with an equal disregard for sanitation.

Poorly housed, clothed, and fed, the general health of the inhabitant is consequently bad. He suffers much from disease brought about by his mode of living, which is plainly shown by his small physical development. The principal diseases prevalent are malarial, and digestive diseases, tuberculosis, and syphilis, the latter being widespread throughout the island.

Of the total population of the island about 86 per cent are illiterate.

The character of the Puerto Rican, his indolence, and mode of living, are due to the habits and customs of the Indian, Mediterranean, and African races which he represents rather than his contact with the European. Since the arrival of the latter he has steadily but slowly improved in civilization, and that perhaps in the measure of his capabilities. His difficulty is racial.

RÉSUMÉ.

The present industrial, economic, and social conditions have not greatly altered since the American occupation.

The markets for the principal industries of the island remain the same except for Spain and Cuba, in which countries higher duties now apply. As 46 per cent of the coffee went to these countries, Spain taking 29 and Cuba 17, nearly half the market for this product is deranged, this being likewise the case with sugar, 31 per cent of which went to Spain, and of the tobacco, 90 per cent of which went to Cuba. This change has compelled the producer to seek other markets. On the other hand there has been a reduction upon imports, especially machinery and agricultural implements. The customs revenues of the island have been increased by the payment of duties by Spain, and the expenses have been diminished by changing the budget of the land and naval forces, the operation of the telegraph, and the salaries of a number of insular civil officials to the Government of the United States. The reduction of the expenses of the island has likewise been extended by the suppression of the clerical budget.

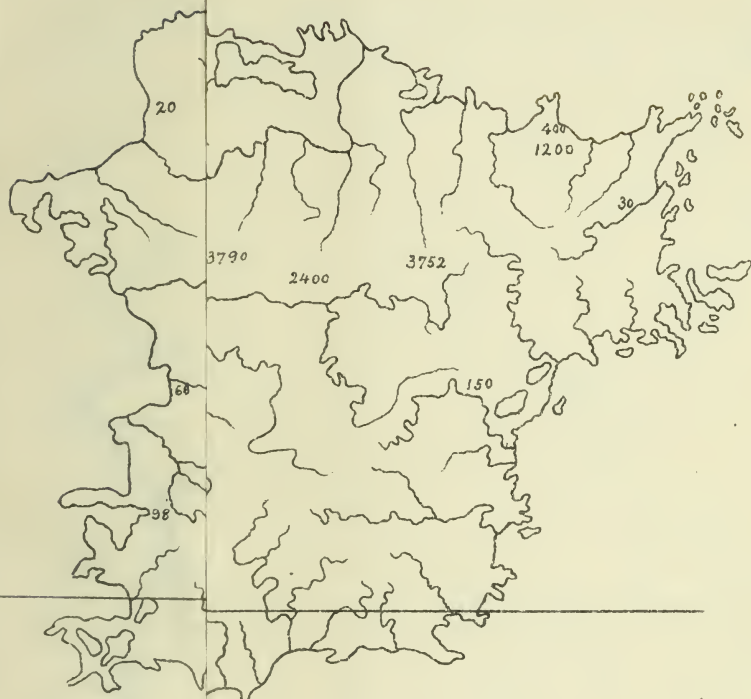
The fixation of value of Puerto Rican money has been accomplished.

The only change in the social condition of the island since the American occupation is that the Spaniard has lost his citizenship, and his former influence has been transferred to the Puerto Rican. The general social condition of the mass of the inhabitants remains as before. The effect of the American occupation in a social point of view is not yet apparent.

ORDERS EFFECTING GOVERNMENT.

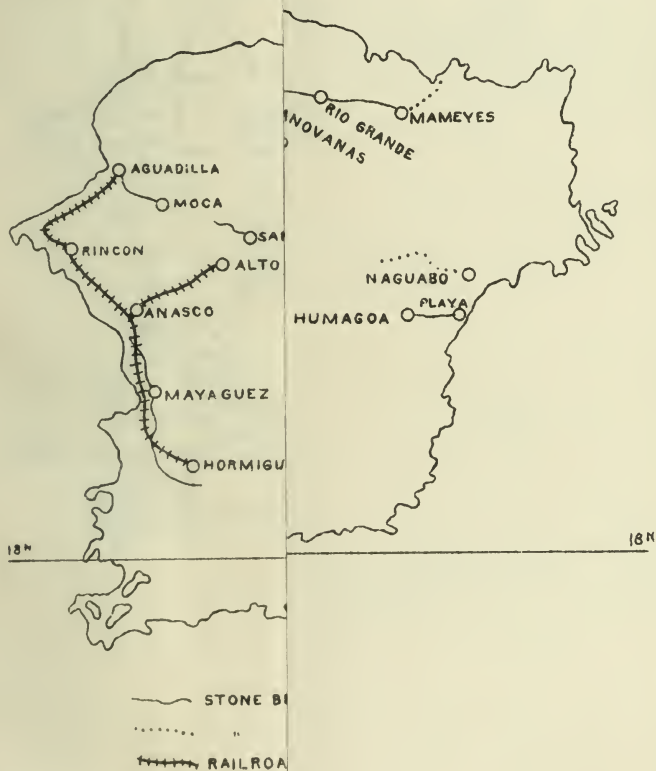
Measures taken in the formation of civil government effecting legislative, executive, and judicial functions thereof have been promulgated in orders issued by the military government of the island. These orders have been issued in regard to the following subjects:

Concerning the military and civil administration of the island, October 18, 1898; abolishing tax on conveyance of property, November 26, 1898; abolishing body known as "Diputacion Provincial," November 29, 1898; revoking exclusive fishing privileges in the waters of the island, December 4, 1898; abolishing tax on bread and meat industries, December 30, 1898; regulating taxation of lands, January 19, 1899; directing population to be vaccinated, January 27, 1899; suspending foreclosure of mortgages for one year, February 12, 1899; establishing the insular police force, February 21, 1899; establishing provisional court, with judicial powers extending to cases that would be cognizable by a circuit or district court of the United States, June 27, 1899; establishing bureau of state and municipal affairs, bureau of internal revenue, bureau of agriculture, civil secretary to the military governor, bureau of education, and bureau of public works, August 12, 1899; circular placing sugar-making machinery on free list and abolishing tax of \$4 per head on castrated oxen, August 12, 1899; establishing a supreme court of justice and dividing the island into five judicial districts, August 16, 1899; and an order prohibiting dueling, August 24, 1899.



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MAP SERTO RICO.

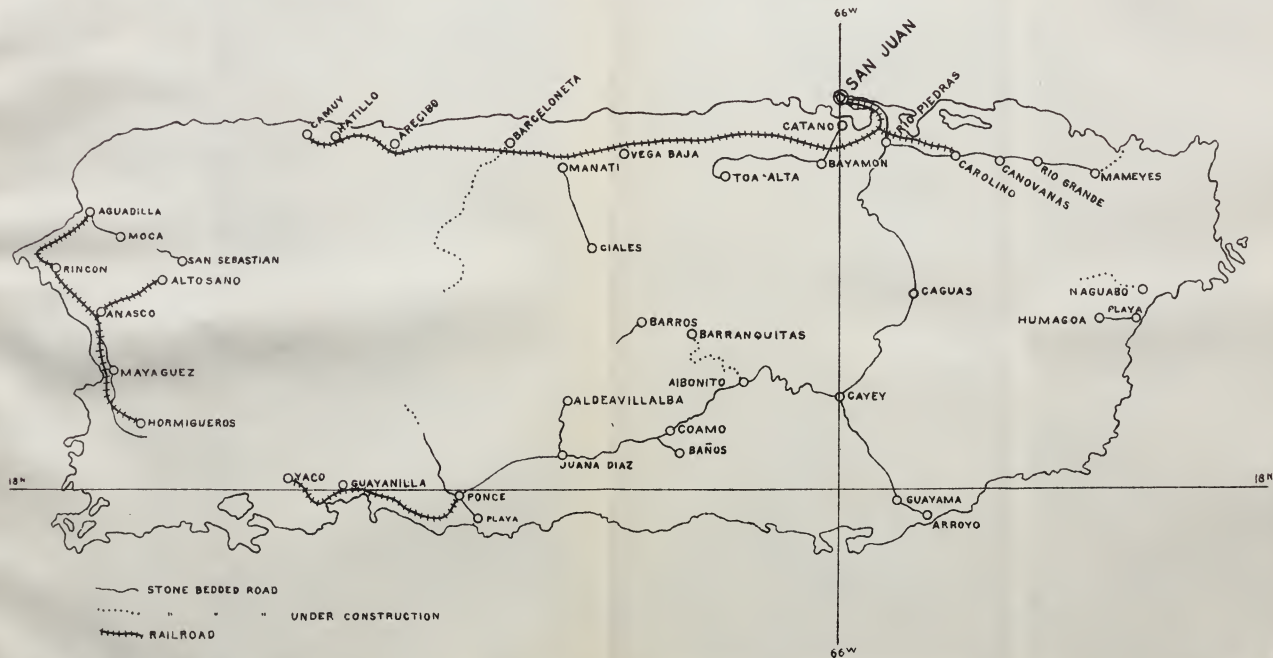


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MAP SHOWING LAND COMMUNICATIONS OF PUERTO RICO.

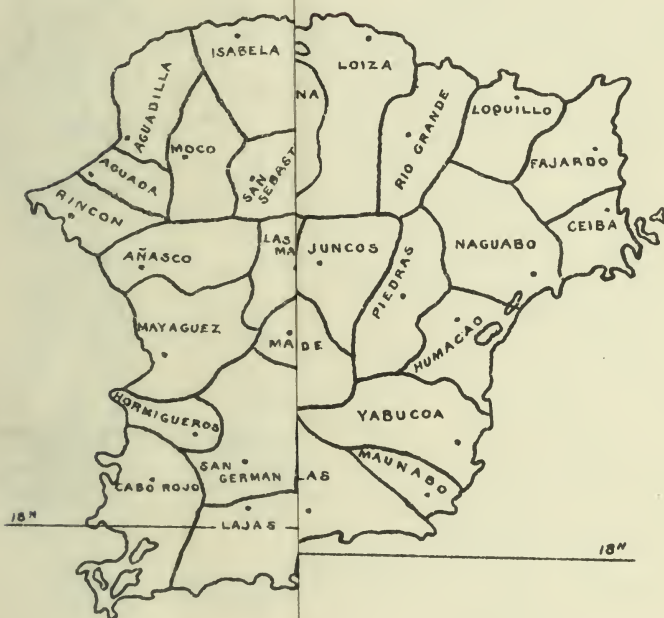


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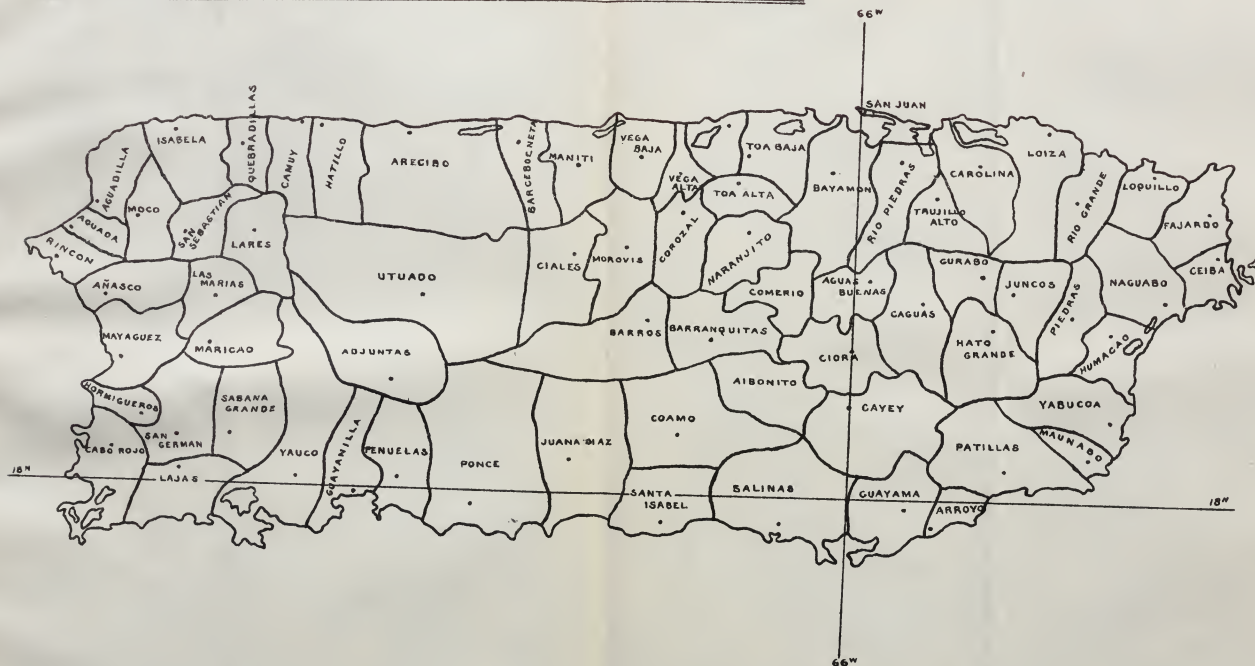
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DISTRICT WHICH AREAS.

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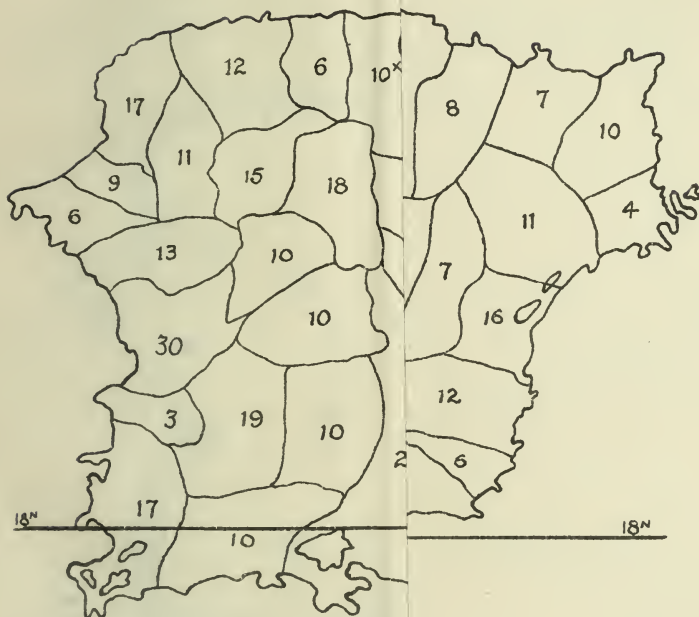


DISTRICT BOUNDARIES USED IN CENSUS AND FOR WHICH AREAS,
DATA PLACED ON MAPS IS COMPILED



MAP SHOWING TO RICO.

J.R. SHETTEL



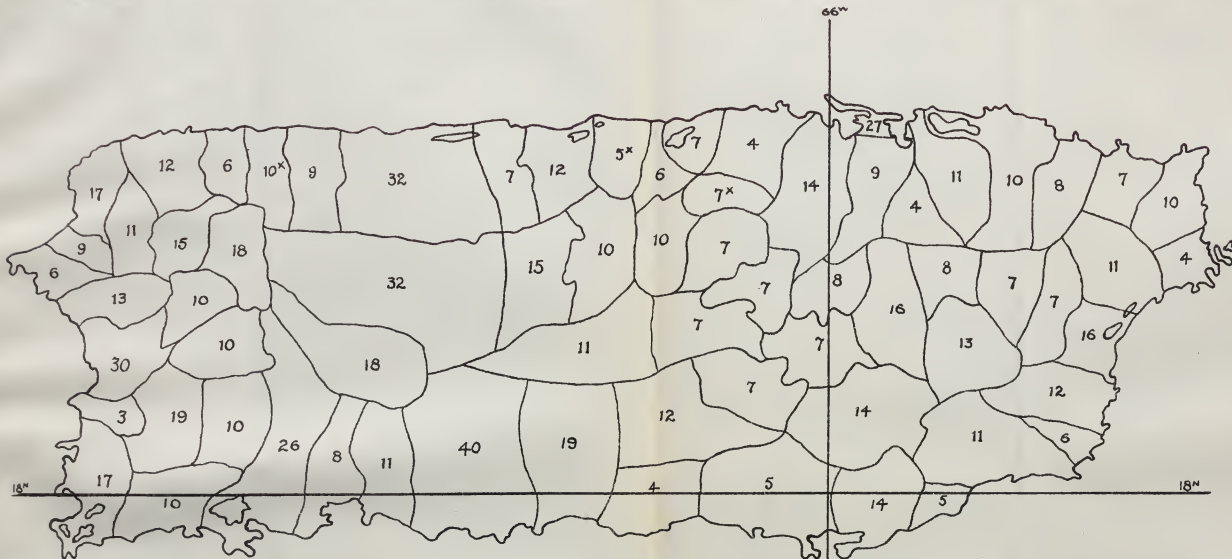
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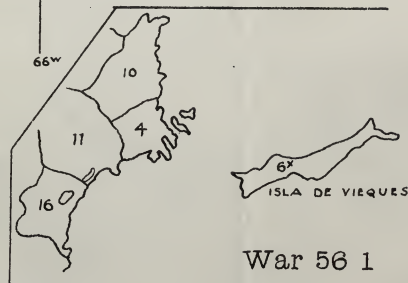
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MAP SHOWING DENSITY OF POPULATION IN PUERTO RICO.

J.R. SHETTEL

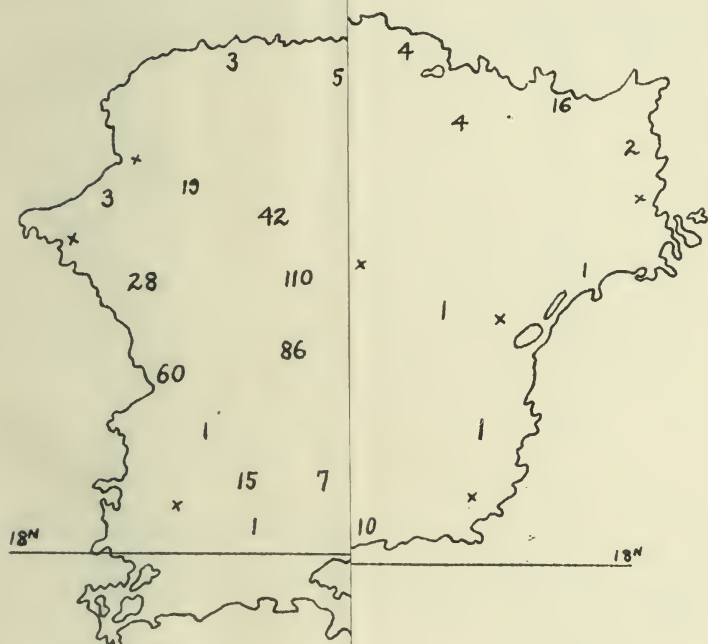


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FIGURES WITH X DENOTE CENSUS 1887; OTHERS CENSUS 1897.



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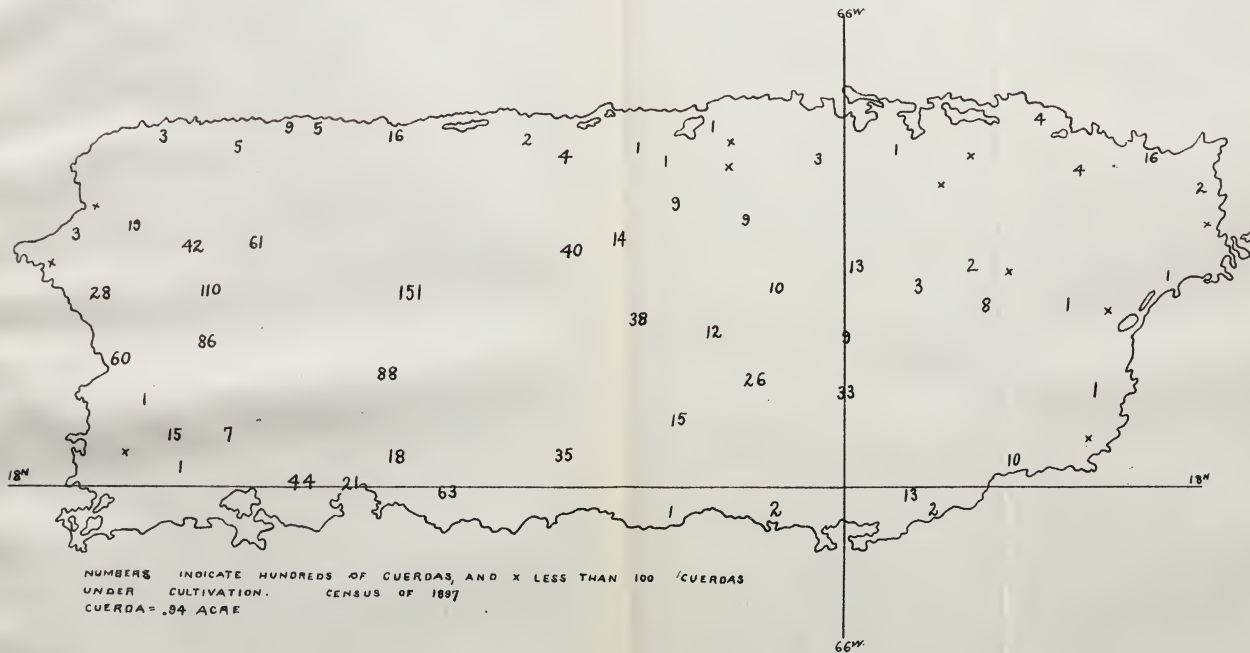
MAP SHOWUERTO RICO.



NUMBERS INDICATE
UNDER CULTIVATION
CUERDA = .94 ACRE

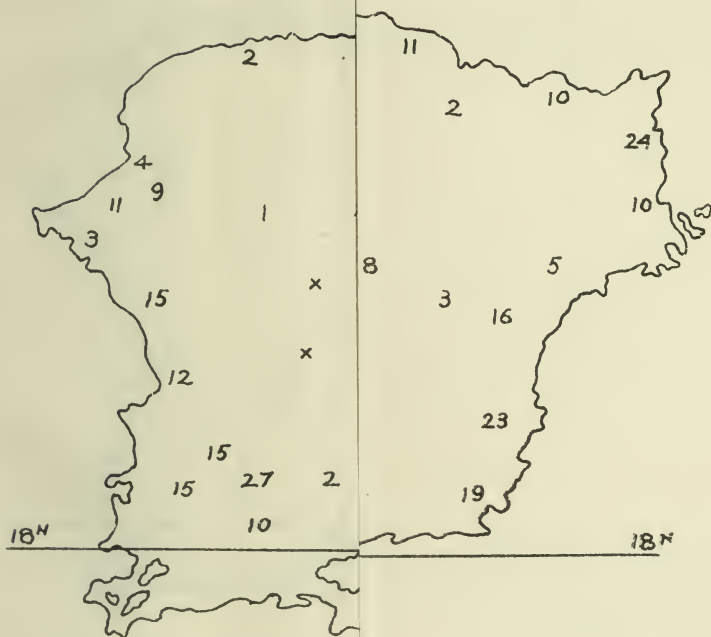
War 56 1

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF COFFEE CULTURE IN PUERTO RICO.



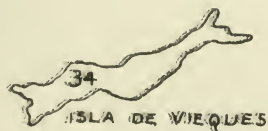
MAP STO RICO.

J.R. SHETTEL



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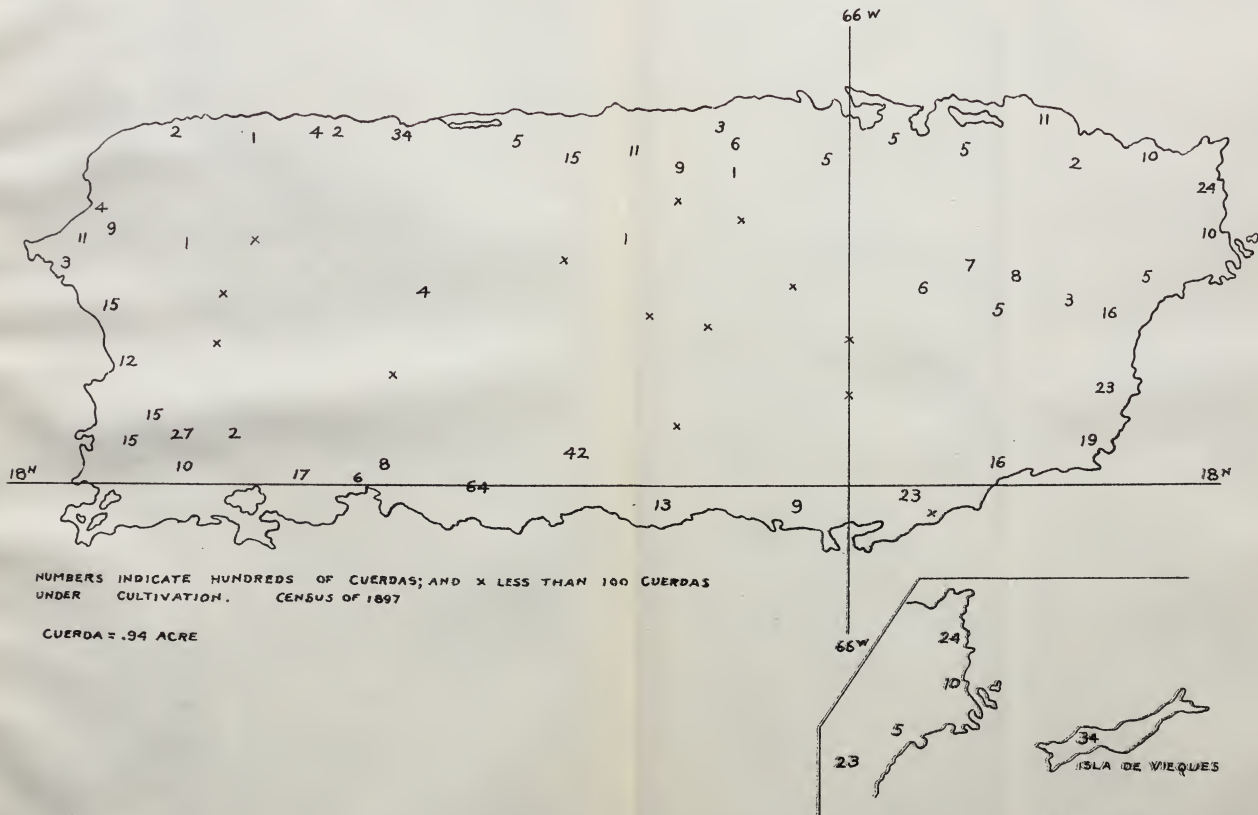
CUERDA = .94 ACRE



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MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CANE CULTURE IN PUERTO RICO.

J. R. SHETTEL



NUMBERS INDICATE HUNDREDS OF CUERDAS; AND X LESS THAN 100 CUERDAS
UNDER CULTIVATION. CENSUS OF 1897

CUERDA = .94 ACRE

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MAP SHOWING ERTO RICO.

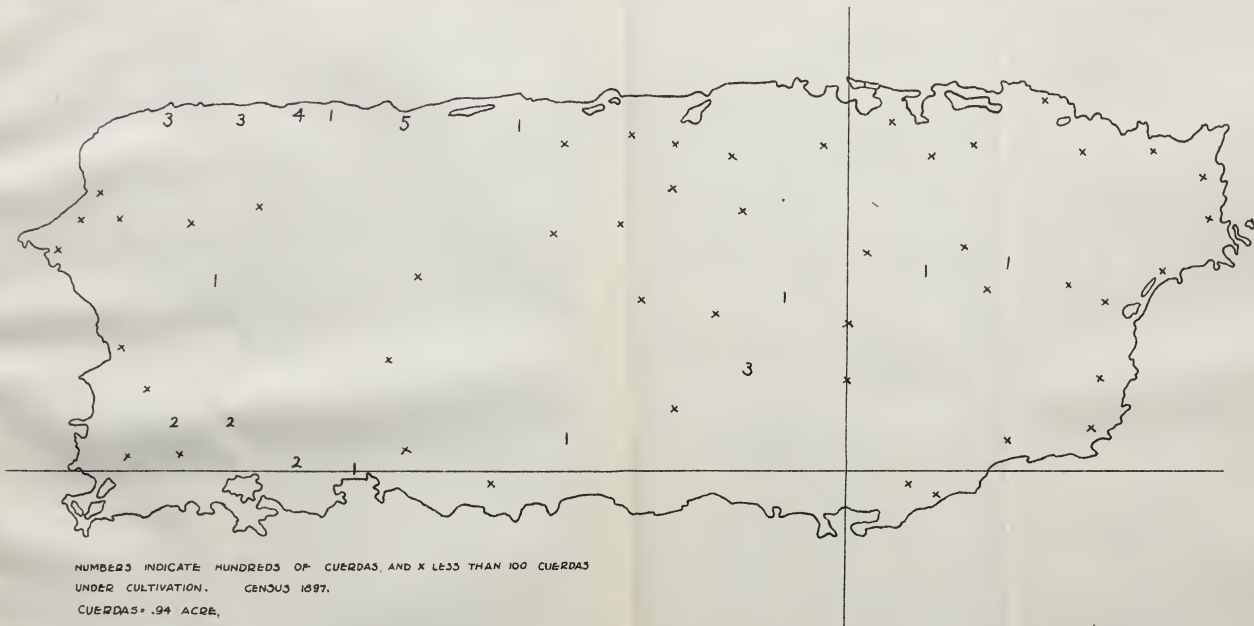
J.B. SHETTEL.



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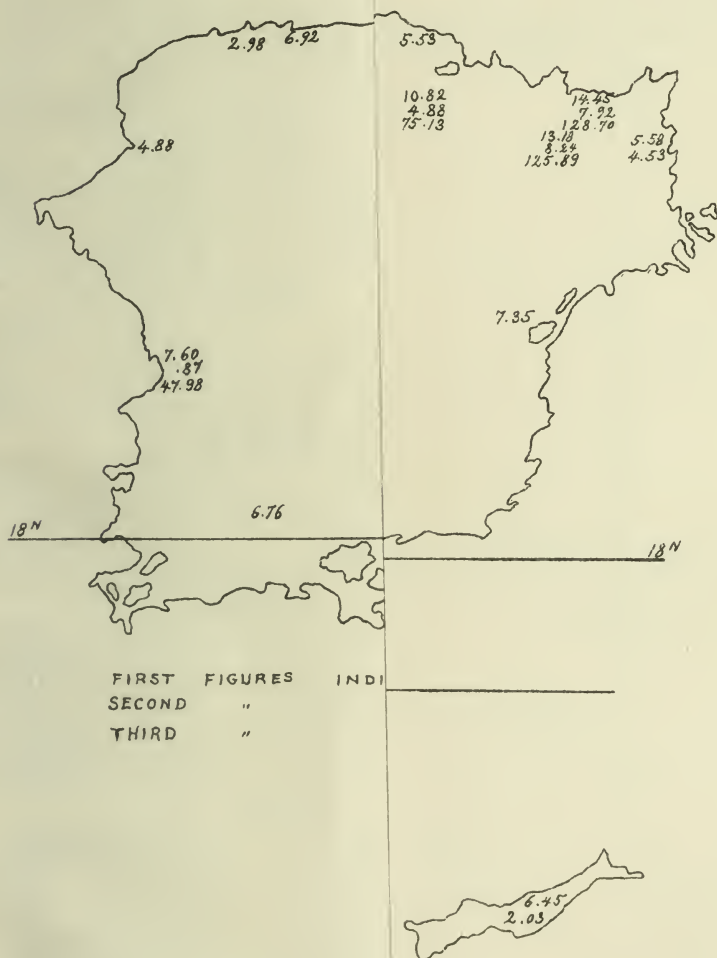
MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF TOBACCO CULTURE IN PUERTO RICO.

J.R. SHETTEL.



MAP-SHOWING FALL-IN-INCHES IN-PUERTO-RICO FROM-RECORDS OBTAINABLE

J. R. SHETTEL



MAP SHOWING - JANUARY - JULY - AND - ANNUAL - RAINFALL - IN - INCHES IN - PUERTO - RICO - SO - FAR - AS - CAN - BE - ASCERTAINED - FROM - RECORDS

J. R. KNEFFEL

□ OBTAINABLE

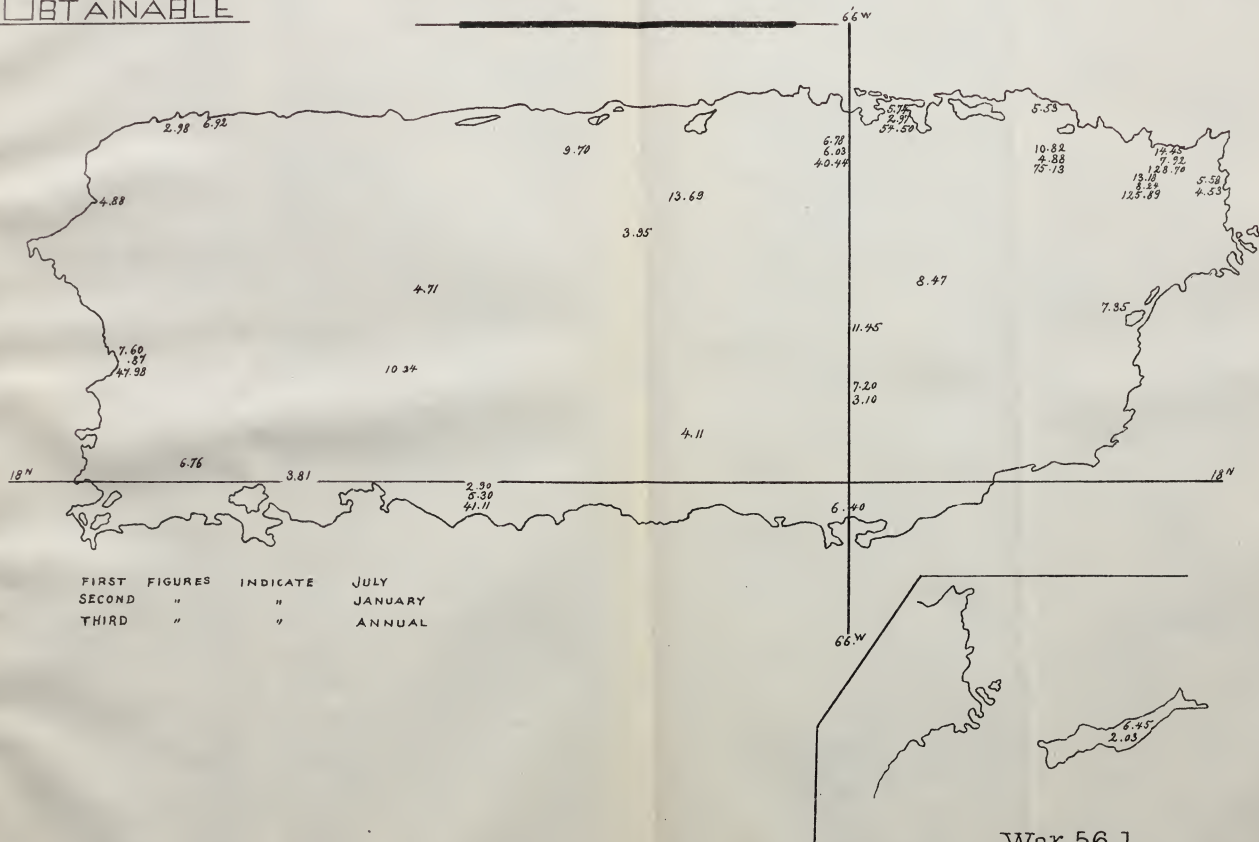


Table showing literacy and illiteracy of population of Puerto Rico by municipalities,
from incomplete records, Census, 1897.

[Compiled by Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, Civil Secretary.]

District and municipality.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.
<i>First district.</i>			
Capital (San Juan).....	11,696	15,324	27,020
Bayamon.....	1,935	13,111	14,046
Carolina.....	1,193	10,257	11,450
Corozal.....	616	9,445	10,061
Dorado.....	1,300	5,375	6,675
Loiza.....	650	9,456	10,106
Naranjito.....	893	6,495	7,388
Rio Grande.....	1,709	6,732	8,441
Rio Piedras.....	1,020	7,601	8,621
Toa Alta.....	.....	.....	a 6,711
Toa Baja.....	415	3,589	4,004
Drujillo.....	411	3,704	4,115
Vega Alta.....	515	5,193	5,708
Vega Baja.....	.....	.....	a 5,427
<i>Second district.</i>			
Arecibo.....	3,618	27,893	31,511
Camuy.....	.....	.....	a 10,014
Ciales.....	1,306	13,663	14,969
Hatillo.....	824	7,981	8,805
Manati.....	1,113	10,981	12,094
Morivas.....	843	9,584	10,427
Quebradilla.....	550	5,803	6,353
Utua.....	3,174	29,122	32,296
Barceloneta.....	2,122	5,297	7,419
<i>Third district.</i>			
Aguadilla.....	4,820	11,696	16,516
Aguada.....	583	8,488	9,071
Isabela.....	1,047	11,273	12,320
Lares.....	2,304	16,847	18,151
Moca.....	3,210	7,913	11,123
Rincon.....	400	5,996	6,396
San Sebastian.....	1,445	13,399	14,844
<i>Fourth district.</i>			
Mayaguez.....	6,660	23,641	30,301
Añasco.....	1,767	11,450	13,217
Cabo Rajo.....	1,888	15,587	17,475
Sabana Grande.....	1,373	8,596	9,969
Los Marias.....	464	9,984	10,448
Hormigueros.....	468	2,734	3,202
Maricao.....	1,121	8,388	9,509
San German.....	3,568	15,879	19,447
Lajas.....	1,137	9,234	10,371
<i>Fifth district.</i>			
Ponce.....	8,450	31,992	40,442
Adjuntas.....	1,841	16,170	18,011
Aibonito.....	978	5,924	6,902
Barranquitas.....	842	5,813	6,655
Barros.....	1,111	9,333	10,444
Coamo.....	2,165	9,909	12,074
Guayanilla.....	973	6,816	7,789
Juana Diaz.....	2,435	16,912	19,347
Peñuelos.....	2,100	8,958	11,058
Santa Isabel.....	681	3,351	4,032
Yauco.....	2,699	23,237	25,936
<i>Sixth district.</i>			
Guayama.....	3,473	10,203	13,676
Agvos Bueonas.....	2,522	5,451	7,973
Arroyo.....	1,037	4,410	5,447
Caguas.....	2,452	13,326	15,778
Cayey.....	1,772	11,850	13,622
Cidra.....	648	6,535	7,183
Gurabo.....	743	7,505	8,248
Hato Grande.....	3,264	9,578	12,842
Juncos.....	799	6,619	7,418
Comerio.....	605	6,620	7,225
Salinas.....	619	4,377	4,996
<i>Seventh district.</i>			
Humacao.....	2,521	13,126	15,647
Ceibo.....	232	4,254	4,486
Farjado.....	978	8,730	9,708
Luguillo.....	824	6,180	7,004
Manabo.....	590	5,209	5,799
Naguabo.....	1,014	9,652	10,666
Patillas.....	744	10,825	11,469
Piedras.....	516	6,768	7,284
Yabucoa.....	1,135	10,869	12,004
Vieques.....	.....	.....	a 5,744

a Census of 1888.

APPENDIX U 6.

MANATI, P. R., *September 21, 1899.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,

San Juan, P. R.

SIR: (a) I have the honor to report that on November 22, 1898, I assumed command of the municipalities of Corozal, Morovis, and Ciales, relieving a company of First Kentucky Mounted Infantry. I immediately placed detachments at Corozal and Morovis with headquarters; Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, at Ciales.

I found at that time, which was very shortly after the transfer of the island from the Spanish to the American Government, that this district and especially the municipality of Ciales, in a very unsettled state, although in each of the towns there was a municipal government consisting of an alcalde and twelve councilmen. The unsettled condition was due more to the fear of robbers and bandits, and also to the political differences of the Spanish and Puerto Rican parties. The men of the command were stationed at different plantations and patrols constantly kept moving through the different parts of the district, which had a tendency to restore confidence in the government. In a very short time and especially after the coffee crop was harvested, quiet was restored so far as to become unnecessary to retain the men at the plantations. Acts of violence had ceased and a stable government formed, but under the Spanish law, business of all kinds was resumed, but a great deal of dissatisfaction was caused on account of the municipal officers who were appointed, and removed without cause irrespective of which party was in majority, instead of having the offices filled by an election. On February 17, 1899, my command moved to this town, taking in the municipalities of Barceloneta, Manati, and Vega Baja, and dropping that of Corozal, which was annexed to Bayamon. The social conditions of the district have constantly improved from a state of almost panic to that of well-regulated municipalities and their towns.

(b) So far as measures have been taken for the formation of civil government for the island, in the district, distinct parties have been formed, clubs established where men could discuss the affairs of the government. The English language has been almost universally studied by the educated class, in order that they can understand the American laws. They all seem to be anxious to educate themselves in order to understand the American laws and adapt them in order to become competent to govern themselves under these laws.

(c) Had it not been for the storm of August 8, 1899, this district would have and has shown a decided improvement over the conditions which existed at the time I took command of it. The condition of the planters is that of perfect safety and confidence, the towns are quiet and well regulated. The condition of the working class or "peones" are improving. Up to the date of the storm roads were being built, better houses were being constructed, and more ground placed under cultivation.

Very respectfully,

H. L. BISHOP,

Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding.

APPENDIX U 7.

ADJUNTAS, P. R., *September 24, 1899.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office dated August 21, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report:

My service in Puerto Rico has been confined to the mountain districts of Utuado and Adjuntas, consequently my opportunity for observation has been very limited. The sole industry in the districts mentioned is the growing of coffee. The only resource of the peon, or laborer, is the employment given him by the coffee planter. There is an excess of labor, the price of which is very cheap, about 30 cents per day, usually paid in goods and provisions bought from the proprietor. The state of the peon is one of extreme poverty without hope in the future. He is ill-fed and treated like a dog. Among this class marriage is the exception, concubinage the rule. Perhaps 10 per cent can read and write. We read reports stating that the peon is in no danger of suffering for food, the fruits of the island being ample to sustain him. This is nonsense. There is not proper sustenance in the banana and plantain. It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the deaths occur from lack of proper food, in

other words they die from slow starvation. The land is divided among the large and small, the latter being but little above the peon class. In the district of Adjuntas, containing about 18,000 inhabitants, there are about one thousand land owners. The landlords have but little sympathy for their peons, are not inclined to aid them in their need, and give but little in charity. They talk fluently of the suffering of the poor, but will make no sacrifice to feed the hungry or relieve the sick. The people, high and low, are as a rule, looking at them from an Anglo-Saxon standpoint, naturally mendacious, and in petty ways, dishonest. They keep no faith. I have been for the past two months and a half in direct command of the district of Adjuntas, the alcalde and council having been deposed.

I conclude, from my experience, that the municipal government has been extravagant and corrupt, and believe it will continue to be so if left in the hands of the people. Their ideas of honest government are not ours; they must have an object lesson in each municipality to teach them. In conclusion, since our occupation of the island affairs have, taking all in all, slowly but perceptibly improved. Taxes have been reduced and personal liberty secured. A school system has been introduced which will, no doubt, soon meet the desired end. The late hurricane has put matters back and been a great infliction in more ways than one, but time will overcome this.

Very respectfully,

C. H. WATTS,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding.

APPENDIX U 8.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 30, 1899.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

SIR: In compliance with orders recently received from your office, I have the honor to submit the following notes upon the "Industrial, economic, and social conditions existing in the island."

I shall touch briefly on the most salient facts in the knowledge (superficial, perhaps) that I have been able to acquire in the short time I have spent in the country.

Arriving upon the island on the 17th of April, 1899, I have been stationed one month at Las Marias, a mountain hamlet 16 miles inland from the western coast; two months in Mayaguez, the third in importance of the cities of the island, and one month in San German, a very old town in the midst of a comparatively highly enlightened population. I have also had opportunities to travel about the island, over the main military road and as far as Humacao on the eastern coast, including the island of Vieques beyond.

The soil of the island is uniform except in the eastern portion, where the otherwise universal limestone is largely replaced by syenite. It is safe to say that what will grow anywhere will grow everywhere at the same elevation. Next to the density of population, the most striking feature to the observer is the universality of cultivation. Except on the rugged mountain El Yunque, and a small government reservation on the Cerro Gordo de la Indiera, every foot of soil is cultivated. No slope is too steep for coffee; no sequestered nook is too small for a patch of garden stuff.

The year 1887 lives in the memory of the people of Puerto Rico as the year of the inquisition. At that time a great number of respectable citizens were subjected to torture by the guardia civil, to secure incriminating testimony against individuals doomed to destruction by the government, for alleged complicity in reactionary political movements. These barbarities, coupled with summary executions and with other forms of persecution familiar in Spanish colonial history, not only gave the people of the island a hatred for the existing government but put them in a cringing attitude toward all governmental authority.

The judicial system of the island was not only discredited by the people but was in disrepute to such an extent that law was a synonym for injustice. It was taken for granted that a judge could always be depended upon to decide a case in favor of the highest bidder, and that just so sure as a civil or criminal case arose between parties of unequal pecuniary means, the poorer would go to the wall.

The island was divided into jurisdictions, or small counties, each being dominated and controlled by the town or city from which it derived its name. The city with its jurisdiction was presided over by an alcalde or mayor, appointed by the central government. He was assisted in the government of his district by a large number of councillors, supposed to be elected, but in point of fact usually nominated by the alcalde.

The rural part of the jurisdiction was divided into barrios or wards, each of which had for chief a sort of subalcalde, called a comisario. As a general thing, the comisario was the proprietor of the tienda or general store which marked the focus of the barrio, and in many cases he was a member of the council of the jurisdiction. His appointment as comisario was made by the alcalde.

The attitude of the people toward the church was indifference, bordering on hostility. As a rule, no man attended mass on either Sundays or week days; the dead were buried without ceremony, and the sacrament of marriage had fallen into disuse. There may have been various causes for this condition of things. Exorbitant fees are usually cited as the chief. The example of the priest as well as his fee may have had something to do with the general ignoring of the marriage tie. It was a noticeable and significant fact that in time of trouble, when help was needed, the priest was the last man to call upon or give heed to his parishioner. Whether a man took his wife with or without a wedding ceremony, he showed but a feeble recognition of his obligation of fidelity to her, and in general it appeared that he had no intention of fulfilling such an obligation should he be tempted otherwise. The effect on the women was not good, their customary attitude toward her who had fallen being one of envy rather than reproach.

The chief industries of the island were agricultural, the raising of sugar, coffee, and tobacco. The land was chiefly owned in large parcels and the remaining small proprietors were rapidly diminishing in number, parting with their holdings through inability to keep out of debt. The planters, large and small, were in the habit of handling their crops through brokers on the credit system, and were in very much the same condition as the cotton planters in the Southern States before our civil war. The loss of a crop meant ruin.

The food supply of the people was mainly the product of their native soil, fruits, and vegetables; yet the staples, rice and codfish, were the former mainly, the latter wholly imported. The average expenditure per day for the food of a laborer's family was less than 2 cents, United States money, for each member of the family. The laboring man began the day with a mango or banana and a drink of rum, sometimes a cup of coffee. By noon his physical powers were exhausted, and any work he tried to do after that counted as nothing. The planters in hiring hands, agreed to give per day one meal and a stipulated amount of cash, from 25 to 50 centavos, according to the kind of work. The meal consisted of rice and plantains, or red beans and codfish, or some similarly simple fare. The only meat eaten by the peon was the weekly morsel bought by him at the Sunday morning market.

The markets for the standard crops were limited. Cuba took the best tobacco, the cheaper grades going to the continent of Europe. Spain took the sugar and molasses. The coffee found its way to Cuba and through Spain to several continental countries. Trade with Spain was so nearly free that the conditions were favorable to Puerto Rico, and although the prices of coffee and sugar had fallen low in response to competition, there was still a sure market for them.

After a year of American occupancy the foregoing description still applies to Puerto Rico, though with some exceptions. Chief of these is the condition of trade which has been completely dislocated without prospect of amelioration, unless a free market in the United States can be substituted for that which is lost. There is now no market for the better grade of tobacco. The coffee has an outlet in the United States, but the American demand for it has yet to be created. Sugar is more directly than ever in competition with the beet root, with a high tariff and a long route to pay transportation over. The duty still remains on most of the imports, and unless it be speedily removed it is impossible to see any future for the island.

Ignoring, however, the peculiar conditions of trade due to the change of government, it is manifest that to secure prosperity there must be a change in the staple crops. If prosperity come, it will probably be through tobacco and fruit. Success with either will necessitate more enlightened methods of cultivation. Justice is not now done the tobacco by the methods of curing and handling, and the cultivation of fruit seems not at all understood. This remark also applies to the coffee, the treatment of this being most crude and unscientific compared with Brazil or Central America.

It is a fact noted by all writers that the proportion of negroes is smaller in Puerto Rico than in the other West India Islands. The negro blood is much more in evidence in the coast towns than in the interior, but it exists everywhere in greater or less diffusion. While work was being done on the roads I had occasion to watch crowds of seven or eight hundred men gathered about the pay tables at Las Marias, La Vega, and Anasco. The small proportion of blacks was very noticeable. The frequency of the aboriginal type was equally remarked. While it is almost certain that there is to-day no single individual in Puerto Rico of pure aboriginal stock, it is

equally sure that the recurring type can be seen everywhere in the mountain settlements. At San German I have noticed a woman whose color, hair, and features were true Indian as seen in the Southwest of the United States. Unhappily she was hilariously drunk whenever I happened to meet her.

Among the natives one is struck by the number of individuals with brown hair, light eyes, and fair complexion. I am told that most of these show Basque or Catalan origin. The Asturias also contribute fair people.

At first sight the observer may be deceived in complexions, as the pallor of ænemic malaria is prevalent in all crowds and communities. In the districts, like Cabo Rojo and Ponce, whose settlement dates from the time of the buccaneers, the names and faces indicate great heterogeneity of blood. French seems a strong infusion in the western part of the island, that region having proved attractive to immigrants from Corsica during the last quarter century.

Since the American occupation there has been everywhere a strong influx of St. Thomas and St. Croix negroes of both sexes, who have found a little knowledge of English a valuable capital in trade. They are chiefly cooks and teamsters, in neither of which pursuits they excel, but for neither of which can efficient natives be procured. The overpopulation of the island has made the struggle for existence so serious as to engender an intense selfishness, apparent in all classes of society. The poor man to whom rations have been given by the Government will sell them for rum, though his family starve. The planter who is dependent upon the peons for the labor of tilling his fields seems, in time of hurricane, to have no sense of responsibility for them, and instead of welcoming the issue of rations to keep them from starving, only deplores the fact that they will then recognize no obligation to work cheaply for him in the restoration of his plantation.

I asked a very competent authority for an opinion in a hypothetical case: Suppose such a thing possible as that the people of the United States should send money to rebuild the peasants' houses (destroyed by a hurricane); if a sum of money were put in the hands of a planter for the benefit of the dwellers on his plantation, could he be depended on to spend it on their houses? The reply was, "Certainly not; he would at once apply it on his own mortgages."

The system of collecting taxes is somewhat peculiar, and is bitterly complained of on account of the abuses to which it gives rise. It is called the system of "apremio," or pressure. To the man who pays his taxes promptly on the first call there is nothing objectionable in it. Any system of collection is good enough for him provided the assessment were equitably made. The hardship comes on him who, through stubbornness or lack of money, has failed to respond to the demands of the collectors, and these demands are certainly made with sufficient frequency to prevent forgetfulness being fairly urged as an excuse. After all importunities have failed and the total amount due has been swelled by the premium added each time a collector has been obliged to call, an embargo is laid on such portion of the property as a legally constituted board may select. It may be live stock or it may be a parcel of land. Such embargoed property is sold at auction to cover the sums due, and here is where the alleged injustice comes in. It is charged that the *alcalde* always has friends standing ready to bid in the property, and that their desires are controlling in the selection of the parcel to be embargoed. The legal method of appointing the board of appraisal does give the *alcalde* an advantage in case his designs be evil. It is also manifest that the seizure and sale of a farmer's work oxen, or of his best field, does not add to the earning capacity of his farm as against the next tax levy. As the taxes are levied four times a year the situation is not hopeful for the small landowner already desperately in debt. There is no doubt the system of assessing and collecting taxes can and should be improved, but first must come a reform in municipal government and in the method of selecting *alcaldes*. When that office is made elective there will be less ground for holding its incumbent responsible for all the ills that afflict the municipality.

Much land is owned by nonresident Spaniards, who expect enhancement in the value of their property through the advent of Americans. Most of the resident landowners are swamped with mortgages at high rates of interest.

There is constant complaint on the part of small farmers that the richer men get their land away from them. The method is something like this: A farmer who owns 2, 5, or perhaps 10 acres, buys goods on credit of the shopkeeper of his *barrio*. He has little thought of payment so long as he can get the goods, until having incurred a debt of 10 or 12 pesos his credit is shut off and payment demanded. An arrangement is made by which the debt appears as a loan at an exorbitant rate of interest. After the original sum has doubled itself thus, and fruitless demands have been made for payment, an action is brought in the courts. This is expensive, and the judgment, covering claim and costs, makes a bill of 100 pesos or over. As of course the

debtor can make no further resistance, the creditor takes the land and incorporates it in his plantation. Shortly after the American occupation there were many incendiary fires which destroyed plantation buildings in some parts of the island, notably about San Sebastian. There is evidence to make it appear that some at least of these outrages were committed by men who had lost land in this way and harbored a grudge against the new owner. The Corsicans, of whom there are a large number in the western portion of the island, are said to be especially clever at this method of acquiring land. One gentleman who now owns a thousand acres of coffee land, and whom I found particularly intelligent upon the affairs of the island, is said to make it a rule to lend money (or credit) only to a man who owns land contiguous to his own, much of the latter having been thus acquired.

All of the more intelligent people express the opinion that what is most needed is a good banking system, meaning thereby an institution where money can be freely borrowed at a reasonable interest; but there is an American bank in San Juan with its vaults full of money ready to loan on sufficient security, and it is evident that before loans can be negotiated the existing set of encumbered borrowers must pass away and a fresh borrowing class take their places. Meanwhile the current rate of interest is 12 per cent, or as much more as can be got.

The salient characteristics of the general population of Puerto Rico are ignorance, poverty, and helplessness. The people supposedly aspiring to be free need to be taught many things. They must be shown that the Government is not for the purpose of taking care of them, but to enable them to take care of themselves. They must be brought to realize that they can not be otherwise than poor if, when on the occasion of a calamity the Government issues them food, they sit down and refuse to work even at the repair of their own houses. Above all, they must be taught to read and write, and in a language in which morality and virtue can be defined and explained. There is no field so urgently inviting to missionary effort on the part of the religious societies of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. SCHUYLER,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

APPENDIX U 9.

POST OF HUMACAO, P. R., *September 23, 1899.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of Puerto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with your reference of August 21, that I assumed command of the post and district of Humacao on June 3, 1899. The post consisted of my own Troop "C," Fifth Cavalry, Company "K," Eleventh Infantry, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps. A detachment of the Signal Corps was present, but not under my command. On June 8 the islands of Culebra and Vieques were added to the district, and a detachment of an officer and 15 men of the Eleventh Infantry was sent to Vieques.

The organizations of the command were composed largely of recruits. Detachments continued to arrive until both were filled. As much time as possible was given to drill and instruction without injuring the health of the troops in the hot weather of that time of the year.

Before the troops had an average of six weeks' instruction, however, the hurricane of August 8 caused an entirely new programme to be followed. Under orders from headquarters of the department I sent out noncommissioned officers and men into all the outlying districts. Their reports were quite well made and were rendered promptly. Relief stations were then stationed at Ceiba, Maguabo, Piedras, Humacao, Humacao Playa, Yabucoa, Maunabo, Patillas, and Arroyo. After one issue the stations at Ceiba, Patillas, and Arroyo were relieved by other troops.

The results of the hurricane were worst at Yabucoa, Maunabo and Playa Humacao. Those towns were practically destroyed. At Naguabo, Piedras, and Patillas the destruction was not half so bad. At Ceiba and Arroyo the amount of loss was lighter still, so that the district Maunabo-Yabucoa seems to have been the center of the hurricane force.

I rode over the district shortly after the hurricane. In the fine valleys of Humacao, Yabucoa, Maunabo, and Patillas and Arroyo, but two chimneys could be seen. The sugar mills seemed ruined. There was hardly more than one good house in 40 miles. The huts of the natives, which dotted thickly the sides of all the hills and mountains,

had all gone. Every leaf was blown off the trees. In the towns the people were without shelter, many were wounded and not cared for. A sort of apathy seemed to possess the people. They had to be forced to work, and even to dig the dead out of the ruins at times. About 250 dead were buried in the district. So far about 190,000 rations have been issued in the district. Much good has been done at the relief hospitals at Yabucoa, Maunabo, and Humacao.

I am continuing relief work, and expect to reduce the number of rations each week until all issue is finally discontinued. This is exceedingly difficult to do, not because the numbers of the needy are increasing, but because the people have an idea that all have a right to the bounty of the Government.

A good idea of conditions under the past and present systems and the needs for the future can best be shown by a single typical case. A municipality of about 8,000 inhabitants contains a town of 800 inhabitants. The town contains a half-dozen taxable houses. The country contains several sugar estates, say 2,000 acres of sugar land, and some thousand acres of rugged mountains, also used for cultivation and pastures. On the estates still dwell many of the old slaves, dependent as ever on their masters for the work necessary for them to earn a living. In the hills are many natives who own small patches of land, enough to pasture a couple of head of stock and raise a few sweet potatoes.

The town has a mayor, secretary, treasurer, doctor, policeman, and all the pomp, so far as the number and dignity of its officials can go, of any well-ordered city. There are 28 employees on the roll.

The tax roll for insular and municipal purposes amounted to 21,000 pesos under Spanish rule. Upon American occupation this was reduced to 10,000 pesos. After the hurricane the collection of taxes was very nearly suspended, and a proposition was made and adopted to reduce the budget to 3,000 pesos per year, by cutting off the salary of the mayor and many others; but even then there seemed to be available but 1,500 pesos upon which the town can count. The municipality had previously been running behind at the rate of 3,000 pesos per year.

The taxes were paid at the rate of one-half by one large sugar estate—10,000 pesos under the Spanish rule and at a similar scale under each reduction. There were not a dozen taxable houses in the town. Thus it is to be observed that the municipality, and to some extent the insular government, was maintained by a tax on land. The planters supported the towns and the towns did not support themselves, as in the United States.

There are 15,000 gallons of rum used in a year in that municipality, and a tax of 20 cents per gallon would run the entire government. The system of taxing the vices and luxuries of men has never been followed.

Among the 8,000 inhabitants there were 64 voters, which included the officeholders aforesaid.

But the owners of the estate which paid the half of the taxes were not voters. They were natives and highly educated men, but it was said that they represented simply an undivided estate.

The simple statement of these conditions in an average piece of country in the island of Puerto Rico seems to suggest at once the natural remedies. Tax luxuries and permit the producers and employers of labor to cultivate more land and get more out of it. Cut off the expensive towns. Reduce the number of officeholders. Enlarge the suffrage sufficiently to include every man who can read and write or pay taxes. Put the government of those little municipalities in the hands of county commissioners, and they will build roads for cheaper traffic instead of keeping up the needless extravagance of towns.

Towns along the coast were located a few miles inland because, it is said, of the fear of pirates in the old days. The building of a coast-line railroad will cause most of them to disappear. If the railroad should be built at once it would save a great deal of money and loss, now that the hurricane has wiped so many towns practically out of existence.

I believe that an erroneous idea exists as to the character of the injury done by the hurricane of August 8. It is stated that the crops have been ruined and the people will starve unless they are fed until a new crop can be made. It seems that the island has never produced its own food, and that the idea that any supplies of food were destroyed in sufficient quantity to produce disaster is a mistake. The people have been in the habit of buying food with the money they got in labor on sugar and coffee plantations and in other ways. The small crops of potatoes, corn, and rice could not cut a large figure, and I can not find great injury done them. The statement is made that it is cheaper to buy rice from India, beans from the United States, and codfish from Nova Scotia than to produce their equivalent here.

It is also doubtful if food supplies could be successfully raised and kept here where

they deteriorate and spoil in a couple of months. A farmer can not raise his winter supply of food and store it away for years as in the United States. It appears that the good effects of distribution of rations is fast reaching its limit. I think that soon the issue should be made only to widows, orphans, sick, and paupers, reducing it 90 per cent, with one exception. I propose that the exception be made in favor of planters who have been forced to abandon their crops—coffee, for instance—and are therefore unable to employ their peons. On the affidavit of such men I would issue rations to the able-bodied men and their families with the understanding that they must work and plant.

The establishment of an efficient insular police is of great service to the island and could replace the police of the small towns.

The guardia civil of the Spanish régime seems to have fulfilled its object well, and its rules and regulations, so far as I have been able to learn, would be a good basis for the new. The abuses with which that system is credited could be remedied.

I have had some chance to observe the laboring class, having employed large numbers on the roads. My judgment is that not 1 per cent can read and write. They are far inferior to the cotton-field hands of the United States. They are weaker physically, less ambitious, more shiftless, and idle. The class of intelligent and educated people is very small. In my opinion the greatest danger to this country will be in the enlargement of the suffrage to include these ignorant classes.

If that is ever done the white race will have to leave the island or maintain themselves by force, a contest in which the result would be the same as in Santo Domingo in the early part of this century. Most of the unfortunate experiences of the United States in dealing with the negro race in the South would be repeated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN SWIFT,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry.

APPENDIX U 10.

CAYEY, P. R., *September 22, 1899.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT PUERTO RICO.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in communication from the Acting Secretary of War, dated August 9, 1899, and referred to me by indorsement from your office, dated August 21, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I have taken no active part in the administration of civil affairs in this district. From my arrival at this station I have been careful to leave them entirely in the hands of the municipal authorities, confining my efforts entirely to strengthening and upholding their authority and occasionally advising them as to the best course to pursue whenever any unusual contingency arose. This plan has worked admirably. The civil authorities understand that I will not interfere with or hamper them in any way so long as they carry out the laws, and everything has gone as smoothly as could be wished. The municipal authorities in a majority of instances seem to be honestly trying to carry out what they consider to be the wishes of the central government.

To give an accurate statement of the industrial, economic, and social conditions existing in the island at the time of assumption of control by the United States is an exceedingly difficult undertaking. I have been unable to obtain any accurate written or printed data on the subject, and my limited acquaintance with the Spanish language has prevented me making any such thorough personal investigation as would render the result of any value.

The industrial and economic condition of the island is just at present undoubtedly worse than before the war that led to its acquisition. The markets which formerly furnished an outlet for its products were no longer available, and before new ones could be secured the hurricane came and destroyed the greater part of the growing crops, throwing the laborers out of employment and practically paralyzing the entire industrial energies of the island.

This will, however, be only temporary, and it is generally thought that when arrangements can be made for marketing the products of the island in the United States and the tariff restrictions on trade are removed or modified, an era of prosperity will set in beyond anything previously known.

Very respectfully,

F. W. FOSTER,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

APPENDIX U 11.

ARECIBO, P. R., *September 23, 1899.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of August 21, 1899, regarding a report to be made and submitted before the end of September, 1899, to be used by the general commanding in compiling and preparing his report upon insular matters since the American occupation, etc., I have the honor to submit the letter herewith.

I beg to state that my time is so completely occupied in the distribution of relief rations that I have been unable to study this matter as I should have liked.

Very respectfully,

A. C. MACOMB,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Post of Arecibo.

The armed forces of the United States made a landing at Guanica, on the western part of the south coast of Puerto Rico, in July, 1898. This was followed by other landings at Ponce and Arroyo, also on the south coast, early in August.

Columns of troops were promptly organized and marched against the enemy, the general plan being to sweep the enemy toward the north coast, centering them at San Juan, such detachments as refused to retreat being taken in reverse and captured. The plan worked admirably, and was only stopped by the armistice of August 13, 1898.

It naturally resulted from the movements of the United States forces from the south coast that the southern half of the island first fell under the observation and occupation of the United States. This military occupation was promptly extended after the cession of the island to the northern half of the island, Arecibo and the country west as far as Isabela being occupied by the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers in September, 1898. This force was relieved by the Sixth United States Volunteers in October, 1898, which also detached companies to Utuado, Lares, Barceloneta, and Manati.

Troop A, Fifth Cavalry, being at Las Marias at the close of hostilities, after making a forced march to Lares, returned to Las Marias and took station there until the middle of October, 1898, when it moved via Mayaguez, Aguadilla, and Quebradillas to Camuy. It remained at Camuy until February 13, 1899, when its station was changed to Arecibo upon the relief and return to the United States of the Sixth United States Volunteers. No records of any kind were left at this post by that regiment other than a number of unpaid bills.

The observations of the writer extend from Ponce via Yauco, Hormigueros, and Mayaguez to Las Marias and Lares, and afterwards to the entire north coast west of Barceloneta.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

In August, 1898, from fear of war, business was at a standstill. Upon the conclusion of hostilities, a vicious attempt was made by the Puerto Ricans to drive from the island such Spanish proprietors and Spanish sympathizers as had made themselves obnoxious in the past to the natives. The means employed were threatening letters and arson, and more rarely personal violence. It was apparently assumed that the United States authorities would be tacitly in accord with such a movement. After an unnecessary delay efforts were made by the military authorities to put a stop to the numerous outrages. Many arrests were made and a few persons shot who were caught in the act of robbing and burning dwelling houses.

This disturbance lasted from the middle of September, 1898, to some time in November of that year. Evidently the movement was an organized one, and its headquarters were in Mayaguez. Its results were the destruction by fire and theft of some \$5,000,000, the abandonment of the island by a small number of Spaniards, and in the instillation into the midst of the Spaniards remaining that neither themselves nor their property would receive full protection under the new order of things. This movement materially prevented planting and, in many cases, garnering of crops already ripened.

LABOR.

The labor of the island is performed by peons—generally men—who work for 50 centavos (30 cents gold) per day, with a breakfast added. This pay is for a full day's

work only, and does not accrue on days of nonlabor, such as holidays, or on days of heavy rains. The payment is nearly always made in orders on the "store" in the hands of the proprietor, at which prices fully 25 per cent greater are charged than in the retail stores of the town. Generally the laborers have families of five persons or more. They subsist in a great measure on the natural fruits of the country. Their blood, from inherited tendencies, augmented by the mild enervating climate and insufficient food, is poor, and anæmia is a common condition. Ignorance is most prevalent, due to the small number of schools of a poor order and the difficulty of reaching them. Marriage has been interfered with by the expense attendant.

MONEY.

The money of the island upon the entrance of the United States forces consisted of some 6,000,000 pesos and subsidiary coins of 40, 20, 10 and 5 centavos in silver and copper coins of 2 and 1 centavo values. Besides these coins there were in circulation certain bank notes of denominations running from 50 pesos to 1. The silver in these pesos is a debased metal, and each peso has an actual mint value of not over 40 cents gold. The exchange for the United States dollar has varied from 2.35 in August, 1898, to as low as 1.50 in January, 1899. Soon after this period an order was received from the President making the peso a legal tender for 60 cents in payment of custom-house dues and in other Government transactions.

It is customary to state in censuses that the white race largely exceeds the black on the island, but it is not true. The negro slave was introduced into the island early in the seventeenth century, and the ignorant and debased peon has largely intermarried and mixed with the negro. To-day a very large percentage of the population has a strain of colored blood. This is evidenced by characteristic signs, customs, and manners, though by no means generally admitted.

GEOLOGY.

The island is a continuation of the great Antillean uplift, whose line is marked by the islands of Cuba, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, and St. Thomas. These islands are the tops of a submerged mountain range. The northern declivity of this mountain range descends into the Atlantic a short distance north of the island to a depth of 30,000 feet. The island itself is very mountainous, though nowhere exhibiting a greater elevation than a scant 4,000 feet above the sea; this in the Pico del Yunque. The island may be considered as a jumble of irregular hills with a rim of coast plains. These hills in the interior are of granite more or less dislocated and made often of water-sorted rock, encircled near the coast by more recent limestone deposits. The coast cultivation is usually cane where low and wet and tobacco and sweet potatoes where drier and more sandy. The coffee is confined to the slopes of the interior and does best on the deep red soil formed from the breaking down of mountain rock. Citric fruits do very well through the entire island, but seem to prefer a richer and less sandy soil than is used for this class of cultivation in the United States.

The rainfall is abundant, especially in the interior, where the mountains are bathed in daily mists. The coast presents but few indentations sufficiently large and deep for harbors of importance, that at Jabos, on the south coast, being the only one of the first class. All other harbors are unsafe unless artificially improved.

The shape of the island is that of a parallelogram, some 100 miles long by 40 broad.

The roads of the island are, as might be expected in a mountain country which has a heavy rainfall, bad and frequently impassable. The only way to make them good is to make them very good, which involves much expense, though labor, such as it is, is cheap.

Without going into details, it may be said that this island, when the United States forces entered it, was an appendage of Spain, governed by laws possibly not in themselves bad, but so administered as to reach the same result as the most evil laws. The island was run with a short sighted view to Spain's aggrandizement, or, more properly speaking, to that of a few Spanish officers.

"Justice" was purchaseable. Public office was anything but a public trust. Its officials, with certain exceptions, were practiced in deceit and dishonesty; its people, though gentle, most ignorant. Sanitary laws as known in the United States are a great blank here.

The Spanish army, which represented the power that had held the island for over four hundred years, was disliked everywhere and retreated through the island a very Ishmaelite, every man's hand raised against it. No stronger proof can be given than this of the badness of the Spanish system. The army was only the power to make the

enforcement of evil laws or the evil enforcement of good laws possible. It represented cruelty and tyranny, false politeness and dishonesty.

To speak of the Spaniard as found in Puerto Rico some might call him "the man without a toothbrush;" "the gentleman who eats garlic and doesn't wash;" "the man with the dirty conscience and the clean shirt;" "with bloody hands and a white heart."

This island, with its rich soil and climate of heaven, under any fair government should furnish abundant wealth and comfort to a large and contented population. But through Spanish mismanagement it has a large population (of which a large percentage is illegitimate) continually bordering on famine, miserably fed and miserably educated. What the island needs is education and then more education.

As the American forces approached the various towns in the occupation, the alcaldes of the Spanish régime generally resigned and were replaced by appointees selected in most cases by the Liberal party leaders in San Juan. Elections according to the American system will very soon replace the appointee system.

Every attempt has been made in orders and in practice to permit the alcaldes or mayors to govern their districts without interference from the military powers. One great difficulty has been to secure honest, trustworthy officers who, after being appointed to office, were willing to become administrators of law and justice, not to the members of their own party only, but to all parties.

Since the military occupation the post-office system of the United States has been introduced.

The school system, without proper buildings, books, or teachers, is advancing slowly.

The religion remains Catholic in form, but churchgoing is not generally observed.

The people have learned to trust the military officers and come to them with all grievances.

The United States is honored and looked up to by these people.

A provisional United States court has been incorporated and has been a shining light of justice and honesty.

District courts have been established, but as the judges are Puerto Ricans and as they were brought up and educated in the Spanish school an American's faith in them may be faint.

Under General Henry, the cry for work being strong and the improvement of roads being needed, roads in all parts of the island were worked and in many cases improved; but no particular system was followed, and for the money expended poor results were obtained. Nevertheless a large amount of money was disbursed to the poor.

The mapping and charting of the coast has been inaugurated and pursued, resulting in fine maps of the harbors of San Juan and Ponce and the coast adjacent. A reliable map of the island is much needed, and some work has been done upon one.

The cleansing of San Juan and the keeping of it clean has been rigorously pushed and has been an object lesson to the people.

Sanitary plumbing has in some cases been introduced in San Juan, Mayaguez, and Ponce.

Important economies in the administration of the island government have been introduced, methods of business simplified; but any decided advance in the direction of the betterment of the island has been rendered impossible by the deplorable financial condition due to the war which has cut the country from Spanish leading strings, and as yet substituted no other commercial parent. The Spanish ports are now alien and the American ports are not yet open. The laws remain Spanish to a great extent.

The island commerce, ruined by the chilling hand of war, having had no opportunity to recover under a new guardian, still languishes.

The island, though United States territory, is commercially foreign soil. New business connections with the United States are slowly formed under the present tariff conditions.

The island lacks new markets for its crops and has lost the old ones with Spain. The country is in a most depressed financial condition—crop planting is therefore not pushed and labor is scarce. The landowners, the merchants, and the laborers all suffer. The great swing and advance toward better things that might have followed an American occupation has not come. The country to-day is poorer than before the occupation.

In this condition of poverty and lack of surplus stores the island was on August 8, 1899, struck by a hurricane, follow by a disastrous rain. The rivers rose and the mountains fell. The rich growing crop was destroyed and hunger took possession.

To-day the army is spending its time in the distribution of rations generously furnished by the people of the United States.

But the American occupation has shown the island the value of honest methods and the good intentions of the United States. It will bring forth good fruit.

A. C. MACOMB,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, commanding Arecibo.

APPENDIX U 12.

POST OF LARES, P. R., *September 13, 1899.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of August 21, I have the honor to make the following report:

The district of Lares is in the northwest interior and is a very mountainous region. Almost the sole industry is coffee raising. Formerly the price realized from coffee gave a handsome profit, but of late years the price has steadily fallen and the industrial condition of the community has retrograded accordingly. In 1898 the Spanish-American war upset financial and industrial conditions, causing still further impoverishment, and this year, with its most destructive hurricane, has completed the ruin of all but a few of the richer planters. As coffee lands are not so readily converted for raising other crops, as with most others, these planters are very much at a disadvantage in retrieving their misfortunes.

In consequence of this general impoverishment municipal taxes are much in arrears, and it is becoming a serious question as to how the local governments are to be carried on with an entire lack of funds.

The peon class, usually supported by labor on the coffee plantations, is now thrown out of work and has to be fed with relief supplies—amounting to about half the population.

The social conditions are bad, resulting from a lack of proper educational privileges and loose morals encouraged by the mercenary priestly class, who have made regular and legal marriages a luxury that could be afforded only by the rich or well-to-do.

The occupation by the United States is of too recent a date to have yet caused much change in these conditions, though steps in the proper direction are being taken.

Very respectfully,

HARRY R. LEE,
Captain, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

APPENDIX U 13.

AGUADILLA, P. R., *September 20, 1899.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, dated Headquarters Department of Puerto Rico, San Juan, August 21, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report embracing the following subjects:

“(a) A review of the industrial, economic, and social conditions existing in the island upon the assumption of control by the United States.

“(b) A detailed statement of the measures and steps taken in the formation of civil government for the island and its several provinces and districts.

“(c) A résumé of the present industrial, economic, and social conditions, showing the net results of American occupation.”

When the American forces landed on this island they found the country suffering with the results of four hundred years of misrule, oppression, and ignorance—ignorance so great, especially among the lower classes, as to be almost incredible. A more perfect system of oppression, where the masses were subject to the will of the few, it is difficult to conceive, and the length of time necessary to entirely wipe out the effects of this system remains to be seen. Unquestionably it will take many years, and whether it is possible ever to instill true American instincts and truly Americanize a people other than Anglo-Saxon also remains to be seen.

The people may be divided into two classes, the “upper” and the “lower.” The upper class comprise the Spaniards and the more educated Puerto Ricans. The lower, or as they are more commonly termed, the peons, are composed almost

entirely of the negroes and mixed breeds. These mixed breeds, which mixture is Spanish, negro, and Indian, form the masses of the people and comprise at least three-fourths of the population. The lower classes are the ones on which Spanish oppression has so greatly told. As I have said before, their ignorance is so great as to be hard to conceive, and they are totally incapable of thinking for themselves. They are governed entirely by the will of their employers, for whom they are little more than slaves. Contrary to American ideas, instead of doing everything possible to encourage universal education, everything possible was done by those in power to discourage it. The result is that out of an entire population of 800,000 only about 15 per cent are able to read and write. The school system was little more than a farce. They did have some kind of a system of public schools which were supposed to have been supported by the municipal government, but the teachers were totally incapable, and it seemed a matter of perfect indifference to the parents whether the children attended school or not. These schools were free to those unable to pay, but those that were able to pay were required to do so.

To illustrate the incapacity of the teachers, at an examination of teachers held at San Juan not many months ago, out of several hundred applicants I think only two or three passed the required examination. It was impossible to get even a high-school education at any school on the island, and any native who pretends to be educated received his education either in Europe or the United States.

The object of the Spanish Government seems to have been to get all they could out of the people and to do nothing for their advancement and enlightenment, and not only that, but to throw every obstacle in the way of advancement. It was to their interest to keep the people in ignorance.

The upper class comprises the professional men, the merchants, and the planters. Sugar and coffee are the chief products, and these plantations are scattered over nearly the entire island. The number of peons employed on one of these plantations varies from 25 or 30 up to 500 or 600. As I have said before, these men literally belonged to their employers and were governed by them in all things. They had such a system that it was almost impossible for a workingman to quit his employer even should he desire to do so. These peons receive about 30 cents per day, provincial money, and on this amount they in some cases support a family of six or eight persons. This is made possible on account of the very small amount on which a person is able to exist on this island. Their principal food is fruit, and owing to the abundance of fruit they are able to procure it with little or no money. Meat is almost entirely unknown to them, and the want of a proper meat diet is the cause of the great amount of anæmia which is found in all parts of the island.

As the peon is bound to his master, so the planter is under obligations to the merchant. Rich as these plantations are, or should be, hardly any of them are free of debt or mortgage. This is due to the want of a proper banking system. The merchants are, in fact, the bankers. The planter wanting a sufficient amount of money with which to carry on his business, goes to the merchant to borrow it. The merchant lets him have it at an enormous rate of interest, and, to make himself safe, takes a mortgage on the crop. Hence, the planter is naturally forced to sell his crop to this particular merchant, at whatever price the latter sees fit to give, and the outcome is, the planter is lucky if his crop is sufficient to liquidate his obligations. This state of affairs has been going on for years and years, the only result being to make the merchants richer and to give employment to the peons, while the condition of the planters remains unchanged. Had there been a proper banking system the planter could have gone to the bank for the necessary money, which he could have borrowed at a reasonable rate of interest, and when his crop matured he would have been able to sell it for the highest price or, better still, have shipped it himself to foreign markets. Why these planters, who seem to be the most intelligent people on the island, have submitted to such a system for so many years is only one of the many unaccountable conditions of affairs existing in this country.

The government of the island was vested in the Governor-General as executive, the only legislative body being the Spanish Cortes. The island is divided into seven districts, which were simply military and judicial divisions. The judicial branch of the government consisted of three courts of audiencia, located at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayagüez, and a primary court in each district. These courts were appointed by the Governor-General. The primary court consisted simply of a criminal judge, and it was his duty to investigate all cases in his district, and the less important cases he was authorized to try and sentence. The more important cases were sent to the nearest court of audiencia for trial. In case an appeal was taken from either of the courts at Ponce or Mayaguez it was sent to the court of audiencia at San Juan, which court was the highest in the island. It was also possible to appeal from this court to the supreme court at Madrid.

The districts of the island were again subdivided into municipal jurisdictions, whose executives were the alcaldes of the towns, the legislative bodies being the town councils. There was also a municipal judge, whose duty it was to investigate all cases occurring in his municipality, and the least important he was capable of trying. The other cases were sent to the primary court, which investigated them and either tried them or sent them before the court of audiencia. The alcalde and city council were elected by the people, and I think these were the only officers who were elected by the people.

At a first glance, considering the seeming unimportance of these offices, it would seem strange that there existed such bitter rivalry for their possession. But this is easily accounted for when we take into consideration that from the Spanish system of government the people considered the office as made for the man and not the man for the office. It appeared to be the right of the officeholder to use his position in every way for his own personal gain. No wonder, then, that the struggle for the possession of these offices was the cause of the bitterest enmity; and truly politics is not one of the least curses of this unfortunate island.

Subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the city council made all laws for its municipality and fixed all municipal taxes. These taxes, while great—out of all proportion (especially on certain necessary articles of food, as bread and meat, while on such articles as liquors and tobacco they were insignificant)—and should have given the treasury a surplus of funds, still it seems to have been impossible to collect them promptly; and there being no check on the disbursement of those that were collected, it was seldom any money at all was found in the treasury. Another cause of this deficit was the paying in of due bills. These were papers given by a school teacher or other employee or ex employee for pay due or for house rent due from the city to someone else for a consideration less than the amount called for by the duebill. These duebills were presented in payment of taxes, with the result that instead of the necessary money coming into the treasury the treasury was filled up with these worthless duebills.

The city employees were paid at very irregular intervals, often going for months without a cent other than what they were able to obtain on these duebills. It was impossible for the municipal government to be at all satisfactory or just owing to the great rivalry between the two political parties. Those in power favored only their friends, while everything possible was done to injure their political enemies. On the other hand, the defeated party did all they could to annoy and give trouble to those in power. This state of affairs is now continually giving trouble, and will continue to do so until the present political parties die out altogether. Another great abuse of this power was the system by which a favored person could imprison his personal enemies on trumped-up charges. When the Americans took possession of the island all the jails were found crowded with prisoners, some of whom had been confined for great lengths of time, with only the most trivial charges against them. They had never been given any kind of trial, and from all indications there appeared to be no prospect of their ever being brought to trial. There were a number of cases where men had been confined for many months, when even if they had been convicted of the charges against them the limit of the punishment was only a few days' confinement.

The result of all this on the people has been to make them unambitious, deceitful, and dishonest. A more helpless and worthless set of people it is hard to imagine. In my opinion they are far inferior to our Southern negroes, and but little, if any, better than our Indians. They certainly have all their vices, with none of their virtues.

After the hurricane of August 8, instead of going to work and trying to help themselves they made no effort whatever to do anything, but simply sat down and speculated on how much the government was going to do for them. A great many of them, for fear they would not receive the full benefit of the government's charity, made no attempt to repair their houses, but continued to live in them as they were left by the storm. They also look upon the help they are receiving as their right and as a matter of course, and they are totally devoid of anything approaching gratitude. They even go so far as to complain of the kind of food they are getting, and demand, and even expect to get, what they wish. The people themselves, and even those in authority—the local boards of charity and alcaldes—thought it a great hardship when the able-bodied men were required to work for what rations they received, notwithstanding the fact that the work is being done on the towns and they are the ones who are receiving the benefit of it. The sudden change from the most grinding oppression to absolute freedom has been too much for them, and they expect entirely too much.

I merely mention this to give some idea of the character and disposition of the people. To make any material changes in the present generation is, I think, a hopeless task. They are certainly not capable of self-government, and in my opinion it

is a question of many years before they will be. Only by the most liberal system of education applied to the coming generation, with a thorough introduction of American ideas, can we hope for any beneficial results. The people naturally are a very restless and turbulent race, always ready and eager to engage in any plunder and excitement that may be proposed by anyone who for the moment has succeeded in catching their ears.

One of the worst nuisances the Americans had to deal with immediately after taking possession of the island was the plunder and burning all over the country by these people, who seemed to have no object whatever in doing this, but simply did it on account of the unsettled condition of affairs at the time. They are very easily led by anyone who is able to attract their attention, and the person who has succeeded in doing this can get them to believe anything he wishes to tell them, and can do with them whatever he pleases. They have no ideas or opinions of their own and have never been taught to think for themselves. It has been said that they will do everything in their power to elevate a popular idol to the highest position, and once he has reached that position will do everything possible to pull him down again. It is all due to their restlessness and desire for change.

The mode of life among the lower classes is very low indeed, being not a great deal better than savages and corresponding in many respects to that of our Indians. Their houses are made of anything they can get to piece together—principally palm leaves—and it is a very common sight to see six or eight persons, or even more, living in a little hut scarcely large enough for two. There can be no privacy in such an arrangement, and consequently the scale of morality is very low. It is another common sight to see any number of children, some 8 or 9 years old, running naked on the streets. But the most noticeable feature of all was the total lack of any sanitary arrangements whatever. In anything that was done this seems never to have been considered at all. When the Americans took possession the accumulation of filth and dirt in the towns was simply beyond description, and the only wonder is that disease and epidemics were so few.

To give the net results of the American occupation in detail is difficult at this time, as the time has been too short to make prominent the results of the changes wrought by the Americans. That there has been a general change for the better is apparent, and the people, who were at first slow to realize this change, are now beginning to realize it and to believe that the coming of the Americans will be for their good. Every effort has been made and is being made to let the people know that the days of oppression are over—that they are free—and that everything gained by their personal efforts will be to their own credit and benefit and not for the benefit of someone else.

As yet no great changes have been made in the civil code of laws, as the country is not yet ripe for any radical changes. These must come about gradually.

The absurd and unjust taxes on certain necessary articles, as meat, bread, etc., have been repealed, while a proper license has been placed on the sale of liquors and tobacco.

The primary court has been done away with and a federal court, composed entirely of army officers, has been established for the trial of the more important cases. Also, another court, composed of natives, which corresponds to our circuit court in the States, has recently been established.

One of the most noticeable changes is the sanitary improvements of the island. The towns have been cleaned up, and as far as the present facilities will allow, it is required that they be kept clean. The prisons all over the island have been renovated, and numbers of prisoners unjustly confined have been released.

The school system is being revised and has already been greatly improved. There is an American supervisor of schools in each district, and the children, to a greater extent, are required to attend school. There are also a number of American teachers on the island.

The roads have been greatly improved, although much yet remains to be done in this direction. Last spring, I think, nearly half a million dollars was spent on this work, and several thousand men were employed. These men were mostly those who had no other employment; hence, not only a large amount of money was distributed, but it went to those who most needed it.

The municipal government has been little changed, but it is under the immediate eye of the commanding officers, and any irregularities are quickly rectified. In some towns it has been found necessary to put in military officers as alcaldes for short lengths of time, owing to the bitter rivalry of the two political parties, but these instances have been very few.

Take it all in all, the American occupation has been all it should be, and the improvements and changes for the better have been many and great. However, there remains much to be done, and, as I said in the beginning of this report, to do

it will take many years of hard work and constant attention. In any case, the civil part of this work should be given to civilians or to officers specially detailed for the purpose.

During the last year every officer on this island has been overtaxed with work, and from their constant intermingling with civil affairs they have almost entirely lost their identity as military persons, and their military duties have greatly suffered in consequence. Of course, I realize that the officers can and will do this work, probably better than civilians, but there is a limit even to an army officer's endurance.

In closing this report, I wish to state that, owing to the very limited time I have had to prepare it, there are a great many details and facts that have been omitted. What has been stated is, almost entirely, from my own personal observations, covering the period since the landing of the Americans.

Very respectfully,

SEABORN G. CHILES,
First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding.

APPENDIX U 14.

SAN GERMAN, P. R., September 7, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

SIR: Pursuant to letter of instructions from your office dated August 21, 1899, I have the honor to make the following report:

As I have only been here three days I do not feel qualified to make an elaborate report on the social and economic conditions of this locality.

What the industrial conditions might have been I am not able to say, but what they now are I know.

They could not possibly be worse. All the laboring class depend upon the planters for labor. As the coffee and sugar planters are ruined by the recent hurricane, they have no work to give. It seems that most plantations were mortgaged for pretty much their full value at the time of the American occupation, so that now money lenders will lend no more money on them. As the planters are unable to borrow money to restart their plantations they are unable to employ labor. I do not believe the social conditions have changed any. I do not believe anybody has taken the trouble to get married who were formerly living together as common-law man and wife. In a word, social conditions existing for hundreds of years can not be changed by order. It will take several generations to change such conditions. Economy is now forced upon everybody.

The entire people are entirely ignorant of cooking wheat flour in any way and the art of baking is unknown, the city bakery having the monopoly of the bread-baking industry of the whole island. The people could be taught to do their own baking, as do the Mexicans.

I can not see that the American occupation has as yet done anything to improve this people. Improvement will come only when this island is treated as any of our western Territories are and given absolutely free interstate commerce.

Taxation seems now to be unjust, as all personal property is exempt. A wealthy planter pays no taxes on his horses and carriage, which the city hackman does.

All merchants must have a license to conduct business, which is a restriction on business. Liquor dealers pay the same license as merchants of corresponding grade.

In the present system of assessment and collection of taxes the alcaldes seem to have it within their power to oppress delinquents or to extend to their friends the benefits derived from a noncollection.

I would recommend a tax on what is produced, allowing certain proportions to remain in the barrio or district where it is produced. This would put money in local treasuries that are now entirely bankrupt. The sources of revenue in cities under American occupation are entirely cut off and the cities are carrying on no public works.

The metal of the streets is badly broken and needs repair, the sidewalks are going to ruin, and the streets are no longer kept clean.

Asylums should be built for the insane, blind, and poor, who now roam at large as beggars in such a filthy condition that they must necessarily be the means of spreading disease.

The natives would make good use of corn imported from the United States, which sells for less than that produced at home. They know how to use ground corn where they do not know how to prepare wheat flour.

Very respectfully,

ALONZO GRAY,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Subpost.

APPENDIX U 15.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

Budgets for the towns of the island of Puerto Rico.

FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.

[Stated in provincial currency.]

Town.	Expenditures.	Receipts.	Deficit.	Overplus.
Adjuntas.....	\$46,892.00	\$46,892.00		
Aguada.....	14,431.55	14,431.55		
Aguadilla.....	52,619.41	52,619.41		
Aguas Buenas.....	18,564.18	18,564.18		
Aibonito.....	15,991.03	17,101.92		\$1,110.89
Añasco.....	40,286.92	40,286.92		
Arecibo.....	64,902.30	64,902.30		
Arroyo.....	14,782.84	14,782.84		
Barceloneta.....	13,657.49	13,657.49		
Barranquitas.....	14,356.63	14,356.63		
Barros.....	14,557.84	14,557.84		
Bayamón.....	31,799.00	31,799.00		
Cabo Rojo.....	27,999.50	27,999.50		
Cáguas.....	43,144.46	49,567.83		6,423.37
Camuy.....	14,697.10	14,697.10		
Carolina.....	17,956.74	17,956.74		
Cayey.....	33,398.72	33,398.72		
Ceiba.....	9,932.47	9,932.47		
Ciales.....	28,575.60	28,575.60		
Cidra.....	13,495.94	13,495.94		
Coamo.....	27,883.43	27,883.43		
Comerio.....	16,303.99	16,303.99		
Corozal.....	19,283.13	19,283.13		
Dorado.....	14,036.05	14,036.05		
Fajardo.....	28,858.96	28,858.96		
Guayama.....	52,223.24	52,223.24		
Guayanilla.....	20,692.29	20,692.29		
Gurabo.....	11,398.44	11,398.44		
Hatillo.....	10,120.07	10,120.07		
Hato Grande.....	22,538.69	22,538.69		
Hormigueros.....	8,974.25	8,974.25		
Humacao.....	60,787.51	50,787.51		
Isabela.....	15,996.23	15,996.23		
Juana Díaz.....	44,988.54	44,988.54		
Juncos.....	17,880.07	17,880.07		
Lajas.....	14,419.34	14,419.34		
Láres.....	42,484.41	42,484.41		
Las Marias.....	25,592.96	25,592.96		
Loiza.....	12,612.28	12,612.28		
Luquillo.....	15,562.46	15,562.46		
Manatí.....	29,342.14	29,342.14		
Maricao.....	30,850.87	30,850.87		
Maunabo.....	16,290.82	16,290.82		
Mayaguez.....	185,506.00	185,506.00		
Moca.....	13,989.90	13,989.90		
Morovis.....	15,199.33	15,199.33		
Naguabo.....	19,186.66	19,186.66		
Naranjito.....	12,024.00	12,024.00		
Patillas.....	20,818.75	20,818.75		
Peñuelas.....	20,677.72	20,677.72		
Piedras.....	12,282.17	12,282.17		
Ponce.....	267,134.14	267,134.14		
Quebradillas.....	10,396.86	10,396.86		
Rincón.....	8,659.07	8,659.07		
Río Grande.....	10,958.46	10,958.46		
Río Piedras.....	18,466.18	18,466.18		
Sábana Grande.....	13,261.51	13,261.51		
Salinas.....	21,946.98	23,355.86		1,408.88
San Germán.....	54,008.77	54,008.77		
San Juan.....	598,483.00	598,483.00		
San Sebastián.....	38,819.83	38,820.03		.20
Santa Isabel.....	16,288.42	16,288.42		
Toa Alta.....	10,927.22	10,927.22		
Toa Baja.....	9,942.72	9,942.72		
Trujillo Alto.....	8,715.00	8,715.00		
Utua.....	60,521.01	60,521.01		
Vega Alta.....	13,794.41	13,794.41		
Vega Baja.....	31,910.35	31,910.35		
Vieques.....	21,375.67	21,375.67		
Yabucoa.....	32,654.52	32,654.52		
Yauco.....	62,839.00	62,839.00		
Total.....	2,697,949.54	2,706,892.88		8,943.34

Budgets for the towns of the island of Puerto Rico—Continued.

FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.

[Stated in American money.]

Town.	Expenditures.	Receipts.	Deficit.	Overplus.
Guayanilla.....	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	.....	.....
Corozal.....	5,155.40	6,446.40	.....	\$1,291.00
Bayamón.....	15,066.30	15,066.30	.....	.....
Dorado.....	4,246.90	4,246.90	.....	.....
Aibonito.....	6,842.00	6,842.00	.....	.....
Carolina.....	11,378.13	11,378.13	.....	.....
San Germán.....	16,775.17	16,775.17	.....	.....
Coamo.....	13,308.62	13,308.62	.....	.....
Fajardo.....	15,639.91	15,639.91	.....	.....
Yabucoa.....	11,800.52	11,800.52	.....	.....
Humacao.....	19,893.20	19,893.20	.....	.....
Yauco.....	33,450.92	33,450.92	.....	.....
Piedras.....	3,162.90	3,162.90	.....	.....
Hato Grande.....	5,404.78	5,404.78	.....	.....
Aguas Buenas.....	7,048.28	7,048.28	.....	.....
Manatí.....	11,628.00	11,628.00	.....	.....
Juncos.....	8,155.78	8,155.78	.....	.....
Ciales.....	10,032.20	10,032.20	.....	.....
Arecibo.....	65,633.59	77,302.98	.....	11,669.39
Ponce.....	181,359.14	181,359.14	.....	.....
Río Piedras.....	12,707.82	12,707.82	.....	.....
Vieques.....	8,976.60	11,457.45	.....	2,480.85
Toa-Baja.....	3,554.72	3,554.72	.....	.....
Cayey.....	14,368.19	14,368.19	.....	.....
Isabela.....	10,441.72	10,441.72	.....	.....
Total.....	513,030.79	528,472.03	.....	15,441.24
NOT YET APPROVED.				
Juana Díaz.....	26,414.60	23,681.60	\$2,733.00	.....
Naguabo.....	7,349.20	7,349.20	.....	.....
Utua.....	48,181.00	48,181.00	.....	.....
Salinas.....	7,163.30	7,163.30	.....	.....
Vega-Alta.....	5,491.29	5,491.29	.....	.....
Toa Alta.....	6,880.72	6,880.72	.....	.....
Hatillo.....	6,473.00	6,473.00	.....	.....
Añasco.....	14,626.81	13,618.46	1,008.35	.....
Cabo-Rojó.....	13,803.40	13,803.40	.....	.....
Camuy.....	6,564.60	6,356.67	207.93	.....
Quebradillas.....	7,675.53	7,675.53	.....	.....
Maricao.....	14,196.98	14,196.98	.....	.....
Loiza.....	5,034.00	5,626.98	.....	592.98
Sabana Grande.....	8,324.00	7,766.15	557.85	.....
Cidra.....	4,468.20	3,729.96	738.24	.....
Las Marias.....	9,395.00	9,395.00	.....	.....
Adjuntas.....	17,723.52	17,723.52	.....	.....
Cáguas.....	26,870.59	19,610.54	7,260.05	.....
Mayaguez.....	104,724.89	104,724.89	.....	.....
Peñuelas.....	14,691.41	13,600.57	1,090.84	.....
Sta Isabel.....	7,217.81	7,217.81	.....	.....
Aguadilla.....	29,517.97	29,517.97	.....	.....
Guayama.....	17,452.60	17,714.20	.....	261.60
Trujillo Alto.....	2,752.48	1,971.49	780.99	.....
Barceloneta.....	6,900.97	6,900.97	.....	.....
Barranquitas.....	3,731.38	3,731.38	.....	.....
Barros.....	6,663.19	6,663.19	.....	.....
Comerio.....	8,241.75	8,828.85	.....	587.10
Lajas.....	5,415.33	5,415.33	.....	.....
Láres.....	12,176.00	12,176.00	.....	.....
Maunabo.....	4,396.00	4,396.00	.....	.....
Morovis.....	9,609.85	8,076.78	1,533.07	.....
Naranjito.....	5,487.00	5,487.00	.....	.....
Patillas.....	6,550.00	6,550.00	.....	.....
Rincón.....	2,529.96	2,529.96	.....	.....
San Juan.....	368,999.28	368,999.28	.....	.....
San Sebastián.....	11,557.67	7,885.00	3,672.67	.....
Vega-Baja.....	9,134.80	9,134.80	.....	.....
Río-Grande.....	8,479.76	7,721.04	758.72	.....
Gurabo.....	10,155.66	10,155.66	.....	.....
Aguada.....	10,099.32	10,099.32	.....	.....
Moca.....	7,283.00	7,158.90	124.10	.....
Arroyo.....	6,546.65	6,546.65	.....	.....
Total.....	1,429,981.26	1,426,398.37	20,465.81	16,882.92

Budgets for the towns of the island of Puerto Rico—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Town.	Expenditures.	Receipts.	Deficit.	Overplus.
Approved	\$513,030.79	\$528,472.03	.....	\$15,441.24
Not approved	916,950.47	897,926.34	\$20,465.81	1,441.68
Total.....	1,429,981.26	1,426,398.37	20,465.81	16,882.92

CAYETANO COLL Y TOSTE.

SAN JUAN, P. R., September 20, 1899.

APPENDIX U 16.

STATISTICS ON COFFEE, SUGAR, AND TOBACCO.

[By Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, Civil Secretary.]

SUGAR.

Sugar cane was taken to Hispaniola in 1506, whence it was brought to Puerto Rico in 1515. That cane is still called in this island the "creole" cane. The sugar cane most generally used now is the Tahiti cane, which the French found in 1606 in the Society Islands.

In 1548, Gregorio de Santa Olaya founded, near the Bayamon River, the sugar-cane plantation Santa Ana, operated by water and horse power. Until then, nothing but molasses had been made in the country.

In the year 1546, the treasurer of the island, Juan de Castellanos, for account of the Government, had already lent 6,000 pesos to establish two sugar plantations. In 1549, Alonso Perez Martel, with 1,500 pesos that the monarch lent him, fitted up a sugar mill. In 1581, 11 factories worked in the island: 4 on the banks of the Bayamon River, 1 at Caparra, 3 on the banks of the Toa River, 1 at Canovanas, and 2 at Loiza. They produced yearly 15,000 arrobas (1 arroba=25 pounds) of sugar, and already constituted at that time the principal wealth of the island. They were small mills. Nine of them were moved by horsepower and 2 by water. In 1602, there were only 8 mills, which produced that year 3,000 arrobas of sugar, because the owners of those lands devoted themselves more to the cultivation of ginger. Governor Sancho Ochoa de Castro in 1603 called a meeting of the corporation of San Juan, and prohibited cane planters from cultivating ginger and ordered them to devote themselves to sugar only. In that year the island produced 15,000 arrobas of ginger. The hurricane of September 12, 1615, razed the remaining sugar plantations, but in 1620, 4 mills were erected with great difficulty and with the aid of the Government. In 1624, 24 boxes, containing 775 arrobas of sugar, were sent to King Felipe IV, as a contribution to aid him in the war against the French. There were, in 1644, 7 sugar plantations, according to the chronicle. In 1776, Governor O'Reilly reported 10,947 arrobas of sugar and 78,884 jars of cane-juice sirup.

Statistics.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties (export).
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	
1850.....	112, 129, 432	3, 910, 167. 38	.....
1851.....	118, 416, 304	3, 552, 489. 12	.....
1852.....	93, 631, 396	2, 808, 941. 88	.....
1853.....	110, 605, 859	3, 318, 175. 77	.....
1854.....	107, 870, 251	3, 236, 107. 53	.....
1855.....	101, 437, 866	3, 043, 135. 98	.....
1856.....	116, 867, 822	3, 580, 606. 71	.....
1857.....	86, 391, 546	2, 591, 746. 38	.....
1858.....	123, 542, 292	3, 706, 268. 76	.....
1859.....	88, 443, 323	2, 692, 861. 81	.....
1860.....	116, 015, 181	3, 480, 455. 43	.....
1861.....	131, 035, 471	3, 931, 064. 13	.....
1862.....	128, 802, 537	3, 861, 076. 11	.....
1863.....	116, 245, 504	3, 487, 365. 12	.....
1864.....	92, 511, 988	2, 775, 359. 64	.....
1865.....	121, 053, 963	3, 631, 618. 89	.....
1866.....	111, 358, 765	3, 340, 762. 95	.....
1867.....	120, 251, 796	3, 607, 553. 88	.....
1868.....	123, 414, 862	3, 702, 445. 86	.....
1869.....	144, 950, 621	4, 348, 518. 63	.....
1870.....	191, 649, 670	5, 749, 490. 10	.....
1871.....	206, 606, 711	6, 198, 201. 33	.....
1872.....	178, 199, 242	5, 343, 577. 26	.....
1873.....	190, 520, 284	5, 715, 608. 52	.....
1874.....	155, 990, 115	4, 679, 703. 45	.....
1875.....	162, 193, 601	4, 865, 808. 03	.....
1876.....	147, 659, 218	4, 429, 776. 54	.....
1877.....	123, 156, 488	5, 542, 041. 95	.....
1878.....	166, 383, 955	7, 487, 211. 97	.....
1879.....	340, 647, 036	4, 645, 186. 86	.....
1880.....	221, 242, 894	3, 016, 948. 55	.....
1881.....	126, 208, 267	3, 741, 351. 93	.....
1882.....	183, 846, 681	5, 431, 833. 69	.....
1883.....	175, 423, 826	5, 182, 978. 62	.....
1884.....	217, 742, 834	6, 433, 340. 52	.....
1885.....	195, 710, 198	5, 182, 978. 62	.....
1886.....	140, 311, 057	4, 145, 521. 42	.....
1887.....	177, 743, 229	5, 251, 504. 53	.....
1888.....	136, 372, 273	4, 029, 180. 77	.....
1889.....	139, 943, 146	4, 134, 683. 86	Free.
1890.....	128, 021, 909	3, 782, 645. 50	Free.
1891.....	105, 807, 700	3, 126, 136. 57	Free.
1892.....	148, 063, 390	4, 038, 152. 46	Free.
1893.....	94, 792, 834	2, 944, 438. 13	Free.
1894.....	106, 500, 049	3, 194, 865. 51	Free.
1895.....	131, 870, 350	4, 047, 399. 51	Free.
1896.....	122, 688, 689	3, 734, 562. 34	Free.
1897.....	126, 827, 472	4, 007, 999. 08	Free.

COFFEE.

The first coffee arborets were taken from the Botanic Garden of Paris to Martinique by Mr. Gabriel de Declieu in 1720. Coffee was brought from Guadeloupe to Puerto Rico in 1763. The Spanish Government requested in 1769 a report on the growth of the coffee trees, and 22 boxes of the coffee which they had already begun to gather were sent as samples. According to the statistics for 1770, there were 29,121 arrobas of coffee, and Governor O'Reilly in 1776 reported 45,049 arrobas.

Statistics.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties (export).
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1850.....	11,783,684	707,021.04	.....
1851.....	12,111,971	726,718.26	.....
1852.....	11,580,604	682,245.78	.....
1853.....	11,580,763	694,836.24	.....
1854.....	11,271,696	676,318.14	.....
1855.....	13,642,264	818,335.84	.....
1856.....	10,555,814	633,348.08	.....
1857.....	9,229,483	553,768.98	.....
1858.....	11,139,691	668,381.46	.....
1859.....	13,902,296	834,137.76	.....
1860.....	15,924,124	955,471.44	.....
1861.....	13,902,296	894,137.76	.....
1862.....	12,678,727	754,723.62	.....
1863.....	16,698,808	1,001,928.48	.....
1864.....	16,874,231	1,012,450.86	.....
1865.....	18,960,252	1,137,615.12	.....
1866.....	14,924,810	895,488.60	.....
1867.....	19,220,194	1,153,211.64	.....
1868.....	16,063,431	963,805.86	.....
1869.....	15,736,163	944,179.68	.....
1870.....	17,416,762	1,045,005.70	.....
1871.....	20,822,229	1,249,337.94	.....
1872.....	18,355,133	1,101,207.90	.....
1873.....	25,840,533	1,550,431.98	.....
1874.....	17,769,195	1,066,151.70	.....
1875.....	26,162,600	1,569,761.40	.....
1876.....	20,826,390	1,249,583.40	.....
1877.....	15,843,887	3,010,338.53	.....
1878.....	17,051,486	3,325,039.77	.....
1879.....	67,161,382	5,189,743.17	156,934.66
1880.....	48,032,299	3,077,304.00	105,367.26
1881.....	47,748,210	7,077,304.35	117,955.70
1882.....	29,788,671	3,791,285.40	73,117.63
1883.....	37,555,118	4,779,742.10	92,180.74
1884.....	26,065,690	3,317,451.48	63,979.43
1885.....	21,668,519	6,067,185.72	117,010.46
1886.....	16,700,914	4,693,055.96	90,608.87
1887.....	12,550,751	3,514,210.28	67,774.14
1888.....	23,225,385	6,503,107.80	125,417.08
1889.....	17,451,090	4,858,306.04	93,695.90
1890.....	19,919,452	5,577,166.56	107,339.64
1891.....	18,919,871	5,297,563.88	102,167.32
1892.....	21,484,090	9,452,999.60	116,821.87
1893.....	22,329,261	11,611,215.72	175,216.09
1894.....	22,909,686	11,913,038.26	287,739.35
1895.....	18,254,254	9,492,212.08	182,542.54
1896.....	26,662,194	13,864,340.88	266,621.94
1897.....	23,504,999	12,222,599.48	235,049.99

TOBACCO.

Tobacco was first found in the Antilles and central part of Mexico, and even its very name is of Indo-Antillian origin. The leaf was called "cojiba" by the Puerto Rico Indians, and they applied the word "tabaco" to some kind of pipe and also to the manufactured tobacco that we know by the name of "cigar." The Indians made much use of this aromatic leaf, but the Government fought the vice, and there are two Papal bulls excommunicating those who used tobacco, and a royal cedula, dated 1608, prohibited definitely the cultivation of tobacco in Puerto Rico. In 1634 tobacco was again sown, and also cacao.

According to statistics for 1770, there were 83,651 arrobas of tobacco, but Governor O'Reilly reported in 1776 only 28,070 arrobas.

The cultivation of tobacco increased until, in 1836, when it was again exported from the island; then its cultivation diminished until large quantities were imported from

the neighboring islands, and in spite of the impulse communicated to the planting of tobacco in the time of the Intendant Ramirez, the leaf continued to be imported, and a merchant of San Juan, making use of the grace granted him by His Majesty, introduced 20,000 quintals at the beginning of this century, but only paid royal dues amounting to 10 pesos.

Statistics.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties (export).
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1850.....	2,973,308	118,982.32	.....
1851.....	6,474,484	258,979.36	.....
1852.....	5,339,742	213,589.68	.....
1853.....	3,698,894	147,955.76	.....
1854.....	3,958,130	158,325.20	.....
1855.....	2,475,683	99,002.48	.....
1856.....	3,453,019	138,120.76	.....
1857.....	4,024,921	160,996.84	.....
1858.....	4,115,373	164,614.93	.....
1859.....	2,144,032	84,761.28	.....
1860.....	2,557,448	95,010.77	.....
1861.....	7,753,821	310,152.84	.....
1862.....	8,983,472	357,338.88	.....
1863.....	4,493,344	179,733.76	.....
1864.....	3,458,600	152,741.36	.....
1865.....	4,760,790	190,431.60	.....
1866.....	3,379,966	135,198.60	.....
1867.....	1,627,314	65,093.76	.....
1868.....	2,638,985	106,359.40	.....
1869.....	3,678,983	143,159.32	.....
1870.....	5,950,322	238,012.88	.....
1871.....	5,381,081	215,243.24	.....
1872.....	6,189,296	247,571.68	.....
1873.....	4,999,086	199,963.44	.....
1874.....	4,177,512	167,100.48	.....
1875.....	5,691,552	227,662.08	.....
1876.....	3,175,375	127,105.00	.....
1877.....	5,797,998	431,219.80	.....
1878.....	5,237,961	894,630.66	.....
1879.....	8,714,856	594,194.70	7,969.64
1880.....	12,188,517	831,035.45	10,124.56
1881.....	7,661,348	1,054,559.45	7,570.46
1882.....	5,138,166	761,382.76	5,138.43
1883.....	3,867,362	408,129.17	2,754.24
1884.....	2,754,246	573,129.17	3,867.37
1885.....	7,689,865	1,139,498.11	7,698.88
1886.....	4,517,608	662,433.32	4,517.63
1887.....	7,617,480	1,182,772.06	7,616.58
1888.....	3,340,854	495,053.81	3,340.85
1889.....	7,721,666	1,144,210.44	7,721.66
1890.....	3,977,987	589,465.37	3,977.99
1891.....	5,276,414	781,871.58	5,276.42
1892.....	4,198,498	773,363.20	4,198.49
1893.....	4,199,129	801,651.90	4,199.25
1894.....	3,362,555	641,942.28	3,362.55
1895.....	3,657,370	698,225.22	3,657.38
1896.....	2,215,255	422,912.28	2,215.25
1897.....	6,255,953	1,194,318.30	6,255.93

General statistics on real-estate property in the island of Puerto Rico, 1897.

[Compiled from information furnished by Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, Civil Secretary.]

Towns.	Classification of estates.							Material.					
	Residences.	Storehouses.	Establishments.				Total.	Stone and mortar.	Stone, mortar, and wood.	Wood.	Straw and thatch.	Declared valuation.	
			Sugar.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Other purposes.							Huts.
Adjuntas	518	44	...	68	...	47	247	924	1	...	874	49	<i>Pesos.</i> \$259,559.70
Aguada	153	2	13	1	...	24	85	278	4	7	266	1	63,540.00
Aguadilla	531	11	3	...	...	6	106	657	38	31	506	82	391,311.29
Aguas Buenas	152	5	...	...	...	15	...	172	...	6	166	...	68,667.52
Aibonito	153	30	...	5	...	15	145	348	8	4	189	147	137,303.11
Anasco	635	6	10	22	...	41	146	860	17	16	791	36	366,114.26
Arecibo	862	35	12	1	...	71	534	1,515	62	101	804	548	823,985.65
Arroyo	404	6	6	1	...	26	83	526	7	10	507	2	84,282.02

General statistics on real-estate property in the island of Puerto Rico, 1897—Continued.

Towns.	Classification of estates.							Material.					
	Residences.	Storehouses.	Establishments.				Huts.	Total.	Stone and mortar.	Stone, mortar, and wood.	Wood.	Straw and thatch.	Declared valuation.
			Sugar.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Other purposes.							
Barceloneta	128	14	2	3	.....	14	20	181	.....	2	179	.....	<i>Pesos.</i> 42,915.25
Barranquitas	176	5	2	4	.....	25	119	531	1	1	193	136	51,509.00
Barros	415	29	.....	9	.....	16	70	539	.....	3	535	1	87,359.00
Bayamon	616	8	11	.....	.....	81	715	1,031	27	36	586	382	482,267.00
Cabo Rojo	1,092	8	36	.....	.....	116	414	1,666	28	70	1,564	4	278,527.25
Caguas	568	3	1	.....	.....	36	134	742	63	50	547	82	328,513.78
Caniny	162	3	3	2	.....	15	65	250	1	6	171	72	41,876.60
Carolina	225	4	4	.....	.....	42	116	391	15	17	243	116	194,941.00
Cayey	556	31	2	5	.....	42	106	742	16	37	689	.....	346,523.50
Ceiba	145	3	4	.....	.....	24	71	247	2	5	197	43	45,046.00
Ciales	162	11	2	35	.....	26	30	266	.....	2	262	2	84,172.00
Cidra	66	3	.....	.....	.....	12	127	208	1	1	80	126	28,981.00
Coamo	409	20	.....	6	.....	36	102	573	22	17	445	89	236,311.04
Comerio	171	2	.....	1	.....	9	52	235	.....	2	225	8	52,324.00
Corozal	274	13	1	2	.....	14	54	358	.....	4	354	.....	55,179.65
Dorado	207	5	2	1	.....	8	56	279	5	6	267	1	81,830.50
Fajardo	484	12	11	.....	.....	64	329	900	8	20	783	89	222,271.63
Gurabo	179	.....	3	.....	.....	15	110	307	4	98	114	91	53,296.00
Guayama	924	14	8	7	1	56	161	1,171	52	32	941	146	476,025.07
Guayanilla	367	15	5	15	.....	47	171	620	13	12	581	14	150,823.54
Hatillo	118	1	3	.....	.....	32	97	251	8	9	12 ^o	101	52,611.01
Hato Grande	227	.....	12	.....	.....	28	235	502	3	33	432	34	102,483.50
Hormigueros	160	2	10	1	.....	18	53	244	12	12	219	1	118,600.97
Humacao	505	11	4	.....	.....	50	203	773	59	53	495	166	469,598.97
Isabela	208	14	4	.....	1	47	136	410	11	14	333	52	66,277.00
Juana Diaz	815	49	8	28	1	85	591	1,577	55	12	911	599	340,013.60
Juncos	303	10	5	.....	.....	49	231	598	10	4	497	87	93,736.31
Lajas	431	8	13	1	.....	47	71	571	3	15	553	.....	132,018.00
Lares	516	50	.....	116	.....	52	92	826	14	13	794	5	301,319.10
Loiza	205	2	2	.....	.....	46	93	348	9	5	334	.....	37,218.75
Las Marias	478	15	4	59	.....	116	118	790	7	4	736	43	204,513.00
Luquillo	241	2	5	.....	.....	10	144	402	1	3	327	71	80,349.50
Manati	235	8	4	1	2	21	49	320	19	26	222	53	194,738.00
Maricao	507	34	.....	94	.....	62	233	930	14	6	896	14	265,146.50
Maunabo	167	3	4	.....	.....	18	67	259	1	2	190	66	98,120.89
Mayaguez	2,799	60	18	90	2	226	232	3,427	405	152	2,867	3	3,203,924.71
Moca	236	5	6	11	.....	9	9	276	2	29	239	6	57,112.00
Morovis	274	26	11	5	.....	42	84	442	1	1	328	112	79,881.50
Naguabo	201	7	6	.....	.....	5	127	346	6	4	214	122	71,692.00
Naranjito	94	15	.....	1	.....	14	152	276	.....	.....	114	162	33,178.00
Patillas	184	2	4	2	.....	25	136	353	6	8	339	.....	82,738.11
Penuelas	382	23	4	8	.....	45	52	514	6	14	493	1	100,047.00
Piedras	138	2	4	.....	.....	17	39	200	1	2	188	9	38,018.97
Ponce	2,583	98	11	11	.....	119	848	3,670	280	125	3,223	42	3,223,421.45
Quebradillas	264	3	1	3	.....	33	168	472	5	9	216	242	62,254.00
Rio Grande	164	1	1	.....	.....	30	188	384	5	5	134	240	69,156.00
Rio Piedras	375	1	6	.....	.....	29	63	474	21	45	408	.....	260,329.27
Rincon	108	2	3	.....	.....	6	28	147	2	1	144	.....	31,173.00
Sabana Grande	514	14	7	4	.....	23	172	734	20	11	547	156	226,636.42
Salinas	189	4	3	.....	.....	17	100	313	7	5	283	18	100,250.00
San German	1,173	13	18	17	1	103	225	1,550	54	71	1,409	16	501,892.95
San Juan	1,514	26	.....	.....	.....	155	229	1,924	1,035	35	671	183	10,541,803.17
San Sebastian	418	23	5	50	.....	70	124	690	8	4	571	107	189,097.00
Santa Isabel	262	6	3	.....	.....	23	48	342	7	12	281	42	106,945.00
Toa Alta	157	1	3	.....	.....	25	70	256	1	11	233	11	38,281.00
Toa Baja	167	3	3	.....	3	26	137	339	4	9	326	.....	65,935.31
Trujillo Alto	103	.....	3	.....	.....	11	45	162	3	3	154	2	27,285.48
Utua	1,212	106	4	156	1	144	344	1,967	33	38	1,854	42	618,497.97
Vega Alta	154	1	3	.....	.....	16	197	371	1	4	312	54	52,530.50
Vega Baja	293	2	1	.....	.....	21	194	511	21	24	398	68	154,087.75
Vieques	392	5	6	.....	.....	47	153	603	1	11	502	89	153,817.26
Yabucoa	346	7	7	.....	.....	49	222	631	9	9	572	41	119,255.51
Yauco	1,320	36	2	29	2	88	172	1,649	95	56	1,492	6	563,486.00

RECAPITULATION.

Residences	31,866
Storehouses	1,043
Sugar establishments	362
Coffee establishments	875
Tobacco establishments	14
Estates for other purposes	3,042
Huts	10,939
Grand total of estates	48,141
Total declared valuation	\$28,867,928.79

APPENDIX U. 19.

Receipts on account internal-revenue collections—Island of Puerto Rico—October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

	Taxes and imposts.				
	Rural, urban, and cattle.	Industrial and commercial.	Fees on property.	Impost on mines.	Personal taxes.
SAN JUAN.					
November.....	13,335.20	19,422.43	888.82	153.60	74.20
December.....	18,616.87	10,276.58	609.01	.....	.50
January.....	15,309.72	9,484.97	381.35	.....	13.00
February.....	8,738.18	3,838.66	307.56	.....	18.70
March 1-11.....	2,447.25	603.95	296.32	.....	.....
Total pesos.....	58,447.22	43,626.59	2,483.06	153.60	106.40
March 12-31.....	4,183.65	6,391.19	79.80	.....	.....
April.....	2,881.38	1,200.52	348.57	13.80	30.15
May.....	2,506.16	2,449.92	130.97	50.88	.....
June.....	4,658.65	3,889.12	353.76	.....	.....
Total dollars.....	14,229.74	13,930.75	913.10	64.68	30.15
PONCE.					
October.....	1,398.77	4,420.67	2,746.82	.....	211.07
November.....	11,156.70	2,400.47	1,566.96	.....	152.57
December.....	1,667.43	894.85	1,505.28	.....	164.35
January.....	622.17	2,131.55	1,367.01	.....	112.65
February.....	9,647.38	4,649.93	1,042.34	.....	.....
March 1-11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos.....	24,392.45	14,497.47	8,228.41	.....	640.64
March 12-31.....	9,468.36	848.77	215.79	.....	.....
April.....	3,109.65	2,335.47	183.07	.....	.....
May.....	5,637.17	1,355.19	124.19	.....	.....
June.....	1,904.85	1,418.59	1,034.59	.....	.....
Total dollars.....	20,120.03	5,958.02	1,557.64	.....	.....
MAYAGUEZ.					
October.....	174.86	42.52	798.71	.....	22.95
November.....	123.70	262.07	1,476.78	.....	67.95
December.....	388.91	4,005.81	1,408.78	.....	108.30
January.....	4,016.73	5,777.63	1,895.83	.....	22.55
February.....	7,409.89	3,683.02	1,485.95	.....	.....
March 1-11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos.....	12,114.09	13,771.05	7,066.05	.....	221.75
March 12-31.....	4,268.81	661.98	179.58	.....	.....
April.....	2,898.63	1,747.13	98.69	.....	.....
May.....	2,598.30	644.77	139.24	.....	.....
June.....	3,983.50	639.77	79.28	.....	.....
Total dollars.....	13,749.24	3,693.65	496.79	.....	.....
ARECIBO.					
October.....	636.76	339.48	1,186.96	.....	13.95
November.....	1,894.68	895.11	673.57	.....	160.55
December.....	2,827.32	1,171.85	1,250.75	.....	16.00
January.....	2,773.23	572.54	1,357.08	.....	43.85
February.....	3,564.85	850.40	323.30	.....	.....
March 1-11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos.....	10,696.84	3,829.38	4,791.66	.....	234.35
March 12-31.....	4,250.22	1,021.05	145.51	.....	.....
April.....	4,283.06	597.06	322.34	.....	.....
May.....	4,389.70	796.99	136.67	72.00	.....
June.....	2,201.74	504.89	43.82½	.....	.....
Total dollars.....	15,124.72	2,919.99	648.34½	72.00	.....
AGUADILLA.					
October.....	722.00	602.30	61.12	.....	362.00
November.....	1,572.36	761.06	314.72	.....	6.65
December.....	584.96	727.93	291.02	.....	.....
January.....	3.24	430.77	141.36	.....	3.10
February.....	1,265.57	1,137.69	220.10	.....	.....
March 1-11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos.....	4,148.13	3,659.75	1,028.32	.....	371.75

Receipts on account internal-revenue collections—Island of Puerto Rico—October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Taxes and imposts.				
	Rural, urban, and cattle.	Industrial and commercial.	Fees on property.	Impost on mines.	Personal taxes.
AGUADILLA—continued.					
March 12-31	967.31	97.39	97.30	.....	.....
April	1,664.11	316.18	42.01	.....	.....
May	938.88	1,062.69	9.00	.....	.....
June	836.62	279.77	.....	.....	.....
Total dollars	4,406.92	1,756.03	148.31	.....	.....
ARROYO.					
October	67.01	220.74	1,320.62	.....	90
November .....	.....	615.67	275.45	.....	3.40
December	772.68	454.74	433.01	.....	.....
January	646.57	56.80	230.45	.....	.....
February	573.86	235.21	270.74	.....	.....
March 1-11 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos	2,060.12	1,583.16	2,530.27	.....	4.30
HUMACAO.					
October .....	.....	.....	400.35	.....	.....
November	89.00	246.77	135.25	.....	24.00
December	3,247.82	1,077.49	246.85	.....	15.05
January	3,200.66	686.15	334.24	.....	.....
February	5,150.76	961.62	213.29	.....	2.50
March 1-11 .....	.....	.....	34.64	.....	.....
Total pesos	11,688.24	2,972.03	1,364.62	.....	41.55
March 12-31	1,272.39	414.38	244.26	.....	.....
April	1,289.08	599.05	19.48	.....	.....
May	2,245.37	477.92	175.28	.....	.....
June	1,451.70	254.63	99.00	.....	.....
Total dollars	6,258.54	1,745.98	538.02	.....	.....
VIEQUES.					
November .....	.....	461.78	.....	.....	7.85
December	2,868.78	56.20	.....	.....	.....
January	344.76	191.90	.....	.....	.....
February	1,424.23	41.06	.....	.....	.....
March 1-11	113.94	3.28	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos	4,751.71	754.22	.....	.....	7.85
March 12-31	272.70	32.77	.....	.....	.....
April	428.48	97.97	.....	.....	.....
May	265.58	39.50	.....	.....	.....
June	267.69	25.52	.....	.....	.....
Total dollars	1,234.45	195.76	.....	.....	.....
GUAYAMA.					
March 1-11 .....	..... pesos .....	.....	42.00	.....	.....
March 12-31	3,089.98	307.71	40.80	.....	.....
April	194.78	48.17	88.22	.....	.....
May	3,643.71	475.69	83.55	.....	.....
June	1,002.69	107.32	8.10	.....	.....
Total dollars	7,931.16	938.89	220.67	.....	.....
CAGUAS.					
April	821.50	74.51	266.75	.....	7.80
May	1,200.18	216.04	4.18	.....	.....
June	4,037.74	560.38	7.20	.....	.....
Total dollars	6,059.42	850.93	278.13	.....	7.80
Total receipts in pesos	128,298.80	84,693.65	27,534.39	153.60	1,628.59
Total receipts in dollars	89,114.22	31,990.00	4,801.00½	136.68	37.95

Receipts on account internal-revenue collections—Island of Puerto Rico—October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Stamps and stamped paper, etc.	Insular property.		Miscella- neous.	Taxes in arrears.
		Rents.	Sales.		
SAN JUAN.					
November	2,171.61	18.31	44.50	597.43	.....
December	123.65	358.25	50.00	1,826.73	.....
January .....	.....	14.25	1,540.75	1,447.07	.....
February	207.64	168.71	.....	724.81	10,562.16
March 1-11 .....	.....	.....	.....	151.27	14.21
Total pesos	2,502.90	559.52	1,635.25	4,747.31	10,576.37
March 12-31 .....	.....	.....	.....	23.46	61.20
April .....	.....	61.83	7.40	86.03	412.27
May .....	.....	51.30	220.68	946.01	23.86
June	17.94	128.53	120.00	1,111.32	365.61
Total dollars	17.94	241.66	348.08	2,166.82	862.94
PONCE.					
October	109.50	.....	.....	361.40	.....
November	97.20	.....	.....	242.82	.....
December	101.34	.....	.....	253.68	.....
January	417.29	.....	.....	258.55	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	132.22	.....
March 1-11 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos	725.33	.....	.....	1,248.67	.....
March 12-31 .....	.....	.....	.....	154.68	.....
April .....	.....	857.44	.....	213.57	.....
May .....	.....	.....	606.00	168.03	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	158.02	.....
Total dollars .....	.....	857.44	606.00	694.30	.....
MAYAGUEZ.					
October	1,271.55	.....	.....	23.05	.....
November	497.08	.....	.....	40.41	.....
December .....	.....	.....	.....	36.19	21.51
January .....	.....	.....	.....	244.97	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	268.10	255.01
March 1-11 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos	1,768.63	.....	.....	612.72	276.52
March 12-31 .....	.....	.....	.....	30.98	289.93
April .....	.60	.....	.....	28.59	78.45
May	1.71	.....	.....	41.88	69.01
June .....	.....	.....	.....	24.47	.....
Total dollars	2.31	.....	.....	125.92	437.39
ARECIBO.					
October .....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....
November	1,276.37	.....	.....	103.29	.....
December	392.72	.....	.....	10.91	322.12
January	314.61	.....	.....	901.83	.....
February	334.60	.....	.....	15.99	247.54
March 1-11 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos	2,318.30	.....	.....	1,038.52	569.66
March 12-31 .....	.....	.....	.....	2.98	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	59.93	18.77
May .....	.....	.....	277.90	14.33	93.63
June .....	.....	.....	.....	12.80½	19.52
Total dollars .....	.....	.....	277.90	90.04½	131.92
AGUADILLA.					
October	385.02	.....	.....	7.91	.....
November	438.98	.....	.....	9.63	.....
December	21.29	.....	.....	68.81	2.75
January .....	.....	.....	.....	210.41	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	29.54	101.73
March 1-11 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total pesos	845.29	.....	.....	326.30	104.48

Receipts on account internal-revenue collections—Island of Puerto Rico—October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Stamps and stamped paper, etc.	Insular property.		Miscella- neous.	Taxes in arrears.
		Rents.	Sales.		
AGUADILLA—continued.					
March 12-31				43.89	
April				24.79	
May				1.50	
June				15.00	5.62
Total dollars				85.18	5.62
ARROYO.					
October.....	391.12			238.62	
November.....	81.60		494.73	10.09	
December.....			177.78	10.65	
January.....				34.74	
February.....				53.94	
March 1-11					
Total pesos	472.72		672.51	348.04	
HUMACAO.					
October.....				3.41	
November.....				7.51	
December.....				5.34	
January.....				32.89	
February.....				33.41	
March 1-11 .....				.03	
Total pesos				82.59	
March 12-31				17.08	
April				10.04	435.48
May				8.83	
June				7.50	
Total dollars				43.45	435.48
VIEQUES.					
November.....					
December.....					
January.....					
February.....					
March 1-11					
Total pesos					
March 12-31					
April				12.30	
May				7.20	
June					
Total dollars				19.50	
GUAYAMA.					
March 1-11..... pesos.....				8.46	
March 12-31				9.46	90.22
April				10.04	
May				18.20	
June				1.30	
Total dollars				39.00	90.22
CAGUAS.					
April	15.22			25.78	206.31
May	5.46			16.57	86.58
June	7.11			11.77	3.24
Total dollars	27.79			54.12	296.13
Total receipts in pesos	8,633.17	559.52	2,307.76	8,412.61	11,527.03
Total receipts in dollars.....	48.04	1,099.10	1,231.98	3,318.33½	2,259.70

Receipts on account internal-revenue collections—Island of Puerto Rico—October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Reimbursements.					Deposits.	
	Pensions.	Department of state.	Department of finance.	Department of justice.	Department of interior.	Gubernative.	Judicial
SAN JUAN.							
November						9,272.60	800.00
December				2,317.56	209.59	63,474.36	20.75
January			20.83	1,000.00		42,578.19	12.50
February			41.66	6,528.42	40.00	46,435.38	12.50
March 1-11					333.33	51,028.00	
Total pesos			62.49	9,845.98	582.92	212,788.53	845.75
March 12-31		12.99	15.00	5.40		20,083.51	
April	12.82	1,800.00			4.00	134,604.26	25.16
May						126,131.32	12.50
June		1,800.00	66.72		8,053.45	110,513.32	9.68
Total dollars	12.82	3,612.99	81.72	5.40	8,057.45	391,332.71	47.34
PONCE.							
October							
November							
December							1,254.60
January						67.63	
February							5,000.00
March 1-11							
Total pesos						67.63	6,254.60
March 12-31							
April							
May						36.00	
June						69.36	
Total dollars						105.36	
MAYAGUEZ.							
October						318.46	
November						1,058.18	
December						1,541.11	234.28
January						264.57	
February							
March 1-11							
Total pesos						3,182.32	234.28
March 12-31							64.33
April							
May						150.00	91.35
June							
Total dollars						150.00	155.68
ARECIBO.							
October						17.44	
November						46.19	
December						6.85	
January						88.92	
February						9.02	
March 1-11							
Total pesos						168.42	
March 12-31						3.58	
April						21.56	195.60
May						18.70	
June						6.39	
Total dollars						50.23	195.60
AGUADILLA.							
October	13.02						
November							
December							
January							
February							10.00
March 1-11							
Total pesos	13.02						10.00

Receipts on account internal-revenue collections—Island of Puerto Rico—October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Reimbursements.					Deposits.	
	Pen- sions.	Depart- ment of state.	Depart- ment of finance.	Depart- ment of justice.	Depart- ment of interior.	Guberna- tive.	Judicial.
AGUADILLA—continued.							
March 12-31							
April							
May							
June							
Total dollars							
ARROYO.							
October					10.70		
November						49.61	
December							
January							
February							
March 1-11							
Total pesos					10.70	49.61	
HUMACAO.							
October							
November							
December						10.18	
January						17.50	
February							
March 1-11							
Total pesos						27.68	
March 12-31							
April							
May							66.00
June							
Total dollars							66.00
VIEQUES.							
November							
December							
January							
February							
March 1-11							
Total pesos							
March 12-31							
April							
May							
June							
Total dollars							
GUAYAMA.							
March 1-11							
March 12-31						144.16	
April							
May							
June						151.10	
Total dollars						295.26	
CAGUAS.							
April							
May							
June							
Total dollars							
Total receipts in pesos	13.02		62.49	9,845.98	593.62	216,284.19	7,344.63
Total receipts in dollars	12.82	3,612.99	81.72	5.40	8,067.45	391,933.56	464.62

Receipts on account internal-revenue collections—Island of Puerto Rico—October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Bonds and sureties.	Transfer of funds—re- ceived from internal re- venue col- lectors.	Advances to be refunded.	Consump- tion impost on liquors.	Monthly totals.
SAN JUAN.					
November	4,200.00		1,957.34		52,936.04
December	1,300.00				99,183.85
January	4,856.00				76,658.63
February	22,305.00				99,929.38
March 1-11	6,033.33				60,907.66
Total pesos	38,694.33		1,957.34		389,615.56
March 12-31	1,800.00				32,656.20
April	13,440.00		3,310.90	3,310.89	161,549.98
May	6,280.00			37,853.06	176,656.96
June	16,077.57			5,581.76	152,747.33
Total dollars	37,597.57		3,310.90	46,745.71	523,610.47
PONCE.					
October					9,248.23
November		37.63			15,654.35
December		21,402.12			27,243.65
January		15,600.80			20,577.65
February		849.56			21,221.43
March 1-11					
Total pesos		37,890.11			93,945.31
March 12-31		6,230.90			16,918.50
April		12,757.44			19,456.64
May		5,396.21			13,322.79
June		1,285.77			5,871.18
Total dollars		25,670.32			55,569.11
MAYAGUEZ.					
October					2,652.10
November		861.75			4,387.92
December					7,744.89
January		326.07			12,548.35
February		11,037.34			24,139.31
March 1-11					
Total pesos		12,225.16			51,472.57
March 12-31		6,015.71			11,511.32
April		3,763.96			8,616.05
May		1,013.13			4,508.04
June		20.06			4,988.43
Total dollars		10,812.86			29,623.84
ARECIBO.					
October					2,201.09
November		4,069.10			8,618.86
December		6,129.42			11,627.94
January		4,628.08			10,680.14
February		814.89			6,160.59
March 1-11		4,185.19			4,185.19
Total pesos		19,826.68			43,473.81
March 12-31		3,022.31			8,445.65
April		5,263.35			10,761.67
May		2,081.30			7,881.22
June		4,001.33			6,790.50
Total dollars		14,368.29			33,879.04
AGUADILLA.					
October					2,153.37
November		2,025.12			5,128.52
December		21.69			1,718.45
January		3,988.02			4,776.90
February					2,764.63
March 1-11					
Total pesos		6,034.83			16,541.87

Receipts on account internal-revenue collections—Island of Puerto Rico—October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899—Continued.

	Bonds and sureties.	Transfer of funds—re- ceived from internal re- venue col- lectors.	Advances to be refunded.	Consump- tion impost on liquors.	Monthly totals.
AGUADILLA—continued.					
March 12-31		1,702.00			2,907.89
April		1,083.53			3,130.62
May		2,204.81			4,216.88
June		465.12			1,602.13
Total dollars		5,455.46			11,857.52
ARROYO.					
October		2,852.66			5,102.37
November					1,480.94
December		4,435.45			6,333.92
January		2,152.99			3,121.55
February		609.47			1,743.22
March 1-11					
Total pesos		10,050.57			17,782.00
HUMACAO.					
October					403.76
November					502.53
December					4,602.73
January		4,605.00			8,876.44
February		4,748.20			11,109.78
March 1-11					34.67
Total pesos		9,353.20			25,529.91
March 12-31					1,948.11
April		4,968.88			7,322.01
May		1,376.72			4,284.12
June		1,968.75			3,847.68
Total dollars		8,314.35			17,401.82
VIEQUES.					
November		4.40			474.03
December		352.06			3,277.04
January		2,000.00			2,536.66
February					1,465.29
March 1-11		1,823.22			1,940.44
Total pesos		4,179.68			9,693.46
March 12-31					305.47
April		370.93			909.68
May					312.28
June		89.91			383.12
Total dollars		460.84			1,910.55
GUAYAMA.					
March 1-11	pesos.				50.46
March 12-31					3,682.33
April		3,390.73			3,731.94
May					4,221.15
June		3,000.00			4,270.51
Total dollars		6,390.73			15,905.93
CAGUAS.					
April		1.94			1,419.81
May		1,870.89			3,399.90
June		953.25			5,580.69
Total dollars		2,826.08			10,400.40
Total receipts in pesos	38,694.33	99,560.23	1,957.34		648,104.95
Total receipts in dollars	37,597.57	74,298.93	3,310.90	46,745.71	700,158.68

Disbursements on account internal-revenue collections, island of Puerto Rico, October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Period.	Department of state.					
	Salaries and office expenses.	Court of common pleas.	Board of health.	Beneficencia and lunatic asylum.	Police of island.	Monthly totals.
October	241.14		100.00			341.14
November	4,313.90	166.66	131.66		1,580.36	6,192.58
December	3,662.66		379.97	2,000.00	1,293.00	7,335.63
January	2,256.46		176.04	4,528.42	2,441.31	9,402.23
February	3,342.39		100.00	12,937.76	1,763.18	18,143.33
March 1 to 11	400.00			3,000.00		3,400.00
Total pesos.....	14,216.55	166.66	887.67	22,466.18	7,077.85	44,814.91
March 12 to 31	\$2,272.06					\$2,272.06
April	2,470.51			\$6,464.23		8,934.74
May	1,958.28					1,958.28
June	5,360.59			1,457.78		6,818.37
Total dollars	12,061.44			7,922.01		19,983.45

Total disbursements, United States currency \$19,983.45
 Total disbursements, Puerto Rico currency, converted into dollars at official rate (\$0.60) ... 26,888.95

Grand total..... 46,872.40

Period.	Department of finance.			
	Salaries and office expenses.	Salaries and expenses of internal revenue collectors.	Salaries paid to a custom-house officer.	Monthly totals.
November	5,411.97	601.29		6,013.26
December	7,244.64	516.72		7,761.36
January	2,738.02	569.76		3,307.78
February	2,902.47	302.51	55.40	3,260.38
March 1 to 11	188.82	70.83		259.65
Total pesos.....	18,485.92	2,061.11	55.40	20,602.43
March 12 to 31	3,379.08	1,452.37		4,831.45
April	3,556.21	2,132.83		5,689.04
May	3,574.84	2,217.72		5,792.56
June	3,904.25	1,999.96		5,904.21
Total dollars	14,414.38	7,802.88		22,217.26

Total disbursements United States currency \$22,217.26
 Total disbursements Puerto Rico currency, converted into dollars at official rate (\$0.60) 12,361.46

Grand total..... 34,578.72

Period.	Department of justice.			
	Salaries and expenses.	Salaries and expenses of clergy.	Penitentiary.	Monthly totals.
October	5,919.11			5,919.11
November	11,923.78	1,490.40	1,468.66	14,882.84
December	13,946.56		5,773.72	19,720.28
January	11,622.44	117.37	3,516.37	15,256.18
February	10,959.02		5,881.67	16,840.69
March 1 to 11	206.75			206.75
Total pesos.....	54,577.66	1,607.77	16,640.42	72,825.85
March 12 to 31	\$11,974.04	\$19.79	\$677.62	\$12,671.45
April	10,930.68		2,267.11	13,197.79
May	14,125.14		1,532.28	15,657.42
June	13,441.72	61.75	4,518.75	18,022.22
Total dollars	50,471.58	81.54	8,995.76	59,548.88

Total disbursements United States currency \$59,548.88
 Total disbursements Puerto Rico currency, converted into dollars at official rate (\$0.60) 43,695.51

Grand total..... 103,244.39

Disbursements on account internal-revenue collections, island of Puerto Rico, October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899—Continued.

Period.	Department of interior.				
	Salaries and office expenses.	Education.	Public works.	Post-office and telegraph.	Monthly totals.
October			703. 70		703. 70
November	3, 200. 24	4, 665. 77	8, 347. 54		16, 213. 55
December	2, 374. 47	4, 083. 66	5, 884. 43	201. 37	12, 543. 93
January	2, 272. 92	3, 149. 93	8, 704. 72	262. 31	14, 389. 88
February	2, 280. 43	4, 635. 75	3, 880. 57	286. 50	11, 033. 25
March 1 to 11	30. 00				30. 00
Total pesos	10, 108. 06	16, 535. 11	27, 520. 96	750. 18	54, 914. 31
March 12 to 31	\$2, 280. 40	\$3, 224. 78	\$3, 644. 49		\$9, 149. 67
April	2, 181. 59	2, 883. 12	3, 944. 72		9, 009. 43
May	1, 745. 78	210. 00	3, 952. 42		5, 908. 20
June	1, 611. 62	5, 708. 67	4, 081. 17		11, 401. 46
Total dollars	7, 819. 39	12, 026. 57	15, 622. 80		35, 468. 76

Total disbursements United States currency \$35, 468. 76
 Total disbursements Puerto Rico currency, converted into dollars at official rates (\$0.60) ... 32, 948. 58

Grand total..... 68, 417. 34

Period.	Pensions.				Loss, conversion of Puerto Rican currency.	Commissions to subcollectors, also overpaid taxes returned.
	Civil.	Military.	By special grant.	Half-pay officers.		
October						697. 41
November						3, 084. 36
December	1, 780. 46	1, 316. 22	1, 033. 07	1, 652. 82		2, 252. 24
January	12. 50	540. 13				2, 336. 50
February						2, 957. 67
March 1-11						7. 00
Total pesos	1, 792. 96	1, 856. 35	1, 033. 07	1, 652. 82		11, 335. 18
March 12-31					\$2, 105. 50	\$1, 670. 35
April						1, 830. 81
May						2, 092. 30
June	\$178. 51	\$158. 24		\$90. 03		1, 796. 05
Total dollars	178. 51	158. 24		90. 03	2, 105. 50	7, 389. 51

Period.	Transfers—Funds credited to various internal revenue collectors.	Consumption impost on liquors returned.	Salaries paid by special order.	Immigrants from South America.	Advances refunded.	Promissory notes.	
						Interest and discount.	State notes returned.
October	415. 46						
November	6, 595. 21		1, 631. 80				539. 23
December	32, 340. 56		1, 547. 92	6. 27	1, 957. 34		177. 78
January	11, 100. 03		415. 62			114. 00	1, 248. 00
February	24, 291. 72		35. 00				
March 1-11	1, 823. 22		35. 00				
Total pesos	76, 566. 20		3, 665. 34	6. 27	1, 957. 34	114. 00	1, 965. 01
March 12-31	\$17, 621. 11		\$35. 00				
April	28, 811. 56	\$6, 578. 70	35. 00		\$3, 310. 90		
May	14, 162. 09	37, 853. 06	86. 00		8, 721. 13		
June	12, 400. 18	5, 581. 76	65. 00		8, 931. 88	\$3, 832. 80	
Total dollars	72, 994. 94	50, 013. 52	221. 00		20, 963. 91	3, 832. 80	

Disbursements on account internal-revenue collections, island of Puerto Rico, October 18, 1898, to June 30, 1899—Continued.

Period.	Deposits returned.		Bonds and sureties returned.	Monthly totals.
	Gubernative.	Judicial.		
October.....				1,112.87
November.....	8,700.00	306.33	1,800.00	22,656.93
December.....	51,669.12	13.20	5,000.00	100,747.00
January.....	40,523.09		19,800.00	76,089.87
February.....	56,479.80		25,200.00	108,964.19
March 1-11.....	100.00		3,200.00	5,165.22
Total pesos.....	157,472.01	319.53	55,000.00	314,736.08
March 12-31.....	\$49,401.72			\$70,833.68
April.....	93,672.20	\$3,615.00	\$5,880.00	145,734.17
May.....	162,867.04		6,810.00	232,606.06
June.....	106,940.82	37.50	2,283.60	142,296.37
Total dollars.....	414,881.78	3,652.50	14,973.60	591,470.28

RECAPITULATION.

Period.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
October.....	21,760.92	8,076.82
November.....	89,183.19	63,959.16
December.....	161,732.47	148,108.20
January.....	139,776.32	118,445.94
February.....	168,533.63	158,241.84
March 1-11.....	67,118.42	9,061.62
Total pesos.....	648,104.95	507,893.58
March 12-31.....	\$78,375.47	\$99,755.30
April.....	216,898.40	182,565.17
May.....	218,803.34	261,922.52
June.....	186,081.47	184,445.64
Total dollars.....	700,158.68	728,688.63
Total in United States currency.....	700,158.68	728,688.63
Total in Puerto Rico currency, converted into dollars at official rate (\$0.60)	388,862.97	304,736.15
Grand total.....	1,089,021.65	1,033,424.78
Total receipts.....	\$1,089,021.65	
Total disbursements.....	1,033,424.78	
Balance.....	55,596.87	

Of the balance above shown, \$36,035.39 is in United States currency and \$19,561.48 is represented by debentures, bonds, and securities.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. V.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO RICO,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Juan, December 29, 1899.

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REPORTS
OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, U. S. V.,
ON
CIVIL AFFAIRS.
IN THE
PROVINCES OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE, CUBA.
1899.

SPECIAL REPORT ON INSULAR AFFAIRS, AS PER INSTRUCTIONS OF CIRCULAR NO. 10, WAR DEPARTMENT, MARCH 25, 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

FIRST—GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

This province contains the principal mountain ranges of Cuba. Commencing at Cape Maisi the land rises in a series of irregular terraces of limestone rock until an elevation of about 1,500 feet is reached, then gradually slopes upward, mingling with a series of irregular mountains, which extend from the north to the south coast. These mountains are extremely precipitous and irregular, and are covered with vegetation almost to the summits. They are fairly well supplied with water by numerous small springs, but are so rough that no roads have ever been constructed through them, and all traffic between the north and south coast in the vicinity of Maisi and for 80 miles to the westward has always been by trail. The mountains in this portion of Cuba rise to an elevation of about 4,000 feet. Seventy miles from Cape Maisi, on the south coast, the country flattens out and the mountains recede from the ocean, leaving a large and comparatively level plain, indented by a deep, irregular harbor, furnishing excellent anchorage for any amount of shipping. This plain is known as the Guantanamo Valley, and the harbor is the harbor of Guantanamo. The Guantanamo River is a stream of considerable size and navigable for light-draft boats for about 6 miles. It drains the mountains and country adjacent to the valley. The valley of Guantanamo is extremely fertile, and contains some of the largest and best sugar plantations in Cuba. Between Guantanamo and Cape Maisi, on the south coast, there are no settlements to speak of—now and then fishermen's huts perched on the precipitous sides of the mountains near the ocean. On the north coast, about half a mile from the cape, is "Cape Maisi Light," a light of the first class.

The coast of Santiago Province west of Guantanamo is extremely rough and mountainous. The mountains here reach an altitude of 5,500 feet and extend down to the sea. Between Guantanamo and Santiago the remains of an old wagon road are seen, but it is out of repair and extremely rough and dangerous to pass over. At a point about 25 miles west of Guantanamo the mountains commence to bend back from the seacoast, leaving near the sea one or two ranges of comparatively low foothills. In the second row of these foothills are situated the large iron mines of the Juragua and Spanish-American iron companies. The first settlement on the coast between Guantanamo and Santiago is Daiquiri, the point of the first landing of the army of invasion during the recent war with Spain. The Spanish-American company's iron mines are situated about 6 miles back from Daiquiri, at an

elevation of nearly 700 feet above the sea. A broad-gauge railroad connects these mines with the ocean, where a large pier, with extensive ore bins, has been constructed. The output of these mines is increasing, and there seems to be comparatively no end to the ore in sight.

Eight and a half miles farther to the westward is the village of Siboney, distant a little less than 12 miles from Santiago. From Santiago to Siboney, running along the seacoast, is a narrow-gauge railroad belonging to the Juragua Iron Company, whose mines are situated back of Siboney and, like those of the Spanish-American Company, about 6 miles from the seacoast. The output of this company is large. From Siboney to Santiago there is a wagon road passing through a rather low, swampy valley, in which were formerly some rather large sugar plantations. Along the sides of the mountains are the sites of many old coffee plantations. As we approach Santiago the mountains recede farther and farther from the coast, leaving another large, irregular valley, covered with rolling hills, in which is situated the city of Santiago, the villages of Caney, Cubitas, Dos Bocas, Boniato, and Cobre. A large portion of this valley was formerly under cultivation, the largest plantations being sugar. The hills were covered in former times with coffee plantations, owned and controlled largely by Frenchmen, refugees from Haiti.

Santiago is a city of about 50,000 people, founded in 1514. It is situated on a limestone hill, 160 feet high, and is at the northeast extremity of the harbor. The harbor is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and varies from a few hundred yards to a mile and a half in width. It has sufficient water for the largest ships up to a point within half a mile of the present wharves. It is completely landlocked and furnishes an absolutely safe harbor. At Cobre are located large copper mines, which formerly were famous for their large output of high-grade copper ore. Santiago is connected with the interior by a standard-gauge railroad, running through a pass in the mountains to San Luis, and sending a branch off to the north and eastward to the old Sabanilla plantation. The entire line consists of about 45 miles of road. The pass through which it reaches the interior is about the only available one for a railroad, a fact which gives this road considerable importance in the eyes of those contemplating the construction of a line from Santiago to Santa Clara. The mountains around Santiago form almost a continuous rim. On the east the Sierra Maestre rises to an altitude of 5,500 feet. This gradually slopes down to an almost even ridge of grass-covered hills or small mountains, varying in height from 1,000 to 1,800 feet and rising again on the west to a height of nearly 6,000 feet. The effect is very pleasing, and the bay and the city appear to be completely hemmed in by the mountains. Passing over the lower part of the encircling range are the remains of several old roads leading to the interior, which must have been built with great labor and expense. These were constructed, some of them, over two hundred years ago, but for the last fifty or sixty years have been allowed to fall into almost complete ruin. One of them, the Camino de la Isla, or Island road, formerly ran from Santiago to Havana. It is extremely important that these roads be opened again, as they furnish the only means of communication between the rich interior valleys and the seacoast. The relics of many fine old masonry bridges and culverts indicate that in the past these roads were kept in excellent repair.

After passing over the low rim of mountains directly back of the city, the traveler finds himself on the edge of the great central plateau of this portion of Cuba. To the eastward the plateau sweeps around

the coast range of mountains connecting with the head of the Guantánamo Valley, gradually losing itself in the foothills of the mountains, which cover the whole breadth of the eastern portion of the island. To the northward it runs for nearly a hundred miles in an almost unbroken succession of wonderfully rich tracts of agricultural land, with here and there a high range of hills. It is well watered by numerous streams, and presents almost limitless possibilities in the way of cultivation and development. Throughout the center of this great plateau are still found large forests of mahogany and cedar, as well as other valuable woods. The construction of the central railroad through this portion of Cuba will mean everything to the development of this section of the island.

To the westward this valley swings around the coast range of mountains and joins the great valley extending from Bayamo to Manzanillo, and to the north and west it connects with the level rolling country of Puerto Principe.

Returning to the seacoast, west of Santiago, we find the mountains rising to the height of over 7,000 feet and extending down to the water's edge. In fact, from Maisi to Cape Cruz the mountains at most points rise from the sea, which is to all intents and purposes fathomless, and anchorages are few and far between. There are numerous small harbors, none of them practicable for large ships, between Santiago and Cape Cruz, which is about 118 miles to the westward. At Cape Cruz the coast bends sharply to the northward and the mountains fall back from the sea. This is the commencement of the great valley or plain of Manzanillo, which extends from the mountains on the east to the Cauto River on the west and north, and runs inland, becoming merged in the great central plateau of the island. Manzanillo is situated at the head of the Bay or Gulf of Manzanillo on the border of a great level and extremely fertile plain, in which are some of the finest sugar plantations in Cuba. Years ago a railroad was projected and a small portion of it built from Manzanillo toward Bayamo, but for some reason the project was abandoned. The construction of this railroad will be of the greatest benefit to the country. From Manzanillo to Bayamo the country is a level plain of great width and wonderful richness. It will compare advantageously with the richest adobe soil of southern California. The greatest needs here are good wagon roads and a railroad, for, while this plain is easily traversed in dry weather, it becomes literally impassable after a few heavy rains. All this magnificent country is practically undeveloped. Its extreme fertility and richness can only be appreciated by those who have ridden over it. It is comparatively well watered, and is bound in the future to become the source of great wealth and prosperity. On the west, and sweeping completely around the head of this valley, is the river Cauto, the largest of all the Cuban rivers, and navigable for light-draft vessels for 60 miles from its mouth. At the head of the valley where it joins the tableland is situated the old town of Bayamo, a picturesque old place, now largely in ruins. It was destroyed during the ten years' war to prevent its capture by the Spaniards. Twenty miles beyond is the old town of Jignani. Years ago about these towns were almost countless herds of cattle and horses, but these have entirely disappeared since the ten years' war. In fact, all this section of Cuba has never recovered from the crushing blows of this war. From Bayamo to the north coast we have a beautiful rolling country, broken by great forests of timber such as are found north of Santiago. Returning to the north coast, and starting westward from Baracoa, we find the coast still lofty and mountainous.

Baracoa, which is 20 miles to the west of Cape Maisi, is the oldest settlement in Cuba, and was founded in 1512 by Velasquez. The harbor is small and comparatively shallow. The country is rough and mountainous, but extremely picturesque and beautiful. The principal industry is the cultivation of cocoanuts and bananas; some tobacco is grown, although this is limited in amount. The natives of Baracoa are very skillful in manufacturing articles from tortoise shell.

The first harbor of importance west of Baracoa is the Bay of Nipe. This is probably one of the finest harbors in the world. The entrance is narrow but deep (nearly 10 fathoms on the bar), with high cliffs on either side. Suddenly one emerges into what seems almost like an inland sea. This magnificent harbor is about 15 miles long and 8 or 9 wide. It is completely sheltered from the ocean by a high range of hills, which shut it off entirely from view. Flowing into it are two comparatively large streams, the larger one known as the Mayari River. This river is navigable for boats and scows for about 15 miles, up to the town of Mayari. About Mayari are some of the best tobacco lands in Cuba, also large forests of hard wood. The country is wonderfully fertile, and presents great opportunities for the enterprising agriculturist and investor. Almost any kind of fruit can be grown here in the greatest abundance. Commencing at the Bay of Nipe the mountains recede from the ocean and practically come to an end, so far as their extension westward is concerned. They swing south and gradually merge into the central plain. The country about Nipe and farther on to the border of Puerto Principe is low and rolling, and in former times was the seat of great tobacco and sugar plantations, as well as the cultivation of bananas.

The next port westward of Nipe is Banes—another excellent harbor, much like Nipe, but smaller and difficult to enter on account of strong currents. The entrance is deep, narrow, and bordered by high cliffs, and is known as the Canyon of Banes. This entrance is about 3 miles long, and suddenly merges into the beautiful harbor. The vicinity of Banes was formerly one of the greatest banana-producing districts in Cuba, and it was not unusual to load a steamer a day with this fruit. At present the old companies are endeavoring to reestablish the business and have combined with the Boston Fruit Company.

The land all about this bay is very much like that about the Bay of Nipe. It is wonderfully rich and will grow, generally speaking, anything which can be grown in the Tropics. From Banes a standard-gauge railroad runs up to the plantations.

About 6 miles from the port is the little town of Banes. This town, like most others in this section of Cuba, was almost entirely destroyed during the war, but is now being slowly built up. All this section presents splendid opportunities for investment.

Still farther to the westward we come to the harbor of Vita, with its deep, narrow entrance, like all the eastern harbors of Cuba. Once inside one finds an absolutely quiet, landlocked harbor, at the head of which is situated the terminus of the Santa Lucia Railroad and the large warehouse and storehouses of the great Santa Lucia sugar plantation. A standard-gauge railroad runs from the dock to the plantation and to its various cane fields. This estate has on it some 25 or 30 miles of railroad, and has within its limits 110,000 acres of land, many thousand of which are under cultivation (sugar cane). In the town of Santa Lucia, situated near the great central mill, are over 3,000 inhabitants, made up entirely of the employees of the estate and their families. It is quite worth a trip to Cuba to go over this sugar plantation and study the scientific methods employed.

Still farther to the westward is the old town of Gibara. The harbor of Gibara is of fair size. On the town side the depth of water is not sufficient for large ships, and all cargoes have to be discharged by lightering. The town is a quaint and picturesque old Spanish town, entirely inclosed by a wall along which are scattered masonry block-houses. This town, or port, has been for years the port of entry for all the northern portion of the province of Santiago. It is essentially a pro-Spanish town, and commercially has always been prosperous.

Twenty miles in the interior is situated the old town of Holguin, connected with Gibara by a narrow-gauge road in good condition and repair. Gibara has always been largely commercial. Holguin, on the contrary, in the midst of an agricultural and grazing country, is dependent on these industries for its resources. About Holguin, as elsewhere in the province, there is evidence of the extensive ruin and destruction wrought by the wars, and here, also, the cattle and agricultural industries have been completely destroyed. The town is situated in a rolling, barren country, reminding one very much of certain sections in New Mexico. In former times small amounts of gold were washed in the streams near Holguin, and now and then reports are circulated relating to the rediscoveries of old placer mines. The people are in an extremely destitute condition, and have not yet recovered from the double hardship of the war followed by a terrible epidemic of smallpox, which almost literally depopulated whole villages. Holguin is connected with Bayamo by what was at one time a passable road, but is now entirely impracticable, except for riding and pack animals. Holguin and the country about it would be immensely benefited by the construction of the railroad from Santiago to Santa Clara, to which reference has already been made.

Passing westward from Gibara, the next port of importance is Puerto Padre. Here we have another of those magnificent Cuban harbors with its deep, narrow entrance and extensive inner harbor. Puerto Padre is at the head of the harbor and is a small and comparatively prosperous village in fair state of repair, which condition is due largely to the energy and ability of its mayor, a certain Manuel Lechuga, who has the distinction of being the only mayor in this province whose town has not required financial assistance up to date. The country back of Puerto Padre is low and rolling and has several large sugar plantations.

About 40 miles inland is the old town of Victoria de las Tunas, or rather what is left of it. This town was practically destroyed during the recent war and at the present time there are not half a dozen roofs standing. The country all through this section is low and rolling and suitable for either grazing or agriculture. From our point of view it is entirely undeveloped.

West of the province of Santiago lies that of Puerto Principe, with which I am not yet sufficiently familiar to attempt a detailed description. Generally speaking, it is a rolling prairie country, especially well adapted for grazing, with certain rich sections suitable for sugar and tobacco, although these are comparatively limited in area.

Taken as a whole the province of Santiago presents wonderful opportunities for industrious Americans. I know of no portion of our own country from which such great returns can be expected in so short a time as can be obtained in this province of Cuba provided a stable government exists. Aside from the seaport towns, many of which have been infected with yellow fever, the country is healthy. Sunstroke is unknown; heat prostration is rare. It is necessary to avoid working

in the middle of the day, especially during the first year or two of one's residence on the island. Most of the people who come here have at first a certain amount of malaria, which, if they treat properly, will pass off, and at the end of a year a man of good habits and fairly sound constitution can consider himself comparatively safe in Cuba. Of course in all tropical countries we have malaria always with us, and Cuba is no exception to the rule. But intelligence in the selection of house sites, combined with simple precautionary measures, will enable one to avoid it to a great extent.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Along the northern coast of the province rain falls every month in the year, although the same general conditions apply there as on the south coast; that is, the rainy season commences in the latter part of April or early May, and it is indicated by an occasional heavy rain at rather long intervals. In June there is temporary cessation in the rainfall, and in July the real rainy season commences and almost daily rains can be expected until the latter part of August or middle of September. These rains are not long continued, but are sharp and sudden, followed by a fair sky and sunshine. They may occur only once a day, or possibly several times. On the south coast the late fall, winter, and spring months are practically without rain. The real rainy season here commences at the same time as on the north coast and has the same duration. The rainfall in the interior during the rainy season is much more heavy and constant than on either coast and pours in torrents. On the seacoast the rains are unusually short and sharp.

CHARACTER AND PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

The general character of the soil in the extreme eastern end of the province is rocky and barren, except in the narrower valleys between the mountains, where it is extremely rich, but very limited in extent. Farther westward we enter upon the rich plains of Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Bayamo, etc.; we find a rich adobe soil of great depth and of almost inexhaustible richness. Through the interior of the island this same characteristic obtains; only now and then do we find the clay or loam cropping out. Generally speaking, it can be said that all comparatively level tracts of land are highly fertile. As to the products of the soil, almost all vegetables grow rapidly and quickly, but lose flavor unless fresh seeds are brought in every two or three years. The tropical fruits all grow in the greatest abundance—especially is this true of the different kinds of bananas. Cocoanuts grow in the greatest abundance, also figs, although no attention is paid to their cultivation. Limes and lemons grow wild, as do many tropical fruits unknown to us, such as the nispero, anoneillo, sapote, mamey, plantain, guanabana, cainito, anon, pineapple, and oranges; also the much-abused mango in unlimited quantities. This delicious fruit serves as a food for thousands of Cubans, and when ripe and freshly gathered is, I believe, extremely healthy and may be eaten with safety. Ordinary "garden truck" grows with great rapidity and is of good quality, but, like the vegetables, the seeds should be changed frequently. Oranges of excellent quality grow wild. From what I have seen of the native orange I am of the opinion that there is every reason to believe that the very best quality of oranges can be grown here, and that there is a great future for the orange industry. Excellent tobacco is also

grown all about the Bay of Nipe and along the Mayari River. This tobacco is rated second only to the best Pinar del Rio tobacco. Sugar, of course, had been for many years the principal product of the soil. The larger sugar estates are at Guantanamo, at San Luis and vicinity on the plateau back of Santiago, at Manzanillo, and along the north coast at Vita and Puerto Padre, etc. At these large plantations are found modern machinery and appliances, and the development of the sugar industry is carried on upon a strictly scientific basis. The land is largely loaned to the workingmen, who agree to turn in the cane at the "Central" or mill of the owner of the land. He pays them not by the gross weight of the cane, but in accordance with the percentage of sugar the cane produces. This is an incentive, of course, to produce the very best kind of cane. All through the extreme eastern part of the island, along the mountain ranges and hillsides, are the remains of almost numberless coffee plantations. This was formerly a great industry in eastern Cuba, but like almost everything else, it was totally destroyed by the ten years' war and the recent war. These plantations were principally established by French refugees from Haiti, who came to Cuba after the rising of the negroes against their French masters. These coffee plantations were a great source of revenue to their owners and to the State for many years. The coffee grown was of excellent quality and, like the best grades of the present Puerto Rican coffee, commanded very high prices in the markets of Europe. The cocoa was also grown extensively by these same Frenchmen, cocoa and coffee bushes being cultivated together, the former furnishing the necessary shade for the latter. All over the mountains one finds the ruins of the coffee plantations and all through the valleys the ruins of the sugar plantations.

STATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

There are almost no improvements, excepting on the estates which I have already mentioned by name in previous portions of this report. Since the military occupation of the province by the United States, commencing the 17th of July, 1898, certain improvements have been made in the towns of Santiago, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Baracoa, Holguin, Gibara, and other towns occupied by American troops. In Santiago we have doubled the water supply, reduced the death rate on a conservative estimate 40 per cent, put in about 5 miles of asphalt streets, with first-class curbing, etc., built about the same length of macadamized streets, and put under all the streets a thoroughly modern sewerage and water system, so that when funds shall be available to complete the system throughout the city it will not be necessary to tear up the newly constructed pavements. Extensive and very complete surveys have been made in view of submitting a plan for greatly increasing the present water supply. The present water supply, although double what it was, is barely a fifth of what we should have, and until this water supply is very much increased we can not put into operation a modern system of sewerage or use the water for flushing and cleaning the streets. An unlimited supply of water can be developed, but it is going to be costly, and require here, as at home, extensive engineering work in the way of dams, etc., as well as a large outlay for a new water main, pipes, fixtures, etc., through the unimproved portions of the city.

Thorough repairs are being made on the old government wharf, and an addition of 150 feet is being made to it. A low sea wall has been

constructed along a large section of the water front, and the old unsanitary flats have been dredged and the material carried to deep water outside of "Morro."

A complete sanitary department has been organized and supplied with modern appliances. The work done by this department has been excellent. Extensive fillings have been made in low, swampy lands in and near the city.

An emergency hospital has been established and equipped; the jail has been thoroughly repaired and renovated, concrete floors put in, etc. The same is true of the civil hospital, which has been completely repaired and supplied with modern plumbing and sewerage. The orphan asylum has been extensively repaired and is still in process of renovation. Government buildings have been put in thorough repair and rendered sanitary. The same is true of the military hospital and barracks. Country roads have been opened in all directions. In short, the general appearance of Santiago has in the last year completely changed, and while still an old, tumble-down Spanish town, it presents some marks of modern civilization. An extensive intercepting sewer will be commenced in the near future, and disinfecting and settling basins constructed. This will enable us to completely free the harbor from present sources of contamination. Throughout the province we have attempted to spend a limited amount of money on all the smaller towns and to impress upon the people the necessity of good sanitary conditions, good streets, etc. Of course the bulk of the money has been and will continue for some time to be spent upon seaport towns, because these are the gates of the province, and until they are rendered clean, healthy, and habitable we can not expect any development of the interior. Everything entering the province and leaving it has to pass through them, and if they are filthy and infected with yellow fever all business and progress will be paralyzed. What is wanted in all these towns is water; it is the great and vital problem of the present, and until obtained there will be trouble in maintaining good sanitary conditions. Misconceptions of economy in expenditures for water supply and sanitation will result in reckless expenditure of life. It is not only evident to every well-informed man that these conditions of water supply and sanitation must be insisted upon, but it appears absolutely imperative to everyone who has had any technical instruction in sanitation, however superficial this instruction may have been. The closets (sinks) in Santiago, as in most Spanish towns, are enormous affairs, and as a rule cleaned only once in a generation. Here is a fruitful source of disease which can only be remedied by establishing a first-class sewerage system, which in turn depends upon the necessary water supply. Everything possible has been done here to clean out these old vaults and put them in sanitary condition, but the work is expensive and extremely difficult.

At Manzanillo Colonel Pettit did a great deal to improve the sanitary condition of the town. He cleaned it up thoroughly, drained the swampy places, and did everything that he could with the means at hand, and his faithful and intelligent work has been rewarded by a great improvement in the health of the people and a marked diminution of the death rate. The same is true of the work of Colonels Hood and Grubbs at Holguin, Colonel Wyllly and Captain Chatfield at Baracoa, and Colonels Ray, Sargent, and Hooton at Guantanamo. In fact, wherever the American troops have been stationed pronounced improvements in sanitation, roads, and streets have followed. At least 175

miles of roads have been rendered passable for wagons. The light-house at Santiago has been entirely rebuilt and put in working order. A new light-house has been erected at Guantanamo. A number of the harbors on the south and north coasts have been buoyed. In short, improvements—limited only by the means which have been available—have been either established or commenced at all points of the province where there have been garrisons.

The wants are numerous and the field is large, and it is in the largest towns that the work done is particularly apparent.

INLAND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Inland transportation facilities are almost entirely by wagon and pack train, principally by pack train. Roads are sadly needed, and until they are constructed we can not expect any real development of the interior of the province. Crops can not be marketed, and consequently will not be raised. There is nothing outside of sanitary work that is more important than the opening up of roads through the interior. In fact, this work should be insisted upon even at the sacrifice of almost everything else in the way of internal improvements. Good roads will tend not only to increased production, but to the suppression of brigandage and internal disorders generally, and will facilitate communication between different points of the island. The road making is going to be expensive in many sections, especially where the roads run through the great adobe plains, which are entirely free from gravel and stone. The method of construction of roads here will have to be by a turnpike sharply arched, with good lateral ditches, and covered with a thin layer of broken stone or gravel. It is the supply of stone and gravel that is going to be most expensive, as in many instances it will have to be brought from a considerable distance. Through the mountainous section of the country road making will be a great deal less expensive, for the reason that the material necessary is at hand.

RAILROADS.

Railroads are few in number and mostly in the hands of a few people. At Santiago we have the line running to Cristo. Here it branches, one branch going to San Luis and the other passing through the villages of Songo and Socorro and terminating at some manganese mines. The total mileage of this road is about 45 miles. At Guantanamo there is a railroad with about the same mileage, the road commencing at Caimanera, running through Guantanamo to Jamaica, with branches to the different sugar estates in the valley. At Manzanillo a standard broad-gauge railroad to Bayamo has been commenced, but work upon it has been abandoned for several years. The Banes Fruit Company have about 20 miles of standard-gauge road running from Banes through the various banana plantations under control of the company. At Santa Lucia there are probably 25 miles of standard-gauge railroad belonging to the sugar estate. Between Gibara and Holguin there is a narrow-gauge road about 20 or 21 miles long in good repair. The stock of these roads is principally under local control, either in the hands of the owners of the different plantations or mining companies. The construction of the proposed Central Railroad from Santiago to Santa Clara, with branches to Guantanamo, Nipe Bay, Manzanillo, and Holguin, is of vital importance to the prosperity of

the island and will have an incalculable influence in its rapid development. Every effort should be made to facilitate the construction of this road. It means everything for this section of Cuba, and will, I believe, yield good return for those building it.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The province of Santiago includes the richest mineral region in the island of Cuba. The deposits of iron, copper, and manganese have long been known and have been extensively and successfully worked. In addition to the minerals mentioned there are found zinc and lead.

The deposits of copper in the vicinity of Cobre were formerly worked with great success, but for many years nothing has been produced from them.

The iron mines near Daiquiri and Jaragua have been successfully producing for several years and continue to be worked. Considerable deposits of manganese exist in the neighborhood of Songo and Socorro and are profitably worked now.

The deposits of zinc, lead, and other ores have not been exploited. Coal of poor quality exists in small deposits. Evidences of petroleum have been found in the western part of the province, near the south coast. Asphaltic rock, believed to be suitable for paving and similar purposes, has been found, but has never been utilized. Gold was formerly produced in small quantities, but no paying deposits are now known to exist.

PUBLIC LANDS.

A large part of the area of the province consists of lands which have never been reduced to private ownership, and may therefore be described as public lands. These are of two kinds—State lands and municipal lands, the former corresponding to the public lands of the United States. No general system for disposing of the public lands has ever been adopted nor has any complete survey ever been made. The municipal lands are the property of the several municipalities and are not disposed of to private owners. Leaseholds of such lands have been granted in many cases for long terms and often for inadequate considerations to political favorites. The timber lands are not disposed of in fee, as in the United States, nor are leases given to such lands; but a right to cut the timber is granted to applicants on payment of compensation therefor to the State or to the municipality, as the case may be.

One of the immediate needs of the province is a complete and accurate survey which shall show the extent of the public lands, both State and municipal. After such a survey shall have been made, a system of disposing of the lands to actual occupants should be devised and put in operation without delay.

STATE OF EDUCATION.

By reason of the prolonged disturbances of the country, education, both public and private, is very backward. Lack of facilities for transportation prevents the attendance at school of children who live at any distance from the centers of population, and even in those centers lack of means retards the development of anything like an educational establishment. No school property exists, nor is there a single endowment of any nature for educational purposes in the province.

POST-OFFICES.

The postal system of the island remains under the control of an American director, and many improvements on the service as conducted under the Spanish régime have been successfully introduced.

As the system is not considered to be a part of the postal system of the United States, and as the American postal laws do not apply, difficulties have been encountered in the detection and prosecution of offenders in the postal service, and there is need of legislation to protect the service from such offenders and to punish them when apprehended. The Spanish law relating to this subject is entirely inadequate to the needs of a modern postal service. Post-offices have been opened in all the villages of the province, and the service has been generally satisfactory, but postal communication between the ports of the province and the United States is entirely insufficient. There is but one regular mail from the United States per week, which goes by the way of Havana, and but one mail returning to the United States, by the same route. A delay in the arrival of the steamer bringing this mail may render it impossible to reply by the same steamer, which takes the mail on its departure.

It is urgently required, in the interests of the Government and of commerce, that direct mail communication between New York and Santiago City should be established, and that at least two mails per week should arrive and depart. This result can be accomplished at small expense by contract arrangement with the steamers of the Boston Fruit Company. These steamers at present deliver three mails per week at the ports of Jamaica, 80 miles south of Santiago, letters being received there four or five days after they are mailed in New York City. It is understood that the steamers which carry the mails to Jamaica were built under the provisions of "the United States mail subsidy acts" and are therefore available for the service indicated. At present letters arrive in Santiago eleven days after being mailed in New York.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The telegraph service under Spanish rule was practically a part of the postal service administered by the Government, and no lines owned by firms or corporations existed. The lines remaining from Spanish régime, with extensions which have been built since the American occupation, are now managed by the United States Signal Service as a part of the military establishment. The service is not satisfactory, great difficulty having been encountered in maintaining the lines and in retaining expert telegraphers and linemen in the service. Telegraphic communications between Santiago and Havana by the land lines usually require twenty-four hours in transmission.

Two foreign companies, one British the other French, afford telegraphic communication by submarine cables along the coast of the island with neighboring West India Islands and with the mainland of North America and Europe. The service rendered by these companies is prompt and reliable.

Telephone systems have been established in some of the larger towns, under concessions granted in accordance with the Spanish laws before the American occupation of the island. These concessions involve monopolies of telephone service over large areas and permit the exaction of onerous dues for the services rendered. The concessions were usually granted for long periods in consideration of inadequate returns to the public treasury, and the service rendered has in no case

been satisfactory. In some cases reasons can be found for annulling these concessions for failure on the part of the grantees to fulfill the obligations required by the terms of their grants. In other cases the municipalities should be authorized to purchase, for reasonable considerations, the rights of the franchise holders and to make the service a public one or to grant franchises therefor on more equitable terms and such as will insure a more extended and satisfactory service than is possible under existing conditions.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The property of the Catholic Church, as formerly established in Cuba, was held by the Spanish Government as part of the property of the State, the administration of public worship being considered a part of the duty of the Government in consideration of the surrender to the State of such ecclesiastical properties.

The Government charged itself with the payment of all the expenses of religion and public worship, including the salaries of the clergy. On the withdrawal of Spain from the island these payments of course ceased to be made.

It is now claimed on behalf of the ecclesiastical authorities that the properties used for religious purposes should revert to the possession and ownership of the church by reason of the failure of the Spanish Government to meet or to fulfill the obligations contracted when these properties passed into the possession of the State.

On the other hand, it is claimed by some of the representative Cubans that the church property may be regarded as any other public property, the church having parted with all claims to ownership or use when the property was surrendered to the Government. Pending a settlement of this question by competent authority the ecclesiastical authorities remain in possession of the churches and worship is held in them, the expenses being defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the worshippers. There are other properties which are not used for purposes of worship which are held by the ecclesiastical authorities as property of the church as a corporation.

Another species of ecclesiastical property which bids fair to cause considerable trouble before the resettlement of the country can be effected is found in what are called "capellanias."

A capellania is a perpetual annuity, payable out of the income of the real property on which it is charged; usually established by testamentary provision and payable to a certain church or certain ecclesiastics, as provided by the will of the founder. It amounts to a perpetual estate in the realty so charged, although provision has been made by law for the redemption of capellanias and the releasing of the property from the incumbrance. The arrears of annual payments due and unpaid accumulate as a lien on the property charged, so that many of these capellanias have been created on properties in this province and payments have fallen so much in arrear by reason of the continued disturbances in the country that the amounts now due in some cases are in excess of the value of the incumbered property. The effect of this condition is to retard if not prevent the rebuilding or reconstruction of properties which have been destroyed or damaged during the war.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

By the order of the President of the United States of July 13, 1898, published in General Orders, No. 101, Adjutant-General's Office, of that

year, the municipal law prevailing in the island was continued in force, so far as was compatible with the result of the American occupation of the province.

Under the provisions of this Executive order the judicial system, as it has existed under Spanish rule, was as soon as possible reestablished with Cuban magistrates, judges, and court officials. Under this system three kinds of courts exist in the province.

The lowest court, known as a municipal court and held by a magistrate known as a municipal judge, takes cognizance of all civil cases in which the amount of controversy does not exceed \$200, and of all criminal cases involving what the Spanish law calls "*faltas*," offenses which correspond approximately, though not accurately, with the misdemeanors of the American laws.

From this court an appeal lies to the next higher tribunal, which in some of its functions is called a court of first instance, and in others a court of inquest. This court is held by a single judge. As a trial court it is called the court of first instance. In that capacity it has original jurisdiction in all civil cases and hears appeals from the municipal courts, its decision on such appeals being final.

As a court of inquest it investigates all criminal offenses, discharging in this respect most of the functions of a grand jury. If upon the investigation of any criminal case the offense appears to be of the grade of a *falta* or misdemeanor, the judge reports the case to a municipal judge to hear and determine. If, however, the offense on investigation appears to be of the higher grade, known to the Spanish law as "*delito*," corresponding approximately to a felony, the result of the investigation, with all the evidence obtained, is reported to the *audiencia*, the highest court of the province, for trial. The *audiencia* has exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases in which the offense charged is above the grade of a misdemeanor, and has appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases, the original trial of which is in the court of first instance.

It will be seen from this statement that while ample provision exists for the speedy trial of persons accused of minor offenses, there is but one court in the province which has jurisdiction to try a person accused of felony. This court, the *audiencia*, sits only at the capital of the province. It is therefore necessary under the existing system to transport all prisoners, as well as all witnesses, from the scene of the offense, however remote, to the capital of the province, and to maintain them there until such time as the case may be heard. The result is a great delay in the administration of criminal justice. In most important cases great and unnecessary expense is involved, and unwarrantable interference with the number of the witnesses who may have the misfortune to be apprised of the circumstances of the crime and the courage and sense of duty to enable them to acknowledge the same. Very frequently it is difficult to secure evidence in cases of crime because of the dread which the witnesses naturally have of being taken from their homes and from their occupations and detained for an indefinite time while the investigation and trial of the case proceed.

This condition of things calls loudly for immediate remedy. On the establishment of American authority over the entire island, the orders of the governor-general reestablished the Spanish law in its entirety, excepting in so far as it might be specifically abrogated or modified by his authority. This law, in its substantive part, is in the main acceptable and satisfactory to the people and they have been accustomed to

it; but in the means provided for the application of this law to litigated cases or in prosecutions for crime it is radically defective. The procedure is slow, cumbersome, and expensive. It is in the codes of procedure as well as in the judicial system that the most immediate and pressing need of reform and improvement is felt.

LAND TENURE AND CONVEYANCES.

Land is held under the Spanish law by various tenures, corresponding to some of the tenures known to the common law. No difficulty has been experienced in determining the nature of estates so held.

Conveyances are effected by means of public writings in the nature of deeds, which, however, are not executed in the same manner nor with the same formalities as the deeds known to the laws of the several States. Every conveyance or incumbrance of real property is required to be executed not only by the parties, but also by the notary public, before whom the parties to the deed or their representatives must appear. The deed itself is the act of the notary rather than of the parties to the transaction which the deed witnesses. The notary retains the original instrument in his records, which are to that extent public records, the parties to the instrument receiving such certified copies made by the notary as they may see fit to ask and pay for. The system is cumbersome and expensive and could with advantage and without difficulty be modified.

All titles to real property are recorded in the office of an official known as the "registrar of property," as well as all liens and incumbrances and all contracts affecting such property. The system resembles what is known as the Australian or Torrens system, inasmuch as the record in the registrar's office is a record not of conveyances alone, but of the titles resulting from such conveyances. The certificate of the registrar as to the title to any piece of real property can be had on application by any inquirer, and such certificate is deemed to be conclusive.

Instruments affecting real property are not required to be recorded, but unless so recorded take effect only between the parties thereto, and are not binding on third parties.

In some parts of the province estates have been granted out of large tracts of land to different individuals, which estates have never been set apart to the individual holders. The result is a sort of tenancy in common by tenants practically unknown to each other, whose interests may be adverse, making it difficult to settle, improve, and cultivate the land with satisfactory results. Provision should be made for the partition of such tracts and their allotment in severalty to the present owners in common.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT.

The prolonged disturbances in the island have largely destroyed the means of production. The natural capacity of the island to produce riches is unimpaired, but for large regions of this province the ordinary means of production are entirely lacking. Even where improvements and machinery have not been destroyed by the contending forces they have been in many cases abandoned by their owners, who found themselves unable to live on and manage their properties during the continuance of hostilities. The result has been that many estates which formerly produced coffee, cacao, and sugar in large quantities have become overgrown with brush, the houses have decayed, and live stock and agricultural implements have disappeared entirely.

The majority of the owners of the smaller properties are destitute of the means required to repair their estates or to provide themselves with necessary implements and stock, and to cultivate the first crop. Unless resources are found outside of the island to enable them to resume production the reconstruction of the province will be extremely slow. Many of these estates would in two or three crop seasons produce sufficient not only to provide for the support of the owners and their families, but also to discharge the loans necessary to enable cultivation to be resumed, with interest at 10 per cent. The estates themselves would be more than ample security for such loans as would be necessary. No better opening for the investment of foreign capital is now offered in the island than that presented for the establishment of agricultural banks prepared to advance reasonable loans for terms of four or five years, at good rates of interest, on improved but recently neglected properties.

With the improvement in the system of wagon roads, which will undoubtedly follow the peaceful and prudent administration of the government, the value of the produce from such estates will be gradually increased and the security for loans correspondingly improved. Heretofore the cost of transporting crops to the points of shipment or consumption has been exorbitant. With improved conditions greater profits than formerly would accrue to the cultivators, even though there should be a considerable fall in prices due to an increased output.

The mineral resources of the country, far from being adequately developed, have never been approximately determined. The development of the mining industry of the province must also await improved facilities for transportation, although many deposits can even now be profitably worked which formerly were of no value on account of the character of the regulations established by the government.

The timber of the province is abundant and valuable, but the cost of cutting and shipping has hitherto been so great that the industry has languished. Recently many inquiries have been made for timber lands by Americans seeking opportunities for investment, and some sales have been effected, the result of which will be to establish centers of industry in points where employment for labor has not been found before. But this industry, like every other in this province, must await for its full development increased facilities for transportation within the island and cheaper freights to foreign markets.

Capital in large quantities can find remunerative employment in the construction of railroad lines, of which at present there are practically none; in sugar estates and mills, provided the political future of the country shall not be such as to shut this, its principal product, out of the world's market; in mining on a large scale by the consolidation of small contiguous claims, and in the exploitation of large tracts of timber lands by the use of logging railroads, wire tramways, and sawmills. Franchises for street railroads in cities and for electric lighting, if procurable on equitable terms, should prove inviting to capitalists who can afford to wait a short time for returns on their investments.

For the small capitalists it is believed that no better opportunities can be found for investments which require personal attention and supervision, in the cultivation of small tracts of coffee and cacao. Lands suitable for these crops are abundant and cheap.

Tobacco of good quality is grown in some parts of the province, and this industry should give good returns.

Fruits have never been really cultivated, reliance being placed on the spontaneous product of the soil and the climate for the supplies for the

local market. There is no reason why the cultivation of fruits should not be improved by reasonable cultivation, and the quantity so largely increased as to enable fruit growers in Cuba to supply in great part the demand for fresh fruit in the Eastern and Southern States.

Labor for most purposes is abundant, cheap, reliable, and all investments which do not call for skilled labor in large quantities can depend upon the local supply. Strikes and similar trade disturbances are almost unknown.

Available water power.—Many of the small streams in the interior can be used for water power, although no correct surveys have been made, and any opinion I might express on this subject would be nothing more than a guess. The population of the province is about 310,000 to 315,000. The last regular census showed 360,000, but probably 50,000 or 60,000 have disappeared in the recent war, principally old men and women and children. The loss among the younger men who went into the war has been comparatively slight. The reconcentrados were those who suffered most.

Vital statistics.—Absolutely no available records on this subject. The people are very prolific. Large numbers of children are born, but total ignorance of all sanitary principles, poverty and neglect incident thereto cause a high percentage of deaths among them.

Cities and towns.—The principal cities are Santiago, 50,000; Guantanamo, 8,000; Manzanillo, 14,000; Holguin, 7,000; Gibara, 6,000; Baracoa, 3,000.

Principal towns.—Mayari, 2,500; San Luis, 3,000; Songo, 2,500; Socorro, 600; Jamaica, 600; Alto Songo, 400 or 500; Mayari Arriba, 800; Sagua, 1,500 to 2,000; Campechuela, 500; Niquero, 500; Caney, 1,000; Cobre, 1,000; Cristo, 800; Dos Bocas and Dos Caminos, 400 each; Bayamo, 5,000; Jiguani, 900 to 1,200; Puerto Padre, 2,000, and many small towns running from 200 to 300 people.

Available maps.—Very few and practically worthless.

Street railways.—None.

Electric lighting.—The company in Santiago furnishes a limited number of lights in the streets and lights as desired for business houses and private houses. It is a comparatively small affair.

Water supply.—Already mentioned under "Improvements."

Sanitary conditions.—Already discussed. In general terms, while sanitary conditions have been much improved, there is still a great deal to be desired in every part of the province.

Manufactures.—Principally cigars, cigarettes, leather, sugar, rum, alcohol, chocolate, matches, some few shoe shops; generally speaking, manufactures are unimportant.

Business enterprises.—Practically unknown. The same is true of investment companies. Banks few and confined almost entirely to local business more or less intimately connected with large sugar estates.

Professions represented.—These embrace all the learned professions. Generally speaking, the professional men have received a fair education, many of them having been educated in the United States and Europe.

Missions and missionaries.—In this province practically none.

Civil administration of affairs.—From all that can be learned the civil administration of affairs under the Spanish Government was inefficient and frequently unjust. Civil officers were at liberty to do what they found it convenient to do and to neglect anything that was not to their interest. This condition of affairs may recur at any time

when a firm control of civil affairs is no longer maintained, until old habits shall have been forgotten and corrected. In regard to the duties of civil officers and their salaries this subject can be spoken of only in general terms. There were many more officials than were needed. Cuba seems to have been the dumping ground for impecunious but influential inhabitants of the Peninsula.

Currency.—The standard money in this part of the island of Cuba is American currency; but some mercantile transactions continue to be conducted and obligations are sometimes still discharged in Spanish and French gold. Spanish silver has disappeared from circulation.

Civil government.—With respect to the organization of civil government it is earnestly recommended that such institutions, in the nature of local self-government and for the general government of the island by civil functionaries, should remain in either case subject to the ultimate control of the military authorities until experience shall have demonstrated, after sufficient trial, that the governments so instituted are stable, practicable, and capable of self-support. It is possible that many experiments will have to be made and many modifications introduced into any plan of local and general self-government which may be adopted in the beginning, and such changes as may be proved to be necessary can be most easily introduced by the military authority as at present constituted.

The defects in the judicial system as now organized have been referred to above. To remedy the existing defects two things are needed:

First. A more speedy process of deciding questions arising in civil causes and a diminution of the vast amount of paper records required by the present procedure.

Second. And of far greater importance, provision should be made for the speedy trial of criminal cases either by the establishment of local courts with jurisdiction to hear and determine accusations in cases amounting to the degree of a felony or by the institution of an itinerant court invested with such jurisdiction. From the judgment of such courts appeals in criminal cases might be permitted to be taken to the *audiencia*, the court which now has the sole jurisdiction to try such cases.

Education.—The retention in full force of the Spanish legislation relating to public instruction has had the effect of preventing the establishment of a complete system of public schools in this department. Some schools have been opened in the primary grades and the desire for instruction has been so general as to put it beyond the resources of the impoverished municipalities to provide accommodation for all the children who desire to attend.

The Spanish law on this subject seems to have been designed more in the interest of teachers and other officeholders than in the interest of real and general public instruction. Nothing worthy of the name of public schools ever resulted or could ever result from such a law, and so long as it continues in force not much improvement can be looked for.

In December, 1898, I caused an inquiry into the whole subject of public instruction to be made, the result of which was embodied in a report drawn up under my direction, which was submitted to the general government at Havana. No action was taken on it to my knowledge. I append hereto a copy of the report referred to as containing a complete statement on this highly important subject. In the recommendations accompanying the report I concur, and regard it as imperatively necessary that action be taken, along such lines as are there indicated, to reform immediately the antiquated and absurd legislation which survives

from the Spanish régime, and which is now responsible for the continued existence of a state of public education which is discreditable in any country under American control.

TRIAL OF AMERICAN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS AND AMERICAN CITIZENS.

As before pointed out, the present arrangement and distribution of judicial power tends to discourage the investigation of crimes, the production of evidence, and the punishment of the guilty; and in some cases makes a false accusation of crime an effective means of persecuting the innocent.

This reform of the judicial system I regard as the most important and most pressing needs of the province.

Under the existing condition of things in Cuba no means are provided for the trial of officers and soldiers of the Army and civilian employees of the military establishment for offenses not cognizable under the Articles of War, except the Cuban courts described above. I do not believe that it is wise or prudent or in any way desirable to subject American citizens, who are in the service of their own Government, to the jurisdiction and to the capricious decisions of tribunals composed of persons alien in race and sentiment, administering a system of law with which Americans are entirely unfamiliar and which would not be tolerated in any American community.

With the cessation of hostilities the jurisdiction of the military tribunals to try and punish offenders belonging to or attached to the military establishment ceased. The military code of the United States seems to have been constructed without any consideration of the needs of an army in occupation of foreign territory in time of peace. In absence of legislation of the Congress supplying this defect it is believed that resort could be had to the power delegated by the President, as Commander in Chief, to the commanding general in Cuba as Governor-General of the island. Acting under such authority, the Governor-General could constitute courts composed of officers, or civilians sufficiently skilled in the law, to which could be intrusted the duty of administering justice in the case of American citizens temporarily in the island, whether employed in the public service or not.

The establishment of such tribunals would remove what may prove in their absence to be the cause of serious disagreements between the judicial and the military authorities. I do not believe that a good understanding between the Cuban people and the military authorities in the island will be promoted by the spectacle, which may at any time be presented, of American officers and soldiers subject to trial and punishment at the hands of alien courts for alleged offenses against a system of law which continues to exist only by the toleration of the military authorities themselves; nor do I believe that it is the intention of the United States to subject not only its citizens but its soldiers to such treatment as they may expect, in some cases, under the law and in the courts as they are now established in Cuba.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN REGARD TO CIVIL AFFAIRS.

The present system of municipal government is cumbersome and unwieldy. There are many more officials than necessary, and municipal expenses for salaries are far in excess of what is required to obtain an efficient performance of public duty.

We find small towns of 400 or 500 people with a mayor, secretary, treasurer, town or city doctor, and on an average from three to four municipal policemen. These officials all draw comparatively large salaries, ranging from \$75 to \$30 per month, while the duties performed are merely nominal.

The official list of these small towns should be very much cut down, and it is quite possible that they could be placed upon the same simple basis as small villages in the United States. At least one or two paid officials should be ample. In the place of salaried policemen, the mayor could be authorized to summon citizens to his assistance whenever required, for the preservation of order. Of course, certain men could be designated as acting constables and called upon whenever required, and receive proper compensation for services rendered.

The same official top-heaviness which we find in the smaller towns, exists in like ratio in all the larger towns and cities, and in all of them a sweeping reduction could be made without any loss in efficiency. With this end in view it is very desirable to classify the towns on a basis of population and fix a definite official list with definite salaries for each class.

Judging from the experience of the past year the military control of the island must continue for some time to come. Experience in this department has indicated clearly that efficient service can be relied on from the local officials only so long as they know that prompt removal or punishment will follow any laxities or irregularities and that they will be firmly supported in enforcing the law.

Years of misrule and an improper use of official and private influence have produced a most unfortunate effect upon the average Cuban officials. They have come to believe that influence and money can accomplish anything, and they have also learned by many sad experiences that it is unwise to attempt action against those in high places.

A straightforward and honest administration of affairs under military control and with military support will do a great deal to convince both people and officials that offenders will be punished, whatever may be their rank or position. The effect of strong positive support is nowhere so apparent as among these people. They are perfectly willing to be led in the right direction, and will carry out orders to the letter when they feel that they will be supported, and they have learned that this support in the performance of duty will always be given them by the military authorities. It is not advisable for the military authorities to interfere constantly in civil affairs. All that is necessary is to have the authority to act promptly whenever the occasion arises. Department commanders should have authority to suspend any civil official upon the presentation of evidence of incompetency or malfeasance in office and to appoint a successor to act until the case can be presented in all its details to the Governor-General of the island and a decision received. If his action is disapproved, the case is then open for such action as may be directed by the Governor-General.

It is respectfully submitted that the present method of procedure, acting under which the department commander suspends an official and reports his action, investigation of which requires the collecting of evidence and forwarding it to Havana, resulting sometimes in a month's delay, is disastrous in its effects, inasmuch as it leaves the authority of the military commander in contempt. It destroys the exemplary character of the punishment effected by the ultimate removal of dishonest or incompetent officials during the long period required for the investigation and determination of the questions at a seat of authority remote

from the scene of the facts to be investigated and from the witnesses available.

Although absolute distances in the island of Cuba are not great, yet the means of communication are so primitive and uncertain that the prosecution of public business is necessarily, at best, exceedingly slow; and for this reason, if for no other, it is desirable that the department commanders should be invested with authority to take definite action in local affairs, subject to review or reversal, if necessary, by the Governor-General.

TAXATION.

The present system of taxation is simply the old Spanish system, modified in details so as to make it a little less burdensome and inequitable, but preserving the vices and defects inherent in it from the beginning. The burden of the public revenue is not distributed among the people in proportion to the extent of their individual possessions nor with any consideration of their individual abilities to contribute. The system, as it exists and is administered, not only fails to encourage but actually retards and in many instances prevents the improvement and development of the country by penalizing energy and enterprise, and by rewarding, indirectly, neglect and inertia. Taxes are placed largely on trade, exchange, and consumption, with the inevitable result that an undue share of the burden ultimately rests on the poor, who, in proportion to their means, are the largest consumers, and who can not avoid the imposition. Taxes assessed on the value as distinguished from the product of real and personal property are practically unknown.

CHARITIES AND HOSPITALS.

On the evacuation of the province by the Spaniards hospitals and charitable institutions were found in a deplorable condition. The civil hospital of Santiago was packed with patients of all descriptions—lepers, insane, in fact every class of human infirmity was represented. From our standpoint there were almost no provisions for their proper care. In making this statement no reflection upon those in charge is intended. The institutions were principally in charge of the various sisterhoods, and these devoted women had made every possible effort and had accomplished all that could be expected with the limited means at their disposal. The trouble was not with them, but with the authorities, who had absolutely neglected to supply them with the necessities of life and articles absolutely requisite for the proper treatment and care of the sick and infirm. The condition in the hospitals and public institutions has been improved as much as possible with the means at our disposal, but there still remains to be undertaken a very important work, namely, a proper and suitable provision in the way of homes combined with industrial and other schools for the proper care, education, and training of orphans and children of parents who are neither fitted nor able to take care of them.

In this portion of Cuba there are many orphans and many destitute children whose future depends very largely upon the instruction which we may give them during the next few years. It is believed that the proposition now under consideration by certain charitably disposed persons in the United States to establish orphanages, combining with them industrial schools and schools for common education, presents one of the best means for correcting this unfortunate condition.

From the standpoint of what has been accomplished in the United States for the homeless and destitute, the condition of these poor Cuban children is most pitiable, and every effort should be made to gather them up, put them into institutions where they can not only be taught physical and moral hygiene, but also receive the rudiments of common-school education and instruction in some of the branches of mechanical art which will enable them in future to become useful members of the community in which they may live.

LEONARD WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

REPORT OF THE BOARD APPOINTED BY GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2, HEAD-
QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CIVIL DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 4, 1899, FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMULATING A SCHEME
FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THIS PROVINCE.

Before undertaking to draw up a general plan for a system of public education for the people of Santiago de Cuba, it is advisable to consider what provision has heretofore been made for public instruction under Spanish authority, and in what condition this system has been left since the overthrow of Spanish sovereignty. After such consideration it will be more easy to determine how far the former methods, to which the people are more or less accustomed, can, with advantage, be retained, and how best to modify them so as to make a system suitable to the needs of the Cuban people under new political conditions.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER SPANISH RULE.

The law of 1842 established for the first time a general plan of public instruction for the island of Cuba. This law provided for public schools for instruction in three grades of education.

(1) Primary, which was again divided into two subgrades:

(a) Elementary, corresponding approximately to the primary schools as understood in the graded school system of the United States.

(b) Superior, corresponding approximately to the grammar schools of the American systems.

(2) Secondary, which corresponds to the high schools, academies, and other preparatory schools of the United States which qualify pupils for entrance into the colleges and universities. Schools of this class were called "institutos" in the Spanish system.

(3) Universities, which were designed to include colleges of letters and also the several faculties of professional schools, as law, medicine, engineering, pharmacy, etc.

Schools of primary instruction were classed as municipal schools, and the expenses of maintaining them were borne by the respective municipalities in which they were situated. The institutes, or high schools, could not be established or maintained by the smaller towns and seem to have been more particularly the care of the provinces. The system contemplated eventually the establishment of a university in each province, but only the University of Havana ever came into being.

The primary (municipal) schools were governed, as well as the institutes, by municipal or local school boards or councils (*juntas*). The municipal councils were subordinate to a provincial council in each province, and over the whole system presided the superior council of public instruction at Havana.

The law of 1844 was followed by a series of laws, orders, decrees, and decisions, which from time to time modified and developed the system

of public instruction without making any radical departure from the plan as originally laid out.

Between 1850 and 1859 the then Captain-General Concha exerted himself energetically to improve and extend the public school system with some success. He made it obligatory on the town councils to provide for the support of the schools, a duty which had been more or less voluntary before, and in consequence generally neglected.

In 1857 there was established at Guanabacoa a normal school under ecclesiastical direction, supported by the General Government with subventions from the town councils. This school was closed in 1868.

In the period from 1854 to 1859 the town councils were required to maintain schools for girls equal in number to the schools for boys—this regulation being limited to primary schools.

The year 1863 marked another effort to promote the cause of public education. In that year the peninsular laws relating to public schools were, with slight modifications, extended to Cuba. Teaching became a recognized profession, and the corps of teachers became a part of the civil service of the State, entitled to promotions, transfers, and pensions for service, as in other branches of the public service. The grades and limits of public instruction were fixed, provision was made for secondary and professional instruction, and the scope of university teaching was widened. Inspection and supervision of schools was established and the methods of administration reformed in many particulars.

In 1873 public and private schools for very young children—something of the nature of kindergartens—were provided for in towns of a population of 1,000 and upward. In 1879 a school for deaf-mutes and blind children was established in Havana, but came to an end in 1862.

Libraries, museums, and academies were considered as branches of the general public establishment, to be encouraged and assisted by the State, but nothing effective in the way of such assistance seems ever to have been accomplished. Academies and other associations for the study and discussion of "subjects relating to any branch whatever of human knowledge" were required to procure special authorization from the State authorities.

Directions were given for primary instruction in night schools and Sunday schools (secular) for those adults whose education had been neglected. At least one such special school was to be maintained in every place of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and, in addition, a class for instruction in linear, mechanical, and ornamental drawing.

A normal school was contemplated for each provincial capital, being joined to the superior primary school of the capital, which was to serve as a school of practice for the students of the normal school. The support of the normal school was to be provided for in the provincial budget, with assistance from the General Government and by fees from the students. The school of practice was to be supported by the town. Separate normal schools for women teachers were to be supported by the General Government.

Private schools were defined to be all such institutions for educational purposes as were founded and supported by private funds as distinguished from taxation. All Spaniards were authorized to establish and maintain such schools, subject only to the general laws relating to education. The administration of such schools and the courses of instruction given in them were left to the decision of their respective founders or directors, but the establishments were subject to inspection by the State authorities, who reserved the right to correct what were considered defective moral and hygienic conditions, and the fullest authority was

confided to the ecclesiastical authorities in each diocese to inspect them for the purpose of insuring the teaching of pure doctrines of faith, religion, and morals, and of supervising generally the religious education of the young. When the directors or patrons of private schools failed to make the necessary appointments of teachers for a certain period the right of appointment lapsed to the civil authorities.

Domestic instruction was defined as that which was received by children in the houses wherein they lived, not being boarders, but actually domiciled there. Wherever there were more than four children receiving instruction who were not related to each other nor to the head of the family in which they lived, the case was not considered as one of domestic instruction. Domestic instruction was not subject to official inspection. Children who had received their primary education at home or in private schools were admitted to the public schools of higher grade on passing satisfactory examination for entrance.

Schools in penal institutions were provided for in 1886, and a very complete programme for instruction, coupled with mechanical work, in such institutions was laid down. It included everything from reading and writing to the special and natural sciences, with religion and drawing. Nothing seems to have come out of it.

Gifts and legacies for the establishment and maintenance of educational establishments of various kinds have been made or bequeathed at times since A. D. 1571. In many cases the wishes and intentions of donors and testators seem to have been disregarded or frustrated. No foundation or endowment from such sources seems to have existed in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PRIMARY.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS, TAXATION, ETC.

Public schools of primary instruction were defined by law to be all "those which are supported in whole or in part by public funds, pious works, or other endowments or foundations intended for the purpose." The earliest schools of a public character for primary education were due to the efforts of various philanthropic persons and societies late in the last and in the earlier years of the present century. The support of such schools—of which there were in 1817 about 170 in the entire island, 70 in Havana alone having an attendance of about 3,500 children of both sexes—was purely voluntary. Some of the town councils contributed voluntarily from the public funds for the support of schools, but such contributions were precarious and scanty in the aggregate. It was not until the time of Captain-General Concha, above referred to, that it was made obligatory on the town councils to provide the sums estimated to be necessary for the support of the municipal schools. Occasionally assignments and allotments of other public funds were made by the General Government for the support of municipal schools in certain places, but the main reliance lay in municipal taxation. No special tax seems to have been levied and collected for this purpose, but the sum estimated to be necessary was set aside out of the general revenues of the municipality.

Another source of revenue was in tuition fees from pupils. Though public, the schools were not free schools in the sense in which free public schools are known in the United States. Instruction in the elementary grade of private schools was, by the law of December 7, 1880, made free for all children whose parents were unable to pay tuition fees, certificates of such inability to pay being given by the

parish priest and indorsed by the local administrative authority. Necessary supplies, such as books, pens, paper, etc., were to be furnished gratuitously to poor children. Reference was had to the law of civil procedure to determine the question as to who could be considered, for this purpose, sufficiently poor.

No provision seems to have been made for gratuitous instruction in any grade higher than the elementary primary schools.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In elementary primary schools for boys the course of instruction embraced—

(1) Christian doctrine and the elements of sacred history, adapted to the capacity of young children.

(2) Reading.

(3) Writing.

(4) Principles of Spanish grammar, with exercises in orthography.

(5) Principles of arithmetic and the legal system of weights, measures, and money.

(6) Elementary ideas of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, varying with the locality.

In superior primary schools the course embraced—

(1) A reasonable extension of the subjects included in the elementary schools.

(2) Principles of geometry, linear drawing, and surveying.

(3) Rudiments of history and geography, especially of Spain.

(4) General ideas of physics and natural history, adapted to the common necessities of life.

In both classes of schools the course of instruction for girls differed from the foregoing by the omission of the sixth item in the elementary and the second and fourth items of the superior course, substituting therefor, respectively—

(1) Works suitable for their sex.

(2) Elements of drawing applicable to such work.

(3) Rudiments of domestic hygiene.

DISTRIBUTION AND KINDS OF SCHOOLS.

Any school in which some of the branches included in the above courses were not taught was called an incomplete school.

Every town of not less than 500 population was required to keep one complete elementary primary school for boys and another, though incomplete, for girls.

Incomplete schools for boys were allowed only in towns of less than 500 population. Such towns were permitted to unite with similar adjoining towns, forming together a district in which a complete elementary school might be maintained, provided the school so established could be conveniently reached by the children of all the contributing towns. When such a union of towns was not feasible, each town was required to maintain an incomplete school for the full town, if possible. In the smallest towns the school was to be maintained for as large a portion as possible of the full term.

Towns of 2,000 inhabitants were required to maintain two complete elementary schools for boys and two for girls, and an additional complete school for each sex was required for every additional 2,000 inhabitants, private schools being counted in making this allotment, though it was required that at least one-third of all schools be public.

In provincial capitals and in towns of 10,000 inhabitants at least one superior primary school was required. Town councils of smaller towns were authorized to maintain superior schools when it could be done without prejudice to the elementary establishments.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

By the law of December 7, 1880, elementary private instruction was made obligatory on all Spaniards. Parents and guardians were required, under penalty of a fine, to send all children between the ages of 6 and 9 years to the public elementary schools where such were established, unless the children attended private schools or received equivalent instruction at home.

For the enforcement of this provision of the law numerous orders and regulations were issued providing for a complete school census in each town, the returns of which were to be compared with the reports of children attending schools, which were to be made by teachers; for the citation of delinquent parents to appear before the civil authorities, there to be exhorted and remonstrated with by the magistrates, the ecclesiastical authorities, and by influential citizens whose aid was called in. This course of successive exhortations and citations as laid down in the regulations might easily be protracted for the entire period during which attendance at schools was supposed to be compulsory. Children of school age were forbidden to play in the streets and public places during the hours when the schools were in session. The simple expedient of punishing promptly in accordance with the terms of the law those parents who refused to send their children to school seems never to have been contemplated, much less resorted to, and the law was simply a dead letter.

TERMS AND SESSIONS OF SCHOOLS.

The general law required the primary schools to be kept open throughout the entire year, except on Sundays, the more important holy days, the saints' days of the King and Queen, and the national holiday. The hours of attendance were somewhat reduced during the summer season. Afterwards, by regulation, a vacation was granted, in place of the diminished hours of attendance in summer, from July 10 to August 25, and other vacations from December 24 to January 1, inclusive, and from Wednesday in Holy Week to Tuesday after Easter, inclusive.

The daily hours of attendance were fixed by the local councils with regard to different local conditions, six hours being required for a day's session.

SCHOOL COUNCILS OR BOARDS.

Local school councils, by the law of December 7, 1880, were composed of the alcalde of the town (president), one other magistrate (regidor), the parish priest, and three fathers of families, appointed by the civil governor on nomination by the town council. In towns of more than 1,000 souls the number of appointed members could be increased on the recommendation of the alcalde. Where there was a number of parish priests settled in the district the diocesan authorities designated one as the clerical member of the council. Members ex officio ceased to be members on quitting the office which conferred membership, and appointed members were renewed every two years, but were eligible to reappointment.

The secretary of the town council was also secretary of the school council.

The duties of the local councils were, principally—

To visit frequently public and private schools within their jurisdiction and to conduct the annual examination in all such schools.

To promote the establishment of schools where they were lacking.

To report in January and July of each year to the provincial council the result of the school work of the preceding half year.

To make certain other reports to the Government, specified by law, and special reports when called for.

To make special report to the provincial council of defects and faults in the schools under their charge.

To guard vigilantly the expenditure of school funds.

To promote in every way the cause of primary instruction.

To preside, in like manner, over secondary schools (institutes) in towns, other than provincial capitals, which have such schools.

To designate one member of the council to conduct the monthly examinations of public schools.

Any member was empowered to visit and inspect, at any convenient time, any school, public or private.

No member, as a result of such visit, could require the schoolmaster to make changes in the methods of instruction or in the discipline of the school, but was limited in his action to reporting to the provincial council the points in which corrections or reforms were needed.

Local councils met at least once a month and whenever required by a visiting inspector of schools.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

Provincial councils of public instruction consisted of the civil governor, one ecclesiastic appointed by the diocesan authority, one provincial deputy, one member (regidor) of the ayuntamiento, one judge of first instance appointed by the governor-general, the director of the normal school, or, in default of such, a master of a superior primary school, an inspector of primary instruction if there be any, the director of the institute if there be any, and three heads of families appointed by the governor-general from triple nominations by the civil governor, the members from the provincial deputations and the local ayuntamiento being appointed in like manner on like nominations by those bodies. The unofficial members served for three years, but were eligible to reappointment.

Provincial councils of public instruction, as well as local councils of primary instruction, were subject to the civil governments of the several provinces except in financial matters, for which they depended on the provincial deputation.

Provincial councils held at least one session monthly on days determined at the first session of the year. The president (the civil governor being president *ex officio*) called extra sessions in his discretion. Sessions were generally public and open, but secret sessions were authorized for certain purposes on request of certain members. Proceedings on public sessions were published in the official bulletin.

The duties of the provincial councils were, in general, to supervise and direct the system of public instruction in the entire province, especially the secondary (high school) instruction, and to report to and receive directions from the superior council at Havana, their relations to which were similar to those which the local councils bore to the provincial.

THE SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

At the head of the whole system of public education was the superior council of public instruction of the island of Cuba, at the head of which was the Governor-General. It comprised thirteen other members, appointed by the supreme Government, chosen from among the persons most distinguished for personal, official, or professional qualifications. Service on the council was honorary and gratuitous except for secretaries. No person actively engaged in teaching was eligible. One-half of the unofficial members were renewed every two years, but were eligible to reappointment.

The law of December 7, 1880, laid down some of the advisory duties of the supreme council, which were in general—

In relation to rules and regulations for the detailed application and execution of the general law.

In relation to establishing or suppressing any schools, public or private.

In relation to establishment or suppression of chairs and faculties.

In the approval of text-books.

In all cases submitted for their consideration and advice.

In matters affecting the standing of licensed teachers and in many others.

APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

Teachers in general secured their appointments as the result of open competitive examinations (opisiciones). The right of appointment rested ultimately in the General Government, and was exercised by it, or by bodies to whom the power had been delegated by it, under regulations which provided for competitions for original appointments as well as for transfers and promotions. Appointments to positions in private schools were made by those enjoying the right of patronage over such establishments, but the Government reserved the right to disapprove such appointments and to make appointments when the patron failed to exercise his right.

Male teachers whose annual salary was less than \$365 and women teachers paid less than \$250 could be appointed by the provincial council without competition. All positions for which the salary exceeded those sums, respectively, were required to be filled by competition. Detailed regulations were made for conducting these competitive examinations. The subjects covered by the examinations did not exceed the courses laid down for the schools in which the candidates sought positions, together with some elementary notions of pedagogy, and, in the case of candidates for girls' schools, sewing and similar feminine work. At the end of the examination the tribunal which conducted it certified the names of the candidates who had succeeded in all subjects, the order of merit of the successful candidates, and the assignments to the several schools to which appointments were sought.

Provisions were made for appeals from the decisions of the examining body.

All teachers who had obtained schools in such competitions were thereafter eligible for entrance into another species of examinations (concursos) for transfers or promotions. These competitions were conducted under carefully drawn regulations and due consideration in them to the length and character of the previous services of the candidates, as well as to their personal merits.

Candidates for the profession of teaching were required to be Spaniards (except in the cases of teachers of music and languages) of good conduct and of religious and moral character. The profession was forbidden to those physically disqualified and to those who rested under certain legal disabilities. The minimum age for entrance varied; when fixed at all, from 20 to 23 years, but in one case a girl of 14, being the only candidate, was appointed to the municipal school at Palmira, in 1884.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF TEACHERS.

Men and women teachers of the same grade received equal salaries. In elementary primary schools the annual salaries paid by the town councils varied for teachers of different grades from \$600 to \$1,200, all salaries being supposed to be fixed by the Governor-General after hearing the local and superior councils on the subject. In superior primary schools salaries were as high as \$1,500. In general, the teachers in superior schools received \$150 annually more than teachers in the elementary schools in the same town. Further, the teachers in each province were divided into four grades or classes, in proportion of 4, 6, 20, and 70 in each 100, with provision for promotion from class to class, according to regulations, for merit and length of service, and with an increase of pay for the superior classes over what was due for the character of the school. In addition to pay as fixed, the teachers were entitled to receive from their pupils who were able to pay certain fees, the amount of which was fixed by the councils after hearing the teachers. It was possible, also, for the teacher to arrange for a commutation of such fees for a fixed sum to be paid from the municipal treasury, thus leaving all instruction free to the pupils. In making such arrangement for the estimated value of the teachers' fees, account had to be taken of the number of poor children, as defined by law, who were, in any event, entitled to free tuition.

In addition to pay, each teacher was entitled to a suitable house for himself and his family, and he was permitted to receive into his family a limited number of boarding pupils, provided that such action did not prejudice the instruction of the day pupils. He could also exercise any other reputable private profession or employment which did not interfere with his duties in the public school; but he was forbidden to teach in any private school, or to give private lessons without a special permission from the General Government.

Incomplete and temporary schools could be taught by assistants or student teachers from normal schools, under the supervision of the licensed master of the nearest complete school. In such incomplete and temporary schools of elementary grade the position of teacher might be filled by the parish priest, the secretary of the town council, or by any other public official whose other duties were not compatible with those of a school-teacher. But in complete schools no such plurality of offices shall be held except by special permission of the Governor-General, to be given only in case of towns of very small population and resources.

Certificates of ability for such teachers of incomplete schools were given in cases of ecclesiastics by the head of the diocese, and in cases of laymen by the local council after examination of the candidate by two licensed schoolmasters.

PENSIONS.

After the teachers of the public schools had come to be recognized as a part of the civil service of the state provision was made for retiring pensions for disability.

After thirty-five years of service a school-teacher could retire on two-thirds of his pay at date of retirement. In cases of disability graded pensions were allowed, depending on length of service—after ten years' service one-third, after twenty years' one-half, and after thirty years' two-thirds of pay at time of disability.

Pensions were also provided for widows, which were to lapse on remarriage, and for minor children under the age of 16.

The pension fund was derived from 3 per cent deducted from teachers' pay and from contributions from the public treasuries. Any teacher who, after ten years of service, left the profession could, on resuming teaching, count his previous service for purpose of retirement.

TENURE.

The law of 1863 was intended to secure the teachers in public schools from removal except for good cause and after hearing, but the law became a dead letter and teachers were deprived of their positions for political, personal, or local reasons for many years after the date of that law. From 1880 down there were issued many laws, decrees, and orders for the purpose of protecting teachers from this abuse, recognizing them as a body in the service of the state, and placing them on the same footing as the teaching body in the Peninsula. Ultimately provision was made that no teacher could be deprived of his position in the teaching service except—

1. By judicial sentence for a disqualifying offense against the law.
2. By declaration made against him by the superior governmental authorities for failure or neglect of duty.
3. Or for teaching pernicious doctrines.
4. For lack of moral character.

And in every case the accused had a right of hearing and defending himself against the charge.

Pending final action a teacher could be suspended from duty by the Governor-General on accusations and charges filed against him for—

1. Perpetration of a public offense.
2. Incapacity.
3. Desertion or neglect of duty.
4. Imprudent conduct, tending to scandal.
5. Vicious conduct.

A teacher who has secured an appointment, original or by transfer or promotion, to a school had to take formal possession thereof within thirty days—fifteen in case of transfer or promotion—to take an inventory of the effects of the school, and on leaving a school had to make formal delivery of the same to his successor or the civil authorities, accounting for the school property intrusted to him.

Teachers out of employment by reason of the changes in the organizations of schools were entitled to two-thirds pay while awaiting another assignment.

COEDUCATION.

The strictest separation of the sexes was maintained throughout all the public schools, even in the kindergartens. Only in the incomplete

and temporary schools in the smallest populations were boys and girls allowed to attend together, and even in those cases the greatest care was to be observed to keep the sexes apart during the hours of attendance and of recreation.

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES.

No school houses seem to have been provided by the authorities, dependence being placed on rented houses built without regard to needs of buildings intended for school purposes. School property seems to have been limited to a scanty supply of books, maps, blackboards, and such school furniture as was easily movable. Every master of a school was required to make annually an estimate of the expenses of maintaining the school in proper condition, and for furnishing the necessary desks, benches, books, paper, ink, etc. This estimate was subject to revision by the local council, by whom it was forwarded to the provincial council for final action. From the provincial council the estimates or requisition, as finally settled and approved, was returned to the master, who furnished a copy to the local council for their guidance. At the end of the fiscal year the master rendered an account of all funds received and expended by him, which account was subject to the approval or disapproval, in any item, of the local and provincial authorities. The master had also to make periodical returns of the school property, fixtures, and supplies, for which he was responsible.

INSPECTIONS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Superintendents, local or general, of the public schools seem to have been unknown to the Spanish law. The law of December 7, 1880, conferred on the government of the island the fullest power of supervision and inspection of private and public instruction, but the duty seems to have been almost totally neglected. Certain members of the superior council at Havana were *ex officio* general inspectors of schools. It would seem that their duties as inspectors must have been incompatible with their duties as members of the council. The sum of \$1,000 was assigned from the treasury of the island for the traveling expenses of all general inspectors, from which it might well be concluded that not much traveling or inspection was contemplated. In 1882 the provincial deputation was authorized to arrange for inspection of the schools within their several provinces.

The law provided for annual examinations in all public schools to be conducted by members of the provincial or local councils or by persons appointed by them, the results of which were published in the official bulletins of the provinces, and special detailed reports of which were required to be made to the councils.

The annual examinations of the primary schools were held in June. It was at these examinations that the fitness of pupils to pass from the primary to the secondary schools was determined. At these annual examinations the most praiseworthy and successful pupils received from the town councils rewards which consisted of medals of silver or bronze, books, and certificates of honor.

REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

Each master, in addition to the accounts kept of material and supplies, as specified above, was required to keep a record of matriculations and graduations from his school, of daily attendance and progress

of each pupil, and to make reports under these heads, as well as statistical information showing the number of pupils, age, sex, color (race), etc. From these reports, collected from the entire island, the superior council at Havana tabulated and published the statistics of the entire public-school system.

TEXT-BOOKS.

All subjects embraced in the courses of instruction from the lowest to the highest were to be studied with the aid of text-books, which were designated by the Supreme Government in lists published triennially. Christian doctrine was studied from a catechism designated by the head of each diocese. Books treating of religion and morals, as well as reading books for primary schools, were required to be approved by the ecclesiastical authorities before being adopted for use in the schools.

RACE QUESTION.

In 1878 the Governor-General made a decision that in places where separate schools were not established for white and colored children the colored children should be admitted equally with the whites to all the municipal schools, declaring that among the first concerns of the State was "the sacred duty of teaching the ignorant, a duty which had been neglected for ages in regard to this unfortunate race." Negroes were admitted to the higher schools, to the university, and to the professional schools under the same conditions as white students.

ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE.

Nominally, at least, there was no connection between the established church and the public-school system. As a matter of fact, it seems always to have exercised a weighty influence in educational matters. In the primary schools the parish priest gave instructions in Christian doctrine and morals at least once a week, under a provision of the law of December 7, 1880. The same law permitted the Government, in its discretion, to confide the direction of any portion of the public primary schools to congregations or fraternities (teaching orders) of the church. No obstruction was allowed to be placed in the way of the ecclesiastical authorities who might desire to investigate the character of the teaching in any school with a view to preventing any instruction that might be deemed contrary to the teachings of the church. Practically all text-books required ecclesiastical sanction, and the church was represented by at least one ecclesiastic in the membership of every school council from the lowest to the highest.

The foregoing pages set forth briefly the general system of public instruction designed and developed for the Cuban people under Spanish rule. As laid down by the law and as developed by a long series of supplementary decrees, decisions, and regulations issued from time to time by the Government and the Crown, the system seems to be, in the main, worthy of admiration and imitation. But, on the other hand, the practical results of the system, controlled as it was in all essentials by officials who were really aliens in the country and quite free from all responsibility to the people whose interests were intrusted to them, left everything to be desired. Doubtless many departures from the rules and methods prescribed, resulting in neglect, irregularities, and general confusion, were due to the prolonged disturbances in the island. But even during the long periods

when the island was free from disturbance nothing permanent or at all adequate to the needs and resources of the people was accomplished. The people were eager for instruction, the resources of the country, if honestly applied, were more than ample for the purpose of maintaining, along with other branches of the public service, a complete system of free public schools, and the laws relating to education were conceived in a very liberal spirit. But the indifference, caprice, neglect, and rapacity of the governing authorities left the admirable provisions of the law without enforcement or application, the resources of the country were diverted to other ends, and the result was a mere shadow of an educational establishment, totally inadequate in extent and highly inefficient in operation, so far at least as the primary and secondary schools were concerned. No such thing as a free public school, in the American meaning, exists or has existed in Cuba. So far as is known there is not a single building nor a foot of land in this province owned by the people for school purposes, and not a single dollar of endowment for any educational institution.

In 1888 a Cuban writer on educational subjects set down the following list of the immediate needs of public schools in the island:

First. Normal schools.

Second. A complete plan of studies and courses of instruction.

Third. A codification of the laws and regulations on educational subjects.

Fourth. Suitable buildings for schools, to be erected for school purposes.

Fifth. Sufficient pay for teachers.

Sixth. A corps of capable inspectors or superintendents.

Seventh. Due consideration, in appointments of teachers, to ability and length of service

Eighth. For each 1,000 of the population at least one school for boys and another for girls, of the lowest primary grade.

It is not a sufficient comment on the methods which prevailed in the island under Spanish rule to call attention to the fact that long before the date of the above list the law had provided for every one of the desiderata there named except the third, relating to the codification of educational laws, and that not one provision had been complied with. In the seven years that elapsed from that date to the time when the revolution again broke forth nothing had been done to provide what was and had long been so urgently needed.

The immediate need, therefore, of the people of Cuba, and specially of this province, is a system of primary and secondary education, as those terms are understood in Cuba, or of primary, grammar, and high schools, as schools are graded in the United States, supported entirely from the public funds, and absolutely free to all children of school age; adequate in number and so distributed as to meet the needs of the entire population; administered with a view to the highest efficiency and the greatest economy, and following courses adapted to the changed conditions resulting from the extinction of Spanish sovereignty in the island. These are the ends which the board has kept in view in preparing the following recommendations. In the system proposed such features of the previously existing system as seemed worthy of commendation, under the new conditions prevailing, have been preserved, as being those to which the people and teachers have been so accustomed.

CENSUS.

For the purpose of determining the number and location of schools of different grades, a census of children of school age is indispensable. Such a census could, with advantage, be taken in conjunction with a general census of the population, but if necessary should be taken independently. There should be reported the number of children in each district between the age of 6 and 10 years, inclusive, and between the age of 11 and 14, inclusive, and 15 and 19 years, inclusive, with divisions as to sex, color, illiteracy, orphanage, and occupation, if any. Account should also be taken of the number of cripples, deaf-mutes, blind, etc., and of the previous attendance at school of each child.

This census should be taken in conveniently divided districts, the returns from each district to be forwarded to the provincial capital for consolidation. The number of schools formerly maintained and their kind should also be noted in each district.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Ultimately, under a complete scheme for taxation of values, a special tax for school purposes should be levied in each district. This is not feasible at present. The immediate support of public schools must be drawn from general funds in the provincial treasury on estimates made quarterly by local councils, revised by the provincial council and approved by the governor.

For the purpose of purchasing land and erecting permanent buildings suitable for school purposes the municipalities and school districts, when legally organized, should be authorized to incur bonded indebtedness, within a reasonable limit, the interest and sinking fund for the bonds to be provided for in the school tax when levied.

In the meantime any public buildings, whether owned by the municipality or by the state, which are not more urgently needed for other public purposes and which can be used or adapted for school purposes should be turned over temporarily for such use to the school authorities. And when, ultimately, the public property is divided among the branches of the public service such lots and buildings as are suitably situated and properly constructed or capable of adaptation for the purpose should be assigned to the school authorities.

KINDS OF SCHOOLS—GRADES.

The division of the schools into grades, as provided for by the Spanish law, is sufficiently satisfactory. The grades of schools provided for in that system correspond closely with those in the American system, the terms applied to designate the grades alone being different. No advantage is to be gained by changing the classification or nomenclature of the schools. The body of teachers licensed as such under the former rules of the island, and the graduated students of the schools as they were maintained under that régime, must be relied on to furnish the teachers for the reorganized schools. To all these the former classification is familiar, and under it they can do better service than under any new system that could be devised. It is also the only system known to the people. It is therefore recommended that no changes be made in the classification of the public schools, though changes will be necessary in the courses to be taught in some of the grades. There should be provided, then—

First. Kindergartens (*escuelas de parvulos*) for children under 7 years of age.

Second. Elementary municipal schools.

Third. Superior primary schools.

These should be provided at the earliest day possible.

No steps should be taken to establish high schools (*institutos*) until the primary schools are in good working order.

A single university should suffice for the entire island, and the duty of providing and maintaining such an institution, as well as normal schools, special schools for the blind, the deaf-mutes, and other defectives, and schools in correctional institutions, should be left to the general government of Cuba.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

Unless for very good reasons no radical departure should be made from the methods of school government to which the people have been accustomed. The interest in any community in its public schools will be best maintained and the efficiency of local schools best guarded by committing the immediate charge of them to representative citizens of the district, who can observe daily the practical work of instruction. For this purpose the local school councils (*juntas locales de primera ensenanza*) are well adapted. Such a local council shall consist of not less than five members, who shall be male citizens of not less than 25 years of age, residents of the district not less than one year, with a property qualification.

For the present the members of the local councils shall be appointed by the governor of the province, who shall also designate one member of each as president of the council. One such council shall be appointed in each city and town and in each of the rural districts into which the province shall be divided after the school census has been taken. No person shall be eligible to membership who is at the time in occupation of any other office in the public service for which he receives any pay or emolument. Service on school councils shall be gratuitous and honorary.

A secretary or clerk of the council shall be appointed, who shall record all proceedings and correspondence and prepare all data and reports. He shall not be a member of the council, shall receive a salary to be determined by law and paid out of the school funds, and may hold any other minor public office not connected with the schools.

The term of office for a member shall be two years. Three shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

The duties of the school council shall be—

To provide for an immediate enumeration of all children of school age within the district and a like enumeration annually thereafter before the beginning of each school year.

To make quarterly estimates in advance of the sums necessary for the maintenance of the schools in their districts, these estimates to be forwarded to the provincial council.

To determine the place and number of the primary schools in the district, subject to the approval of the provincial council.

To make all appointments of teachers. Permanent appointments shall be made according to the result of competitive examinations (*oposiciones*), under the provisions of the general law and regulations relating to such appointments. Temporary appointments, as to fill vacancies *ad interim*, and appointments to incomplete, temporary, or provisional schools may be made without resort to competition, the council taking adequate means to satisfy itself of the capacity of the appointee in each such case.

To inspect frequently and watch vigilantly over the conduct of all schools in the district.

To report annually—or oftener if deemed necessary—to the provincial council on the growth and conduct of the schools under their charge. The annual report shall contain all statistical information required by law and by school regulations.

To meet for the transaction of business at least once a month, all meetings being public and open. Special meetings may be called by the president at any time, and shall be called by him on five days' notice on written request of any two members.

The provincial council shall consist of five members, who shall possess the qualifications requisite for membership in local councils. They shall be appointed by the governor, who shall also designate one of them as president.

They shall elect a secretary, who shall not be a member of the council. He shall be elected for a term of two years and may hold any other minor public office not connected with the schools. He shall be paid from the school funds as provided by law.

The provincial council shall meet at least once each month and at any other time on the call of the president, who shall also call a special meeting, on not less than five days' notice, on the written demand of any two members. Three members shall constitute a quorum. All meetings shall be open to the public.

The duties of the provincial council shall be—

To receive all estimates of funds required for school purposes from the local councils, to revise and equalize the same according to the approved needs of the several districts, noting in each case the reasons for any modification of the original estimates, and to submit the estimates as modified, with reasons for the modifications, to the governor, whose approval shall make them conclusive.

To prescribe the duration of school terms and the hours of daily attendance, after consideration of the recommendations of the local councils on these points.

To determine the qualifications of teachers of different grades, to provide regulations for the examinations necessary to determine the standing of candidates for the various degrees of teachers, and to issue licenses to the successful candidates.

To select text-books in accordance with the courses of instruction as herein laid down.

To appoint a provincial superintendent of public schools.

To receive and consolidate the statistical and other reports from the local councils and to submit the same, along with their own report, annually to the governor.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The recent changes in the political status of the island of Cuba have effected a practical disestablishment of what had previously been a state church. Under present conditions the participation of the authorities of the church in the control or administration of the public schools, as well as any instruction of a religious nature, must be regarded as inadmissible. It is recommended, therefore, that the following courses of purely secular instruction be given in the schools of the various grades:

Kindergartens (*escuelas de parvulos*): The alphabet and reading in words of one syllable, printing and writing, singing, easy recitations, calisthenics and marching, beginning of English.

Elementary primary schools (for children over 7 years of age): Reading, writing, and spelling; elementary arithmetic, with the legal system of weights, measures, and money; elementary geography, English, physical exercises.

Superior primary schools (for children from 10 to 14 years of age): Spanish grammar and composition, English grammar and composition, arithmetic (higher), elementary algebra, geography (descriptive and physical), history, drawing (linear).

ATTENDANCE.

All children physically and mentally capable of receiving instruction between the ages of 6 and 14 years shall attend school unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the local school council that they are receiving in their respective homes instruction equivalent to that provided for children of their years in the public schools. If children attend private schools the course of instruction must, in the opinion of the local council, be equivalent to that provided for children of the same age in public schools, and the teachers shall pass an examination and receive a certificate of qualification from the local or provincial council before being permitted to teach.

Any parent or guardian of children of school age, as herein defined, who shall fail to send such children to school or to provide for their private instruction shall be punished as now prescribed by law.

The school year shall begin on the first Monday in September, and the schools shall remain open for instruction until the 1st day of June, with the exception of a vacation of two weeks at Christmas time and of one week at Easter. The annual examinations shall be held immediately after the 1st day of June, and after such examination the schools shall be closed until the beginning of the next school year.

All schools shall be closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Pupils shall attend school not less than five hours daily, the hours of attendance to be fixed for each school by the local council.

Schools shall be closed on all public holidays declared by the provincial council.

APPOINTMENTS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

No teacher shall be appointed to any school who shall not have passed a satisfactory examination with respect to character, attainments, and physical and mental capacity to teach. All appointments shall be made for the present by the local council, which body shall also examine all candidates for appointment.

Ultimately all appointments shall be made after competitive examinations (*oposiciones*), to be conducted in a manner to be prescribed by law.

No teacher who has been duly appointed and has entered on the duty of teaching shall be dismissed from such appointment except for cause, to be stated in writing and after hearing before the local council.

No ecclesiastic, no member of a religious fraternity or sisterhood living in a community or withdrawn from secular life, and no person wearing the dress distinctive of any religious order, shall be eligible to teach in any public school.

PAY OF TEACHERS.

Each teacher shall receive in compensation for his services an annual salary, to be fixed by the provincial council in each case, which shall

be paid in equal monthly payments throughout the year. This salary shall be in full compensation for the services rendered, and no allowance for house rent or for any other purpose shall be given. No teacher shall be permitted to collect fees from pupils on any pretext nor to receive gratuities or presents of any kind from pupils or from parents of pupils. Any violation of this rule shall be deemed good cause for dismissal of the teacher so offending.

Men and women teachers of the same grade shall receive equal pay.

Teachers in public schools may follow any other occupation or any minor public office which, in the opinion of the local council, does not interfere with the proper discharge of their functions as teachers.

COEDUCATION.

In all cities and school districts in which only one school of any one grade can be maintained, such schools shall be open to boys and girls alike.

In cities and school districts where two or more schools of any grade are maintained, schools of that grade may, in the discretion of the local council, be maintained as mixed schools for children of both sexes or as separate schools for boys and for girls, equal provision being made, in the latter case, for the two sexes.

All public schools shall be open to all children of school age actually resident in the district, without regard to race or color.

INSPECTIONS AND EXAMINATIONS.

All public schools in any city or district shall be open to inspection by the resident citizens of the city or district in which they are situated on at least one day in each week, to be designated by the local council.

Members of the local council may inspect any school at any time when the school is in session, but no individual member shall assume or exercise any authority in the discipline or exercises of any school.

An annual examination shall be held in every public school immediately after the close of the school year. At this examination every pupil shall be examined as to the proficiency in every branch in which he has received instruction during the school year just closed. The annual examinations shall be conducted under regulations to be prescribed by the provincial council, and no pupil shall be advanced from a lower to a higher class except on a certificate of proficiency based on the result of such annual examination.

Under the direction of the local council there shall be held in each school a semiannual examination, immediately before the Christmas vacation, for the purpose of determining the progress and proficiency of the pupils, the results of which shall be reported from each school to the local council, and a consolidated report of the same shall be made by the local council to the provincial council.

REPORTS.

Every teacher shall keep a list of all pupils enrolled, showing the name and residence of the father, mother, or guardian of each, the age, sex, color of each pupil, and aggregate period during which instruction has been received by each. There shall also be kept a record of daily attendance, of absence with the cause thereof in each case, if known, and of all admissions to or dismissals or departures from the school, with cause in each case, if known.

In schools having more than one teacher this record shall be reported monthly to the principal of the school and by him to the local council.

In schools having but one teacher the report shall be made directly to the local council. From these reports the local council shall, at the termination of each school year, make a report covering the school work of the entire year to the provincial council. From the reports made the provincial council shall make up the statistics of the schools and include them in their annual report to the governor.

Every teacher in charge of a school shall make a semiannual report to the local council in January and at the end of each school year of all supplies on hand at the beginning of each period, of all supplies received and expended during the period, and of all remaining on hand at the date of the report. These reports shall be consolidated by the local councils and reported by them semiannually to the provincial council.

TEXT-BOOKS.

All text-books shall be prescribed by the provincial council, and no others shall be used in the schools.

SUPERINTENDENCE.

There shall be appointed by the governor a superintendent of schools, who shall receive a salary to be fixed by law and paid from the provincial treasury. He shall have direct charge of all public schools in the province as the executive officer of the provincial council. He shall be charged with the proper expenditure of all school funds appropriated by the provincial council and shall make duplicate reports of all such expenditures to the governor and the provincial council. He shall receive and audit all financial reports of the local councils and shall report thereon to the governor. He shall observe carefully the character of the instruction given and the progress made by the pupils in all the public schools of the province, and shall report from time to time the results of such observation to the provincial council. He shall arrange for conventions or institutes of teachers to be held monthly in each city and district for the purpose of discussing and improving methods of instruction and administration. In the discharge of his duties he shall be assisted by such deputies and clerks as may be provided by law, and all such assistants shall be paid from the provincial treasury salaries to be fixed by law.

The foregoing recommendations, with the reasons therefor in some instances, are made by the board with a view to the immediate establishment of a system of primary schools. When this has been accomplished, the task of establishing secondary schools, if the school funds be found adequate to that end, can be promptly and easily accomplished. It will be necessary only to prescribe a course of instruction for such schools and to appoint the necessary teachers, the rules of discipline and administration herein recommended being applicable to secondary and primary schools alike.

Should the recommendations of the board meet with approval, it will be necessary only to combine them with certain provisions of the existing laws, referred to in the report, but deemed by the board unnecessary to be quoted by reason of their length, in order to make a complete school law.

Santiago de Cuba, January 25, 1899.

Gen. DEMETRIO CASTILLO, *Cuban Army.*

Maj. JAMES E. RUNCIE, U. S. V.

Capt. R. G. MENDOZA, U. S. V.

Dr. RUPERT NORTON, U. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT,
Santiago de Cuba, October 31, 1899.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF CUBA,
Havana.

SIR: According to instructions contained in letter, Headquarters Division of Cuba, August 18, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to general conditions existing in this department:

AGRICULTURE.

The season up to the middle of October was unusually dry, the rainfall having been less than that of many years past. Since the middle of October, however, frequent and heavy rains have fallen and vastly improved the prospects for a good sugar crop. The main products, sugar and tobacco, will be about half of a normal crop in past years of greatest prosperity and more than double the crop of last year. The coffee crop will be small, owing to the discouragement which has been caused among the coffee planters on account of the free importation of Porto Rican coffee. In addition to this severe handicap the coffee plantations, situated mostly in the mountains, have been practically abandoned during the years of the war, and much time and labor will be required to put them in their former productive condition.

On the north coast about Banes and Baracoa extensive work is being done with the idea of greatly extending the sugar and banana plantations in that section, and 2,000 additional workmen are being employed. Nearly all the country people have planted and cultivated gardens of good size, producing sufficient vegetables and grain for the subsistence of themselves and families.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The construction of roads and improvements of streets and sanitary and other work have been carried on systematically to the greatest extent possible with the means available, the unusually dry season permitting this work to be continued almost without interruption until the middle of October, since which date it has been necessary to partially suspend work, especially in the country districts. This suspension, however, will probably not continue beyond the 10th of November.

The new aqueduct for Guantanamo is progressing slowly but steadily. Considerable pipe and material have been purchased and preliminary work for the dam and settling basin is being pushed forward.

An artesian well has been completed at Puerto Principe, which, it is believed, will furnish a fair supply of water of good quality. Another well is at present being sunk at Nuevitas for the purpose of supplying that town with water. The present supply of water at Nuevitas is

derived entirely from rainfall and from a few insufficient wells. The result has been that for years past many water famines have occurred, resulting in great hardship and expense to the people. This was particularly trying during the present year, when for a long time water had to be shipped to Nuevitas from Puerto Principe and even from Havana. A similar condition of affairs exists at Gibara, and it is proposed to transfer the well-boring machinery to Gibara when the well at Nuevitas is completed. The public wharf at Gibara is in a very dilapidated condition and is in need of extensive repairs. Plans and estimates for this work have been submitted by the officer in charge of the customs at that port.

At Holguin limited work of a public character has been done in the shape of road building, sanitary improvements, construction of a public bath house for the people of the town, and improvements in the wells. At Baracoa and Mayari the commanding officers are expending the appropriations allotted to them to the best advantage in the way of improvement of streets, sanitation, and such limited public works as their appropriations enable them to undertake.

At Palma Soriano, a town situated on a bluff on the Cauto River, a water system is being established for the purpose of supplying the town with water from the river; this being done by means of a small pumping engine capable of supplying 50,000 gallons per diem, this amount being amply sufficient for the needs of the town.

At San Luis systematic and permanent improvement of the streets is being pushed forward. Substantial sidewalks of stone have been constructed and the principal streets are being paved.

At Manzanillo every effort is being made to improve the sanitary condition of the town by ditches and a system of open drainage.

At Puerto Principe paving the streets and general sanitary improvements of the town are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

At Santiago de Cuba systematic work on streets is being carried on. The new wharf is nearly completed, as well as the extensive repairs required on the old wharf. Extensive filling along the water front is still being carried on and general sanitary improvements are being pushed forward as vigorously as possible. The main road to the interior of the island, passing from the city over the mountains by way of Dos Caminos, San Luis, and Palma Soriano, is being constructed as rapidly as possible. The extent and difficulty of the work in passing from the plain about Santiago over the mountain to the interior plateau are great and will require considerable time and labor for its accomplishment. The road is at present passable for vehicles, but extensive macadamizing of certain sections will be required before it can be considered to be of a permanent character and serviceable at all seasons and under all conditions. This road is of the greatest benefit, furnishing as it does the only outlet for the interior country except the railway, whose freight rates are so high as to be practically prohibitive. The general line of this road is that of the old "Camino Real de la Isla."

INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FACILITIES.

Inland transportation is almost entirely by wagon and pack train. Good roads are badly needed and their construction is going to require a good deal of time and a large outlay of money, as the country is largely black adobe, which a few heavy rains turn into a sea of mud. Many of the old trails and roads have become badly overgrown during the war and require to be again opened up and cleared of trees and underbrush. This work is being done as fast as practicable.

RAILROADS.

No change has occurred since my special report on this subject last August. There is one point, however, to which I wish to invite attention, and trust that some legal remedy may be found. The railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe is a monopoly of the worst type. Its charges are enormous. It pays as high a dividend as 3 per cent per month to the stockholders. It seems to have been able to maintain this tariff under Spanish rule through the powerful influence of its owners and directors. The rates at present are unchanged and are at least double what they should be. As an illustration, a bill for \$250, with the statement that it was half the usual rate, was recently submitted for the use of an engine and an empty box car from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, a distance of about 40 miles, and a single coach on the return trip. It is suggested that if any legal remedy for such an excessive tariff be available it should be applied, and if not it is respectfully recommended that an investigation be made of the charges imposed by this railroad and that steps be taken to formulate a just and equitable tariff.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Many rich and valuable mines are being denounced, and there is a prospect that quite a mining boom will take place in this province during the next few months. Copper of high grade, asbestos of excellent quality, and large amounts of manganese ore are constantly being reported.

It is extremely important that a geological survey of this department be made as soon as possible. With this end in view it is recommended that steps be taken to secure the cooperation of the Office of the Geological Survey of the United States. Prospecting is extremely difficult on account of the dense vegetation, and vegetable refuse completely covers the surface of the rock and makes following of float and discovery of veins or other deposits extremely difficult. It is apparent from the numerous mines which are now being located that no systematic or thorough prospecting has ever been done here before.

PUBLIC LANDS.

As stated in my special report, submitted in accordance with circular No. 10, headquarters division of Cuba, March 25, 1899, a large part of the area of this department consists of lands which have never become the property of private individuals and may be described as public lands. Much of this land is the property of the State. In this connection I would respectfully submit the following statement and recommendation.

During the war many of the estates in the interior were abandoned and have become overgrown. Their owners are either dead or in foreign parts or living in towns, too poor to attempt any work tending to reclaim and reestablish their estates. The result has been and is that many persons have settled on these estates, as well as on different portions of the public domain, and have remained in undisputed possession for several years. Their removal will be attended with considerable difficulty and hardship, and probably with some considerable disturbance, as the individuals who have made these irregular settlements are largely soldiers of the late Cuban army. These men are mostly worthy

and deserving, and have rendered their services to their country cheerfully and faithfully. At present they find themselves without means and without homes. Many of them were formerly slaves. Others are the descendants of people who have never owned or had a permanent home. Some are poor people who were formerly tenants on the larger estates. The question of the ejection and removal of this large and really deserving body of men is a serious one, and in view of the fact that there is a large extent of public domain lying absolutely idle and undeveloped, it is recommended that steps be taken, as soon as such action may be considered feasible, to allot, under conditions to be prescribed, to each honorably discharged soldier of the Cuban army who had served not less than three months prior to the 17th of July, 1898, one caballeria of public land with full and absolute title to the same, in order that he may have land on which to support himself and family. The result of such action will be, I believe, highly beneficial both in its direct effect and in its far-reaching influence on the prosperity and quiet of the island. Moreover, it is an act of eminent justice and will tend much to harmonize and develop the country.

STATE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Public instruction remains practically as stated in my special report referred to above. The schools are all running under the old system, and are in no sense creditable.

MAIL SERVICE.

The land-mail service is generally promptly and efficiently handled by local officials. In many of the interior districts it is, of course, unsatisfactory, the population being small and scattered and not sufficiently numerous to warrant the establishment of a regular system with a frequent delivery.

The subject of the foreign-mail service, especially mail service with this portion of Cuba and the United States, is an important one. At present this service is unsatisfactory. It is not unusual to receive letters which have been from ten to seventeen days in transit. In view of the fact that the steamers of the Boston Fruit Company, in their passages from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston to Kingston and other ports of Jamaica, carry mail and pass within 45 miles of this port, it is believed that satisfactory arrangements can be made for a delivery of mails twice per week, to and fro, by these steamers. Their schedule time is from four to four and a half days, and their stops at this port to pick up mail at the entrance of the harbor would not add more than three hours to their schedule time. The president of the company, Mr. R. A. C. Smith, informed me that the company would be glad to transport mail provided an inducement was given them to do so. An arrangement such as mentioned above would give this city two mails to and from New York and other American ports and would diminish the time of our mail in transit at least one-half.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

This is improving. Much difficulty is experienced during the dry season by fires burning telegraph poles. It is recommended that iron poles be substituted for wooden ones on the main lines. In addition to fire great difficulty is experienced from falling trees and vines and branches. This service will improve with the opening up of the roads.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

The condition is as stated in my special report above referred to. It is important that steps should be taken as soon as possible to define what is and what is not church property. The present condition is unsatisfactory to both church and municipality, and leads to many misunderstandings.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The administration of justice is slow and unsatisfactory, although the judges are making efforts to improve it. More courts capable of trying criminal cases are required. The present system results in the greatest hardship and injustice to those accused of crime and held for trial, months being required in many cases to establish guilt or innocence. The municipal judges are as a rule unsatisfactory. They receive no salary and are consequently more or less indifferent and neglectful of duty. It is recommended, in accordance with the previous recommendations of the audiencia of this province, that municipal judges be given a fixed salary, averaging from \$30 to \$100 per month, in accordance with the amount of work they have to perform. This is to be determined by the audiencias. It is, moreover, recommended that the judges of first instance be instructed and authorized to procure suitable buildings for their courts, and that they be forbidden to hold their courts in their private houses. There is no condition in the island of Cuba, which I am aware of, which calls for more careful attention and more rigid inspection than the administration of justice.

INVESTMENTS.

The opportunities for investments are excellent, and include valuable timber lands, mining properties, sugar, tobacco, and coffee estates.

AVAILABLE WATER POWER.

Considerable water power can be obtained from many of the smaller streams in the interior. At Guantanamo arrangements are being made to develop water power and transmit it by electricity to the various plantations in the valley and even to Santiago for the purpose of lighting and traction. This scheme is still in its infancy, but bids fair to develop in the near future.

Sanitary conditions throughout the department are, generally speaking, good, and are steadily improving.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

It is recommended that local boards be constituted in the cities of Puerto Principe, Santiago, and Gibara for the examination of the diplomas held by the different physicians and surgeons, and if any doubt exists, that a thorough examination as to their qualifications be held. It is respectfully submitted that it is great hardship and expense to require the physicians and surgeons to go to Havana for examination and registration.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS.

This, I believe, is improving. The great tendency is still toward unnecessary officials and unnecessarily large salaries. It is recommended that all towns be classified in accordance with population and

that a definite official list of officials and salaries be established beyond which municipalities shall not be authorized to go at present.

TAXATION.

The present system of taxation is inadequate and incompatible with an advanced civilization. Immediate steps should be taken toward its remodeling and reform.

CHARITIES AND HOSPITALS.

The people of the department are to-day, almost without exception, self-supporting, and no rations are being issued except to charities and hospitals. The issue is made because it is more economical to pay for the ration for these institutions than to purchase supplies in the open market.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

It can be safely said that there is no hunger or suffering in the general sense of the term in this department. The people are orderly, quiet, and, generally speaking, law abiding. Brigandage, which was encouraged during the spring months through judicial incompetency and inefficiency, has disappeared. We still have in several towns local papers whose principal object seems to be to produce discord and trouble. These papers are generally edited by men without character or any honorable antecedent record. Their influence, if it ever was great, is rapidly diminishing. Their principal object is notoriety, and nothing would so much delight them as to have their papers suppressed, and thus enable them to appear of some consequence.

The great desire of the people at present is for a more prompt and equitable administration of justice, especially in criminal cases; a thorough reform and remodeling of the present system of education, and the construction of schoolhouses in the larger towns. There is not in this department a single building constructed for public school purposes.

The establishment by the municipality of reading rooms and public libraries, even on a small scale, containing local and foreign papers and monthly journals would do much toward educating the people in current affairs.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

All the troops in this department will at the end of November be in comfortable barracks. The abandoning of the Reina Mercedes barracks in Santiago on account of yellow fever infection has necessitated the construction of four sets of barracks, with necessary mess halls, kitchens, and other buildings, near Morro Castle. The location chosen is an excellent one, at an elevation of 208 feet above the sea. The soil is largely limestone rock, drainage is rapid and complete, and there are excellent opportunities for sea bathing, fishing, boating, and other amusements. I believe this can be made the most attractive station for troops in this department. Supplies coming from the States can be landed at the post without coming into contact with the town or with infected buildings or people. The health of the troops is on the whole very good. The troops in the province of Puerto Principe are practically all under canvas. Too much can not be said in praise of the excellent judgment shown by Colonel Davis in selecting, laying

out, supplying, and maintaining the camps of the Eighth Cavalry and Fifteenth Infantry near Puerto Principe. They are model camps in every way. It will be necessary to construct barracks for troops garrisoning the province of Puerto Principe at points outside the towns, as both Nuevitas and Puerto Principe are infected. The new stables recently erected in the suburbs of the city of Puerto Principe can be taken down and reerected at the site recommended for new barracks at a point distant about six miles from the city of Puerto Principe. The barracks erected at Nuevitas can also be taken down and removed to present camp site outside town limits. Excellent sites for posts have been recommended near Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

It is believed that the garrison of the province of Puerto Principe can be safely reduced to one regiment of cavalry. In this connection I would respectfully submit the following recommendation:

It will be a number of years before yellow fever will be under control in the large towns of Cuba and constant liability to epidemics will continue, and in all probability each summer will see a repetition of the past one, possibly not in the same locality, but somewhere. Our troops are all, generally speaking, nonimmune, and during the months that the fever is prevalent or liable to become prevalent they can not be employed on garrison duty in the larger towns without almost absolute certainty of becoming infected. Such being the case I believe it to be advisable to reduce the garrisons of nonimmune American soldiers to the lowest possible point and substitute in this department a regiment of native cavalry under American officers down to and including the captains. A regiment of this description would take the place of the Rural Guard in the two provinces included in this department in which the Rural Guard numbers 500 men; from this it will be seen that there would be a great saving in expense and I believe an equal degree of efficiency obtained. My experience here has been that the people are very anxious to enlist in our service and that they are thoroughly amenable to discipline, readily acquire the drill and necessary information, and that they take very kindly to the duties of a soldier. A regiment of this description 1,200 strong would furnish sufficient garrison for the larger seaport towns in which a garrison would be required and would also serve as a force for maintaining law and order in the rural districts, and if properly recruited from all portions of the department would give us a body of men thoroughly familiar with the entire country and acquainted and connected with its inhabitants. I believe that such a force would result in a great saving of public funds and in an equal or greater degree of efficiency and in the establishment of friendly relations through these soldiers with the great bulk of the people. They can be easily maintained, and much of the ration necessary for them could be purchased from the products of the country in which they are serving.

I believe that as soon as such a regiment as above described is brought to a fair degree of discipline and efficiency that the garrisons of American troops can be reduced not to exceed two squadrons of cavalry for this department. I believe this plan will increase the good feeling between Cubans and Americans and do a great deal toward drawing the two peoples together on a basis of harmony and mutual understanding.

There is also one subject which I believe deserves consideration—that is, the proper care of certain crippled and disabled soldiers of the late Cuban army, of whom there are quite a number. These men are not sick nor invalids in the sense which would entitle them to admission to

the civil hospitals, but they are broken-down men, cripples without any means of support, and at present are receiving very little care or attention. One establishment could be economically established in each province to which those absolutely helpless and unable to take care of themselves could be admitted and taken care of at the public expense. Such action, initiated by the military authorities, would, I believe, be extremely satisfactory to and appreciated by the representatives of the Cuban army and the people of the island.

IMMIGRATION.

I believe that desirable immigrants are needed in Cuba and will be welcomed by the intelligent classes of the population, and that such immigration should be encouraged. Recent recommendations to this effect have been submitted to me by the civil governor of this province and by his secretary, the present acting civil governor, as well as by many of the representative citizens of the department.

Very respectfully,

LEONARD WOOD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V., Commanding.

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